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ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA

VOL. I.



HIALMAR and HYRINDA.

Vol. I. p. 301.

Anthologia Hibernica:

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MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

O F

SCIENCE, BELLES-LETTRES, AND HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
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VOL. I.

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They determined that religious or political disputes should never find a place in their pages: nor that the *Anthologia* should ever become the organ of any sect or party:—but that illustrations of sacred subjects by critical essays, general hints for improving legislation and police, and antiquarian disquisitions, particularly such as relate to Ireland, would at all times be acceptable: as would original poetry; and every effort of ingenuity and erudition.

From this concise developement of their design it will be perceived, that an analogy subsists between their plan and that of the *London Gentleman's Magazine*. So far from denying the resemblance, they are proud to acknowledge it. That excellent production has for more than half a century supported an unrivalled reputation. They will imitate its successful exertions to please and instruct, without being the mean copiers and plagiaries of that or any other work.—A large stock of original materials, and much promised aid from the MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY and ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, will, they hope, enable them to gratify the curious, and unite novelty with rational entertainment.

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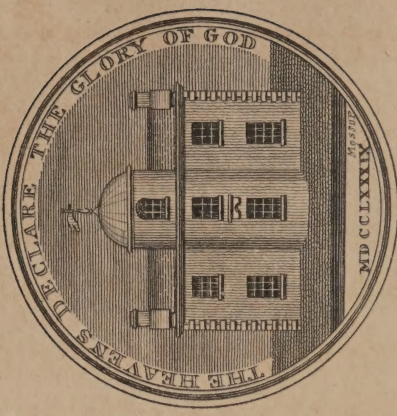
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Jan. 1793.



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SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR JANUARY 1793.

Anecdotes of the most Rev. Sir Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh; Lord Baron Rokeby, of Armagh; Baronet; and Primate of all Ireland.

THIS nobleman is immediately descended from the Robinsons of Rokeby in the North Riding of the county of York. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected to Christ Church, Oxford. After continuing his studies there the usual time, Doctor Blackburne, Archbishop of York, appointed him his chaplain, and collated him first to the rectory of Elton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and next to the prebend of Grindal, in the Cathedral of York. In 1751 he attended the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to that kingdom, as his first chaplain, and the same year was promoted to the bishoprick of Killala. A family connection with the Earl of Holderness, who was Secretary of State that year, with the Earl of Sandwich and other noblemen related to him, opened the fairest prospects of attaining to the first dignity in the Irish church. Accordingly in 1759 he was translated to the united sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761 to Kildare. The Duke of Northumberland being appointed to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, Jan. 1793.

in 1765, he was advanced to the Primacy of Armagh, made Lord Almoner and Vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin, the first of which offices he still holds. When Lord Harcourt was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1777, the King was pleased by privy seal at St. James's, February 6th, and by patent at Dublin the 26th of the same month, to create him Baron Rokeby of Armagh, with remainder to Matthew Robinson, of West Layton, Esq; and in 1783 he was appointed Prelate of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick. On the death of the Duke of Rutland in the government of Ireland, in 1787, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom. Sir William Robinson, his brother, dying in 1785, the Primate succeeded to the title of Baronet, and is the survivor in the direct male line of the Robinsons of Rokeby, being the eighth in descent from William of Kendal.

No Primate ever sat in the See of Armagh who watched more carefully over the interest of the church of Ireland, as the statute-book evinces. The act of the 11th and 12th of his present Majesty, which

secures to Bishops and ecclesiastical persons repayment by their successors of expenditures in purchasing glebes and houses, or building new houses, originated from this excellent man, and must ever endear his name to the clergy. The other acts for repairing churches, and facilitating the recovery of ecclesiastical dues, were among the many happy exertions of the Primate for the honour of religion.

But it is at Armagh, the antient seat of the primacy, that he has displayed a princely munificence. A very elegant palace, ninety feet by sixty, and forty high, adorns that town; it is light and pleasing, without the addition of wings or lesser parts, which too frequently wanting a sufficient uniformity with the body of the edifice are unconnected with it in effect, and divide the attention. Large and ample offices are conveniently placed behind a plantation at a small distance. Around the palace is a large lawn, which spreads on every side over the hills, skirted by young plantations, in one of which is a terrace, which commands a most beautiful view of cultivated hill and dale; this view from the palace is much improved by the barracks, the school and a new church at a distance; all which are so placed as to be exceedingly ornamental to the whole country.

The barracks were erected under the Primate's direction, and form a large and handsome edifice. The school is a building of considerable extent, and admirably adapted for the purpose; a more beautiful or better contrived one is no where to be seen; there are apartments for a master, a school-room fifty-six feet by twenty-eight, a large dining-room and spacious airy dormitories, with every other necessary, and a spacious play-ground walled in; the whole forming a handsome front; and attention being paid to the residence of the master (the salary is 400l. a year) the school flourishes, and must prove one of the greatest advantages to the country. This edifice was built entirely at the Primate's expense. The church is erected of white stone, and having a tall spire makes

a very agreeable object, in a country where churches and spires do not abound. The Primate has built three other churches and made considerable reparations to the cathedral; he has also been the means of erecting a public infirmary, contributing amply to it himself; he has likewise constructed a public library at his own cost, endowed it, and given it a large collection of books; the room is forty-five feet by twenty-five, and twenty high, with a gallery and apartments for the librarian. The town he has ornamented with a market-house and shambles, and been the direct means, by giving leases upon that condition, of almost new building the whole place. He found it a nest of mud cabins, and he will leave it a well built city of stone and slate. These are noble and spirited works, in which the Primate has not expended less than thirty thousand pounds. Had this sum been laid out in improving a paternal estate, even then they would be deserving great praise, but it is not for his posterity but the public good that his Grace has been so munificent. The annexed plate, engraved by Brocas, from a medal struck by the ingenious William Mossop of this city, has on one side the head of the Primate, inscribed "Richard Robinson, Baron Rokeby, Lord Primate of all Ireland." And on the reverse, the south front of the observatory at Armagh, erected by his Grace, with this admirable motto, "The Heavens declare the glory of God." MDCCLXXXIX.

D.

*The Life of Patrick Browne, Esq. M. D.
(Author of History of Jamaica.)*

DOCTOR BROWNE was the fourth son of Edward Browne, Esq; a gentleman of respectable family and handsome estate. He was born at Woodstock, the paternal inheritance, in the parish of Crossboyne and county of Mayo, about the year 1720. After receiving the best education that country could afford, he was sent to a near relation in the island of Antigua in 1737, but the climate at that time disagreeing very much with his constitution, he returned

turned in about a year to Europe, and landing in France, went directly to Paris, where he speedily recovered his health, and with the approbation of his parents applied himself closely to the study of physic, and particularly to the science of botany, for which he always had a particular predilection.

After five years spent at Paris he removed to Leyden, where he studied near two years more, and from that university obtained his degree of M. D.—Here he formed an intimacy with Gronovius and Muffenbroeck, and commenced a correspondence with Linnæus and other eminent botanists and learned men. From Holland he proceeded to London, where he practised near two years, most of which time he attended St. Thomas's hospital, with the celebrated Doctor Letherland, physician formerly to Queen Caroline, his warm and affectionate friend. From thence he went out again to the West Indies, and after spending some months in Antigua and some others of the sugar islands, he proceeded to Jamaica, where he spent his time in collecting and preserving specimens of the plants, birds, shells, &c. of those luxuriant soils, with a view to the improvement of natural history.

Whilst in Jamaica, his residence was chiefly in Kingston, and it was he who first pointed the absurdity of continuing Spanish-town the port and capital, which reason plainly pointed out Kingston, or in his own words "the defects of a port of clearance to leeward;" and by his writings the governor and counsel represented the matter so strikingly to Earl Granville, president of the council in 1756, that the measure was immediately adopted, and Kingston made the port of clearance, to the very great benefit of commerce in general, as before that when ships were clearing out of Kingston, and ready to weigh anchor, they were obliged to send near seven miles to Spanish-town, by which they often suffered great inconvenience and delay.

At this time he also collected materials and made the necessary observations (be-

ing a very good mathematician and astronomer) for a new map of Jamaica, which he published in London in August 1755, engraved by Bayly, on two sheets, by which the Doctor cleared four hundred guineas.

Soon after this (March 1756) he published his Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, in folio, ornamented with forty-nine engravings of natural history, a whole sheet map of the island, and another of the harbour of Port-royal, Kingston-town, &c. of this work there were but two hundred and fifty copies printed by subscription, at the very low price of one guinea, but a few were sold at two pounds two shillings in sheets by the printer. Most unfortunately all the copper plates, as well as the original drawings, were consumed by the great fire in Cornhill, November 7, 1765.

This alone prevented in his life-time a second edition of that work, for which he made considerable preparations, by many additional plants, and a few corrections in his several voyages to these islands, for he was six different times in the West Indies; in one of those trips he lived above twelve months in the island of Antigua: However these observations will we trust not be lost to the public, as he lately sent to Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S. "A catalogue of the plants growing in the sugar islands, &c. classed and described according to the Linnæan system, in quarto, containing about eighty pages;" and Sir Joseph promised to get it published.

Dr. Browne, long and regularly kept up a correspondence with the celebrated Linnæus, which continued to his death; and the writer of this memoir has been favoured with a perusal of some of that incomparable botanist's letters; but by an unaccountable neglect, the Doctor kept no copies of his own.

In Exshaw's Gentleman's and London Magazine for June, 1774, he published "a catalogue of the birds of Ireland," and in Exshaw's August Magazine following, "a catalogue of its fish.

In 1788 he got ready for the press a very curious and useful catalogue of the

plants of the north west counties of Ireland, classed with great care and accuracy according to the Linnæan system, containing above seven hundred plants, mostly observed by himself, having trusted very few to the descriptions of others. This little tract, written in latin with the English and Irish names, might be of considerable use in assisting to compile a *Flora Hibernica*, a work every botanist will allow to be much wanting.

The Doctor was a tall, comely man, of good address and gentle manners, naturally cheerful, very temperate, and in general healthy; but of late years had violent periodical fits of the gout, by which he suffered greatly: In the intervals of these unwelcome visits, he formed the Catalogue of Plants, and was always, when in health, doing something in Natural History or Mathematics. At a very early period he married in *Antigua* a native of that island, but had no issue. His circumstances were moderate but easy, and the poor found ample benefit from his liberality as well as professional skill. This worthy member of society paid the debt of nature at *Rushbrook*, county of *Mayo*, on Sunday, August 29th, 1790, and was interred in the family burial-place at *Crossboyne*. In his will he desired the following inscription to be placed on his monument, viz.

“Hanc opponi jussit Patri Matri Fratribusque Piissimis & sibi; Patricius Browne olim Medicus Jamaicensis, qui, nunc insita humiliter pro tum inter mortuos enumerandum deprecetur præcis fidelium pro se illisque offerri; ut cum Domino Deo Requiescant in pace. Amen.”

His publications are

“The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, containing, 1. An accurate description of that island, its situation and soil; with a brief account of its former and present state, government, revenues, produce, and trade. 2. An History of the Natural Productions, including the various sorts of native fossils; perfect and imperfect vegetables; quadrupeds, birds,

fishes, reptiles, and insects; with their properties and uses in mechanics, diet and physic.

“By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D.

“Illustrated with forty-nine copperplates, in which the most curious productions are represented of their natural sizes, and delineated immediately from the objects. By George Dionysius Ehret.” This volume contains 513 pages folio.—The 2d edition, published 16th Nov. 1789, contains four new Linnæan Indexes, making 46 pages more than the old one; but wants the Plan of Port Royal, &c.

In this work Dr. Browne observes (preface, p. 6.)—“Sir *Hans Sloane* hath not collected above 800 species of plants in all his travels: In *Jamaica* alone I have examined and described about 1200, besides fossils, insects, and other productions, many of which he makes no mention of. It must be owned, nevertheless, to his praise, that his works, inaccurate as they are, upon the whole, have done both the Author and his country credit.”

The Doctor hints at three Dissertations, and one on Worm Fevers, intended to be published, (but they never were). See Hist. Jam. p. 490.

His next work was a short Essay, intitled—“A Catalogue of the *Birds of Ireland*, whether natives, casual visitors, or birds of passage, taken from observation; classed and disposed according to Linnæus.”—This was published in *Exshaw's Magazine*, June 1774, making about three pages 8vo.

“A Catalogue of Fishes, observed on our Coasts, and in our Lakes and Rivers, classed and disposed according to Linnæus.”—In *Exshaw's Magazine* for August 1774—near a page and an half 8vo.

His MSS are,

“A Catalogue of the Plants growing in the Sugar Islands, &c. classed and described according to the Linnæan System;” sent to Sir Joseph Banks. 4to. about 80 pages MS. but this I never saw.

“Fasciculus Plantarum Hiberniæ: or,

or; a Catalogue of such Irish Plants as have been observed by the Author, chiefly those of the Counties of Mayo and Galway; to which he has added such as have been mentioned by other Authors worthy of credit, the produce of any other parts of the kingdom.

By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D. Author of the History of Jamaica."

This contains 110 pages 8vo. written in Latin, with the *English* and *Irish* names. R. O.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia*,

Sepulchral Inscription in Ardglass Church,

I MAKE no doubt that sepulchral inscriptions and accounts of old families will form an interesting part of your publication, and therefore I have taken the liberty to send you the following.

D.

Ardglas is, as its name imports, a high green hill in the barony of Slieumargy and Queen's county, and about four miles north of Carlow. Though it is called Ardglass church it is now a roman catholic chapel, built, as tradition reports, above an hundred years ago, by a lady of the family of the Hartpoles, who have a large property in the vicinity. It is erected in the form of a cross, and thatched. In one arm of the cross is a small chapel, wherein the ancient and respectable family of the Graces have their place of interment. Engraven on a square copper-plate is this epitaph:

Nobilis ingenio, mitis, formosa, pudica,
Francisca exiguo hic cespite tecta jaces;
Sed non tota: animus cæli loca læta
petivit,
Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.
Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque
jubeant,
Sedula fecisti, filia, sponsa, parens.
Non luxus tibi mollis amor, non cura
decoris,
Unica cura inopes, & Deus unus amor.
Religio flevit, steterunt virtusque pudor-
que,

Matribus exemplum, virginibusque de-
cus.

Sheffieldus flevit, pangens lachryma-
bile carmen,

Quod tibi perpetui pignus amoris erit.
Æternum fletet, lucis pærtæsus &
auræ,

Flere Deo vitam, ni putat esse nefas.

Concordes animas Christus revocabit
in unum,

Pax ubi sancta manet, nec dirimendus
amor.

D. Francisca Grace, alias Bagot,
uxor Sheffieldi Grace, obiit 3a die Maii.
A.D. 1742, ætatis suæ 32.

Opposite is this Inscription:

Here

Lyeth the Body of
Mrs. Martha Grace,
Late Wife of
Mic. Grace, Esq.

She was

Religious without ostentation,
Pious without hypocrisy,
Friendly without flattery;

To the distressed

A support.

To the orphans a mother
In her life attended with many blessings,
Her death with many tears,

She was

Faithful to her husband,

Tender to her children,

Forgiving to her enemies.

O, passenger! how soon thou shalt resem-
ble her in her mortal part,

God knows!

Do thou labour to resemble her in that
Which is immortal.

She lived, she died, she ran the happy
race,

She won the glorious prize, immortal
peace.

She died

November the 28th, A.D. 1736, in the
55th year of her age.

This family are descended from the
Graces who came over with Strongbow,
and are subscribing witnesses to the Earl
of

of Pembroke's charter to St. John's, Kilkenny, A.D. 1220; in three years after, William Hamand and Amnar Grace are witnesses to the charter granted to the last named city. A large tract of country to the west of this city, at this day called Grace's country and Grace's castle, in Kilkenny, prove they were highly esteemed by their feudal lord. Hamand Grace settled in the county of Wexford, as this notice in Camden proves, "A.D. 1305, Lord Gilbert de Sutton, Seneschal of Wexford, was slain by the Irish near the village of Haymond de Grace; which Haymond fought stoutly in this skirmish, and escaped by his great valour." Branches of them settled at Ballylynch, at Carney, and Leighan, in the county of Tipperary, and at Shanganagh, after called Gracefield, in the Queen's county.

* * * The Editor returns thanks for the foregoing communication: sepulchral inscriptions and accounts of ancient respectable families, though neither of the higher, or lesser orders of nobility, will always find a place in the Anthologia.

An account of two Odes of Horace lately discovered.

THAT many MSS of great curiosity and value lie concealed amid the dust and rubbish of libraries has been fully evinced by discoveries made in the last and present centuries. The eagerness for every precious remnant of antiquity has made some learned men practise base imposition on the public, by obtruding their own instead of the productions of remote ages. Such were Sigonius's treatise *De Consolatione*, ascribed to Cicero; Chancellor Hospital's *Satyr De Lite*; & Muretus's epigram; which were so admirably executed, as to deceive such scholars as Scaliger and Boxhorn. Every degree of caution and critical examination are necessary before we pronounce as genuine, the fragments of ancient authors.

The two odes of Horace, which follow and of which a translation is requested,

were found about fourteen years ago in the Palatine Library at Rome, by M. Pallavicini. Many literary discoveries have been made, as might be expected, in that imperial city; as a fragment of the 91st book of Livy; an Anacreon; and two chapters of the characters of Theophrastus. These odes were placed at the end of the *addenda in animadversionibus ad Longi Pastoralia* by M. de Villoison, and therefore have not been brought into public notice as soon as might be expected.

The first ode is inscribed to Julius Florus, the same person to whom Horace addressed two epistles. He seems to have been a man of much ingenuity, learning, and taste, as our author compliments him on his splendid and various talents. This ode was written in autumn: it begins with a description of that season of the year; after, recites the sport and festivity peculiar to it, and concludes with a view of death; which is intended as a strong Epicurean reason for enjoying every opportunity of pleasure. The second ode is addressed to his book, which is represented as a servant boy, who, having experienced much fostering care, naturally discovers a great degree of timidity and reluctance at being obliged to go forth into the world.

Critics have been divided in opinion as to the authenticity of these pieces. The gentleman who published a small dissertation on them in English, and who urges strenuously many arguments to prevail on us to think them genuine, seems to us to betray his cause in the conclusion. He says, "In neither of these odes do we meet with any of those bold poetical licenses, which occasion great torture to translators and interpreters, but which were probably much admired by the Romans themselves: as *Cervix rosea*; *brachia purpurea*; *candidiora nive*; *nemorum comæ*, &c. all which clearly demonstrate how much is lost by the Latin having become a dead language, which confines our attention to verbal meaning. It must therefore be considered as a happy circumstance, that
no

no such expressions occur in these odes."

So far, in our opinion, is the absence of bold poetical licenses in favour of these pieces, that a stronger argument against their authenticity could hardly be brought. Let this be as it may, whether originals or imitations, they are well deserving the notice of the elegant classical scholar.

L.

2. *Horatii Flacci Carminum, Lib. I. Ode XXXIX. Ad Julium Florum.*

Difcolor grandem gravat uva ramum;
Instat Autumnus: glacialis anno
Mox hyems volvente aderit, capillis
Horrida canis.

Jam licet Nymphas trepidè fugaces
Insequi, lento pede detinendas;
Et labris captae, simulantis iram,
Oscula figi.

Jam licet vino madidos vetusto
De die lactum recitare carmen:
Flore, si te des, hilarem licebit
Sumere noctem.

Jam vide curas Aquilone sparsas?
Mens viri fortis sibi constat, utrum
Seriùs lethi, citiùsve tristis
Advolat hora.

2. *Horatii Flacci Carminum Lib. I. Ode XL. Ad Librum Suum.*

Dulci libello nemo sodalium
Forfan meorum charior extitit.
De te merenti quid fidelis
Officium domino rependes?

Te Roma cautum territat ardua?
Depone vanos invidiae metus;
Urbisque fidens dignitati,
Per plateas animosus aude.

En quò furentes Eumenidum choros
Disjecit almo fulmine Jupiter?
Huic ara stabit, fama cantu
Perpetuo celebranda crescet.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia*.

SIR,

Jan. 5, 1793.

Dr. Robertson, in his History of America, note 13. to vol. III. Dub. edit. observes, "This hazardous undertaking (the voyage down the river Maragnon) to which ambition prompted Orellana, and to which the love of science led M. de la Condamine, was undertaken in the year 1769, by Madame Godin des Odonais, from conjugal affection. The narrative of the hardships which she suffered, of the dangers to which she was exposed, and of the disasters which befel her, is one of the most singular and affecting stories in any language, exhibiting in her conduct a striking picture of the fortitude which distinguishes one sex, mingled with the sensibility and tenderness of the other." Chance lately threw in my way a copy of this narrative; and I send it to you, thinking it deserving a place in your new publication; to which I wish every success; and to which I hope occasionally to contribute.

D. D. R.

Narrative of the Sufferings of Madame Godin.

ON the first day of October, 1769, Madame Godin departed from Riobamba, the place of her residence, for Laguna, on her way to France, accompanied by her brothers, Sieur R—, a physician, and his servant, her faithful negro, and three female Indian domestics, together with an escort of thirty-one Indians, to carry herself and her baggage, the road being impassible, even for mules. The Indians which Madame Godin had engaged, and who were paid, as usual, in advance, were scarcely arrived at Canclos, when they ran away; perhaps afraid of the unhealthiness of the air; it may be, apprehensive of being made to go on shipboard, a terrific circumstance to them, who had never even seen a canoe but at a distance. "But it is not necessary (says

"Mont

“ Monsi. Godin to his friend Monsi. de
 “ la Condamine) to seek such good
 “ reasons for their desertion; you know
 “ Sir, how often they have abandoned
 “ us upon the mountains during our
 “ operations. What was Madame Go-
 din to do in such a situation? Although
 it were possible to have returned by the
 same route, her eager desire of reaching
 the vessel prepared for her by two sove-
 reigns*, and of once more beholding a
 beloved husband, from whom she had
 been separated twenty years, determined
 to proceed, and to brave every danger to
 which she might be exposed, and to en-
 deavour to surmount every obstacle that
 might retard her progress.

There remained only two Indians in
 the village who had escaped the small-pox,
 which had lately raged there. They
 had no canoe; but they offered to con-
 struct one, and to conduct her to the
 Mission of Andoas, about twelve days
 journey lower on the river Bobonasa; a
 distance, one may suppose, of about one
 hundred and forty, or one hundred and
 fifty leagues. They paid them in advance.
 The canoe being finished, they all de-
 parted in it from Canclos. Having sail-
 ed two days, they stopped to pass the
 night ashore. Next morning the two In-
 dians disappeared. The unfortunate
 company re-embarked without a guide,
 and the first day afforded no accident.
 The following day, about twelve o'clock,
 they discovered a canoe lying in a little
 port; and a hut (Carbet) in which they
 found a convalescent Indian, who con-
 sented to go with them and steer their
 canoe. The third day in endeavouring
 to recover Sieur R——’s hat which had
 fallen into the river, the Indian himself
 fell in, and, being too weak to gain the
 canoe, was drowned.—Thus the ca-
 noe became again pilotless, and had
 only those who were totally unacquainted
 with every necessary manœuvre left to
 guide it: besides, it soon began to leak,
 which obliged them to land, and build
 an hut for a temporary residence. They

were then but five or six days journey
 from Andoas. Sieur R—— offered to
 go thither, and set out with his servant
 and Madame Godin’s faithful Negro,
 who she consented should attend him to
 assist in taking care of his effects, which he
 wisely resolved not to leave behind him.
 Madame Godin’s brothers were so dis-
 mayed by the disaster which had just hap-
 pened, that she could not prevail on them
 to accompany Sieur R—— in the canoe
 to Andoas. Sieur R——, on his depar-
 ture, assured Madame Godin and her
 brothers, that in less than fifteen days
 they should have a canoe and Indians.
 Twenty five tedious days did they vainly
 wait in expectation of the accomplishment
 of his promise; but losing all hope from
 that quarter, they made a raft, upon which
 they placed all their provisions and effects,
 and proceeded slowly along the river. The
 raft, which was ill constructed, struck
 against a tree that lay concealed in the
 river, and was overset: every soul and
 every thing were immersed. Happily,
 however, no one perished; “ thanks to
 the narrowness of the river in that place,”
 says Monsi. Godin. Madame Godin sunk
 twice and was with difficulty saved by
 her brother. Reduced to a situation yet
 more dreadful than the first, they all re-
 solved to pursue the banks of the river on
 foot. What an enterprize! “ You know,
 “ Sir, (continued Monsi. Godin to his
 “ friend) that the borders of this river are
 “ covered with a wood rendered impervi-
 “ ous to the rays of the sun by the
 “ herbs, brambles, and shrubs, that
 “ creep up the trunks and blend with
 “ the branches of the trees; in passing
 “ through which much time is employ-
 “ ed in opening a passage by means of a
 “ bill hook (*la ferpe*).”

They returned to their hut, took all
 the provisions that remained there, and
 began their melancholy journey. Obser-
 ving, that in following the course of the
 river, its meanderings considerably
 lengthened their route, they entered into
 the wood to avoid them, and in a few
 days after lost their way. Though desti-
 tute of provisions, oppressed with thirst,
 and their feet sorely wounded with briars
 and

N O T E.

* The Kings of France and Portugal.

and thorns, they continued to push forward thro' immeasurable wilds and gloomy forests, drawing refreshment from the berries and wild fruits which they now and then collected as they went along. At length, exhausted by hunger, thirst, and extreme fatigue, their strength failed them—down they sunk, helpless and forlorn. Thus they impatiently waited to be relieved by death, who delayed not long.—In three or four days they all successively expired, except Madame Godin, who continued stretched beside her brothers and the other corpses 48 hours, deprived of the use of all her faculties, and still tormented with ardent thirst. At last, Providence, who had resolved to preserve her life, gave her strength and courage to rise and go seek the salvation which awaited her. She was now without stockings, bare footed and almost naked; two cloaks and her shift, which had been torn into rags by the briars, sufficed not to cover her. Having cut off the soles of her brothers shoes, she fastened them to her feet, and took her lonely way. In about nine days, according to her calculation, she arrived on the borders of Bobonasa. It is probable, (as Mons. Godin remarks) that the tedious time appeared longer to her than it really was. “For (continues he) is it not almost incredible, that a woman naturally delicate, and who had been tenderly reared, could, reduced to such extremities, live even four days? Yet she has assured me, that she was ten days alone in the woods†.”—The recollection of the sad scene to which she had so recently been a witness, the horrors of solitude and darkness, in a desert infested with serpents and numberless ferocious animals†, the fear of death ever present to her mind, a fear which was increasing every instant, made such an impression on her imagination, that her hair became

N O T E.

† Let those who may be inclined to doubt, on reading this passage, recollect, that Daniel continued a day and night with a den of hungry lions, yet was not devoured.—With the Lord nothing is impossible.

Jan. 1793.

white. The second day of her sad journey, in which she could not have proceeded far, she found water; and the following day some wild fruit and green eggs, supposed by Mons. Godin to be the eggs of a species of partridge. So much was her wind-pipe contracted by the privation of nutriment, that she could hardly swallow a sufficiency of the sustenance which chance presented to her, as would support her emaciated frame.

The ninth day of her journey had just begun to dawn, when she reached the borders of Bobonasa. At the instant of her arrival, she heard a noise at the distance of about two hundred paces. A sudden emotion of dread made her at first retire into the adjoining wood; but reflecting that nothing worse than her present state could befall her, and that consequently she had nothing to fear, she approached the shore, and observed two Indians pushing a canoe into the river. It is usual with those people, when they go ashore for the night, to drag their canoe, or part of it, on land, lest, while they sleep, it should break from its moorings and be driven with the current.—The Indians, as soon as they perceived Madame Godin, hastened to her. These Indians, who had long since fled from Cancloas with their wives, to escape the contagion of the small-pox, already mentioned to have raged there, had just left a little hut which they had at some distance in order to go to Andoas. They heard Madame Godin's request benignly, took her under their care, and conducted her to that village. Here she intended at first to have staid for some time to rest from her fatigues; but so much was she incensed at the base conduct of the resident missionary, that she would not have remained there, could she have acted agreeably to her wishes.

There happened about this time a great revolution in the missions of Spanish America dependant on Lima, Quito, Charcas and Paraguay, which had been reclaimed and founded by the Jesuits two centuries ago.—An order from Madrid had expelled them from all their colleges and missions: they had also been arrested, put on ship-board, and sent to

the dominions of the Pope. This event however, had not occasioned more confusion than the changing of the vicar of a village. The Jesuits were succeeded by secular priests. Of that order was the man who filled the office of missionary at Andoas. "And of whom (says Monf. Godin) I endeavour to forget even the name." Madame Godin, bereaved of almost every thing, knew not how to evince her gratitude to the two Indians who had saved her life; till happening to recollect that she had on two golden necklaces (according to the usage of her country) she presented one to each Indian. Their joy was excessive. But the missionary seized on the necklaces in her presence, and replaced them with three or four ells of a coarse cloth made of cotton, which is fabricated in the country called Tuouyo. Madame Godin was so enraged at this piece of insolence and inhumanity, that she instantly demanded a canoe next day for Launa. An Indian woman of Andoas made her a cotton petticoat "to pay for which" (Monf. Godin says) she sent messengers as soon as she arrived at Laguna. "This petticoat, as well as the soles of her brother's shoes, of which she made sandals, she still preserves—sad memento's! (continues he) not less dear to me than they were to her."

Madame Godin survived several years the hardships and disasters related in the foregoing narration. Her husband's letter to M. de Condamine, the source of all my information on this affecting subject, was written four years after her return to his arms, and while she was still living.

Remarks on the Irish Language.

THE Royal Irish Academy, who by their learned productions have done honour to themselves and their native country, lately paid a handsome and becoming compliment to the nation, by proposing a gold medal for the best essay on the antient Irish language, its present obscurity, and the means of removing it. As I sometimes amuse myself with this study, I venture to give the

following hints, which may perhaps merit the notice of gentlemen engaged on this subject.

It has been generally allowed by those who have attentively inquired into the history of Europe, that Celtes were the first possessors of it. A language totally distinct from that of any other people, and whose grammar is singular and appropriate, decisively points out the existence and antiquity of the Celtic people. These settled in Ireland in early ages, and being more numerous than succeeding colonies, they preserved the grammatical form of their original tongue, though they necessarily adopted a corrupt nomenclature. From considerable attention to the admixture of foreign words in the Celtic, I venture to subscribe to the opinion of Pinkerton, that it is crowded with Gothic or Teutonic words, and it was this made the learned Ihre, in his Suio-Gothic Glossary call the Irish a dialect of the Gothic.

Bede, about the year 730, writes, that there were then five languages spoken in Britain; the English, the British, the Scotch, the Pictish and Latin; as many tongues were used in Ireland at the same time; the Celtic, the Welsh, the Gothic, Teutonic and Latin. The Celtic was soon corrupted by the irruption and settlement of the Belgæ, who came hither before the incarnation, and not long after their brethren had colonized the southern and western part of England. And hence the Irish chronicles speak of the Belgaid, or Teutonic, the Gaoileag or Gothic, the Bearla na Fene and Sagsbearla, dialects of the former, and the Bearla na Teibidhe, a jargon composed of all, and intelligible in every part of the isle. To these was superadded a large body of Latin words by the christian clergy.

Here then was an early corruption of the Celtic which no industry can cure, and a loss of superceded words, which neither learning or ingenuity can supply. The only thing that, in my opinion, can be done, is to collect from the various dialects of the Celtic, its original existing words, (and I fear they are not many) into a vocabulary, as a standard to explain

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Handwritten text in Persian script, likely a caption or description of the scene.



plain obscure terms. Thus Slieu-Bloomy is a celebrated range of mountains, dividing the King's and Queen's counties. Bloomy is not in any Irish dictionary, but in the Cornish, Blevmon or Blewmon is moory, boggy; an adjective perfectly applicable at this day to that range.

Another fatal injury which the Irish language sustained was from the first missionaries who gave us an alphabet, which did not express all the sounds in the Celtic. This alphabet very remarkably agrees with the Runic.

Both have but fifteen letters, A, B, D, F, I, K, L, M, N, O, S, T, U. The vowel I was used for E, as a double C was for G, and B for P.

No two or three vowels joined together in the same word can form two different syllables, and hence the bards to multiply syllables for rhimes threw between the vowels D or G aspired by an H, thus corrupting and disguising the natural structure of the word. C is constantly pronounced as a K.

Unable from paucity of letters to express the sounds of the Irish language, these consequences were inevitable: its orthography and orthoëpy were altered; its accentuation was lost; the sonorous vowel E was not used; I supplied its place though less adapted to the inflections of the voice, and hence the terms of disgust and contempt in which it was mentioned by the antients.—Sermonis Celtici squamam.—Incultum Transalpini sermonis horrorem.—Verba, inculta & vilia.

It is one of the excellent Lhuyd's observations, that the Irish have kept their letters and orthography beyond all their neighbouring nations, and still continue the same letters and orthography, which makes their written language appear very different from what they speak. The latter followed of course, from not having letters enough to express sounds; the enunciation and written language could never agree. But the former part of the assertion is a gross error, for the Irish endeavoured to correct the want of sounds by introducing the Palatals G, CH, GH, H, and Q in after

ages to preserve some resemblance between the writing and sound; and also by the addition of the vowels E, Y, the Labials P, PH, and V, and the linguals TH, DH, and Z.

The attempt then to compare every known tongue by the standard of the Celtic, the most heterogeneous and corrupt language extant, must ever be esteemed the enterprize of weak intellects. Is this venerable tongue to be suffered to go into total oblivion? By no means; let all its scattered fragments be collected carefully; let the canting phraseology of lawyers and physicians be investigated, and a key from these will be formed to decipher the Brehon laws. A good Irish scholar, thoroughly versed in antient MS. I do aver, would from the intelligible commentary annexed to these laws, be able in a short time to make a canting dictionary which would render the whole perfectly easy. No other mode can be devised to accomplish this desirable end, and it lies within the compass of moderate talents. D.

*The Loves of Joseph and Zuleikha.
From a Persian Manuscript.*

Men as aun hufni rufszun Ke yufuf
dasht danstem,
Ke eshk as perdei ismet berun ared
Zuleikhara.

Ode of Hafez.

"Beauty has such resistless pow'r,
"That ev'n the chaste Egyptian dame
"Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy:
"For her how fatal was the hour
"When to the banks of Nilus came
"A youth, so lovely, and so coy!

Paraphrased by Sir Wm. Jones.

THE annexed plate is an accurate representation of a very highly illuminated miniature painting, in a Persian manuscript of some antiquity—
"The History of the Loves of Joseph and Zuleikha," by the celebrated Jâmi*—
a subject

N O T E.

* Jâmi was born in the Chorassan, under Sultan Hussain Baicara, a prince

a subject on which the poets of Asia in general have delighted to dwell, and more particularly those of Persia.

The beauty of the Hebrew Patriarch, the Adonis of the East, and the passion of his Egyptian mistress, as recorded in the Mosaic history, have been the groundwork for the Persian poets: The original texture into which they have not scrupled to interweave innumerable beauties of their own composition.

On the subject of the lady's charms, the Old Testament is silent: But the poets, who liberally supply deficiencies of that nature, have decorated the frail fair one, with every personal beauty—her name also, which the Scriptures have not recorded, is said by some Arabian writers, to have been *Râil*: but she is now universally celebrated under the title of *Zuleikha*.

The ancient and romantic story of her love, being known to the Persian poets, only through the medium of the Koran, (whose principal beauties are borrowed from the Old Testament) they have embellished, without daring to alter the facts, as related in the sacred volume of their law. But Mahomet has not transmitted to them the history of Joseph and his mistress in its original simplicity; and among the scenes which he has added to it, we find that represented in the annexed plate—and which the following passage from the Koran may serve to explain (ch. Joseph. v. 30.)

“ *Wa Kâlâ Nesweton fi almedinati*
“ *amratoâl azeezin, &c. &c.*”

“ And the women of the city said
“ among themselves, the wife of the great
“ man loves her young servant,” &c.—
Of which when Zuleika heard, she pre-

N O T E.

of the race of Tamerlaine, and died there in 1486. He was a celebrated writer both in prose and verse. His *Divan* is in verse, and contains all the mystic theology of the Mahomedans in a sublime style. His *Romance of Joseph and Zuleikha* has all the elegance and softness of a votary of love.

pared a sumptuous feast, and invited to it all those women.—Here the poet Jâmi, in the MS. before me, indulges himself in a luxuriant description of the splendid entertainment, and a strange account of the sudden effect produced by the dazzling beauty of Joseph, whom his mistress, Zuleikha, caused to be unexpectedly introduced; and in the three couplets, given with the plate, he informs us, “ that the women, when Joseph’s lovely form first caught their eyes, were choosing each an orange, and preparing to cut it—but, astonished at his beauty, they began the desert by cutting, instead of the fruit, their own fingers; and at the same time engraved in deep characters on their hearts, the marks of their admiration.”

The poet’s words in those lines are

“ *Chu her eek ra dur aun deedar deeden,*
“ *Temenua Shûd terunge Khud pere-*
“ *den :*

“ *Nedaneſteh terunge az doſte Khud baz*
“ *Az doſt Khud bereeden Kurden*
“ *âgauz—*

“ *Yeky az teeg angeſhtan Kelm Kerd*
“ *Bedil heref weſaî au rekem Kerd.*”

This is the scene represented in the plate; Zuleikha sits on a raised carpet, in a green and purple dress, covered with a pelisse, or spotted skin—she holds in her hand an orange, as do the two women next to her, who are described as having cut their fingers, and bleeding: the third woman, in a most constrained attitude, stares at Joseph, who is splendidly arrayed in scarlet with gold spots, and presents to the company a coffee-pot, japanned, and of the modern fashion.—I shall here take occasion to observe, that in point of execution, vivid colouring, and profusion of gold, this miniature bears a striking resemblance to those of the ancient Romish missals; and that the Persian paintings, like them, never express the artist’s idea of ancient habits and costume: thus Joseph’s dress is nearly that of the modern Asiatics; and I have seen in missals, on the continent, the

Roman

Roman foldiers of Pontius Pilate represented in the uncouth habits of the fifteenth century.

Of the great beauty of Joseph and his mistress we certainly cannot discover the smallest vestige in the painting before us: yet the poet celebrates in the most animated strains the charms of Zuleikha: and of Joseph, the lyric Hafez says, in the lines which I have prefixed to this paper as 'a motto,—“ I can easily conceive how the enchanting beauties of “ Joseph affected Zuleikha so deeply, “ that her love tore the veil of her chastity.”—Such is the literal translation of those lines, part of a delightful ode, which the most learned Sir William Jones has immortalized by his equally delightful paraphrase.

It would seem that the Persians, whose poets describe the power of beauty better, perhaps, than those of any other nation, have not produced any painter capable of doing their descriptions justice: the miniature in question, from a total absence of design, perspective, proportions, and shades, and a redundancy of minute ornament and glowing colours, seems to confirm the opinion which the famous Italian pilgrim, *Pietro della Valle* entertained of their skill in this art:—“ In fatti tutti le lor figure, benchè di colori finissimi, e molto vivi, non vagliono tuttavia niente, perche non vi è punto di disegno, ed i maestri non fanno più che tanto,” &c.—“ In fact,” says this intelligent traveller, who wrote near two hundred years ago, “ their figures, though painted with the finest and most vivid colours, are of no effect, being destitute of design, of which the artists are grossly ignorant,” &c. &c.

Of the poem “*Joseph and Zuleikha*,” the copy preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford is supposed to be the most highly ornamented manuscript in the world: that in my possession is written with all the elegance of the *taleek* hand, every page ruled with golden lines, and the titles of each chapter distinguished by various-coloured ink. Of its poetical

merits I shall be silent here, as I design to make them the subject of a larger and more regular work.

W. O.

An Essay on the ancient name of Ireland.

TO detect errors in writers of acknowledged merit, and engaged in the same studies with ourselves, has very much the appearance of illiberal jealousy, or conceited superiority: weaknesses these, mean and contemptible. What then is to be done? are mistakes arising from hurry, inadvertence, want of books and other causes, to be perpetuated from deference to respectable names? Then indeed knowledge instead of being progressive would be stationary, and literature so far from acquiring strength and maturity by time, would exhibit all the imbecillity of its infant state. A modest dissent on good grounds is always justifiable and praise-worthy; nor can it suggest ideas injurious to the honour or designs of the writer.

These reflections are the more necessary, as the following pages attempt to point out and correct the mistakes of Camden, Ware, and their followers, respecting the name of Ireland. The scholarship and antiquarian skill of these men are indisputable, yet their want of critical sagacity and indulgence of conjecture have been admitted by their greatest admirers, and seem to be the true source of their errors.

Orpheus is cited by Camden as an author who gives the most ancient and decisive testimony of the name of Ireland, he says he calls it ^a Ierna; the word is ^b Iernis. It is no bad conjecture that ^c makes Iernis the same as Aornis, the boggy isle, which agrees very well with its real state, as delivered by the ^d ancients.

Usher

N O T E S.

^a Camden in Ireland. Edit. Gough.

^b Παρ' ὅσα μὲν ἀπείχον ἱερῶν. Argonaut. vers. 1179. Edit. Eisenbach.

^c Hoffman. in Ierne.

^d About 390, Latinus Pacatus says, “ Redactum in paludes suas Scottum. Panegyry.

N O T E.

§ Viaggi della Persia. p. 275.

Usher exultingly remarks on this verse of Orpheus, that ^c the Roman people were not able to produce so ancient a witness of their name. Before our primate indulged this overflowing of patriotism, it would have been proper to determine the age and country of Orpheus. There is scarcely a writer of antiquity on whom so many supposititious works have been fathered as on this famed Thracian lyrist. ^d Fabricius ^e enumerates between thirty and forty, and particularly notices fifteen authors, who published their performances under his name. Cicero quotes Aristotle, who declares ^f there was no such poet as Orpheus: on this decision the compositions passing under his name have been acknowledged fictitious. Who then was the author of the Argonautics, wherein Ireland is mentioned? Orpheus of Cortona, says Suidas, who lived 526 years before the christian æra; others ascribe them to Onomacritus. No proofs have been alledged to authenticate these assertions, but there are strong internal ones to evince them to be the fabrication of a later Greek. What must we think of navigators carrying their vessel over a ^h great extent of land, and then plunging with so slight a skiff into the Atlantic Ocean, and passing by Ireland situated in it. The incredibility of the fact and the accuracy of the geography both convict the writer of forgery. Herodotus, who flourished long after, never heard of Iernis or its circumfluent sea. Without dwelling longer on the numberless contradictions, obscurities and affectations

N O T E S.

Panegy. in Theodos. Giral. Cambrens. Topog. Hib. initio."

^c Cujusmodi antiquitates ne ipse quidem populus Romanus nominis sui testem proferre poterit auctorem. Primord. p. 724.

^d Biblioth. Græc. V. 1. p. 120, & seq.

^e Orpheum poetam docet. Aristoteles nunquam fuisse. De Nat. Deor. lib. 1.

^h Οἱ παραμυθεύοντες, μοχλοῖς ἐπιπλῶ-καμεν ὅμοιοι.

Οὐραν Argonaut. sup.

of antiquity in the Argonautics, the work is a wild unintelligible romance, the specious off-spring of the second century.

Camden adduces Aristotle's tract de Mundo for the name of Ireland, he calls it Ierne. Of this work of the Stagyrite no farther notice is necessary, as it has been denied to be his production by Proclus among the antients, and by Scaliger, Casaubon, Salmatius, Heinsius and Vossius, among the moderns.

I once thought it a fortunate etymology, says Camden, to deduce Eri or Erin from Hiere. His mode of expression suggests that he afterwards was not perfectly satisfied with it; nor indeed, on examination, could he. For there is no such letter as H in the Irish language, it being a mere aspirate; nor such a word as Iere, but Iar, which is the west, his conjecture being, that it was called the western isle originally. Another difficulty remained, which was to form Ierne from Iar-in, this could only be done by transposing the letters—in which change of places frequently occurs in the Greek, and oftener in rude languages.

At present I see no reason to believe with Camden that Iar-in or Erin at first denoted the western situation of Ireland: for who gave it the name of Iar? The Celtes, a swarm of roving savages, of whom little is recorded, and that little proclaims their ignorance and barbarism. If, as Hipparchus very ^k justly remarks, geography cannot be understood without a knowledge of the celestial bodies and of eclipses, whereby the cardinal points are to be ascertained: if Homer intimates nothing of climates or eclipses, and if astronomy at a late period was introduced into Greece from ^l Egypt by Plato, Eudoxus and others, can the simplest credulity conceive the wandering Celtes,

N O T E S.

ⁱ Lhuys, in his Comparative Etymology, gives numerous examples. p. 7—8.

^k Ἀδυνατοὶ λαθεῖν ἀνευ τῆς τῶν ὡρανῶν, καὶ τῆς τῶν κλειπτικῶν τήρησεως ἐπιμερίσεως. Strab. lib. 1.

^l Scalig. in Manil. p. 22.

Celtes, (who have not left one memorial of their acquaintance with any art or science) were more advanced in knowledge than the Greeks, or were able to determine the cardinal points. Varro, the most ^m learned of the Romans, divided the earth into two ⁿ parts, Europe to the north and Asia to the south: Dionysius Periegetes compares it to ^o fling, and Strabo places Ireland to the north of Britain; when such erroneous notions were formed of the earth and its subdivisions by the most intelligent men, some stronger evidence, than has hitherto been produced, must be given of the astronomical and geographical skill of the barbarous Celtes. One argument for ever subverts the notion of Iar referring to the west, and that is, in none of our rivers, mountains, vallies, or champaign lands, those great objects of nature, which always retain their primitive names, is there the remotest allusion to the cardinal points.

Ware never would have given us his guesses (divinationes) as he rightly styles them, had Camden been solid and convincing on this subject. Bochart's sacred geography had just appeared when he writ: its boldness, novelty, and the uncommon erudition every where visible, made it universally read and admired. This author derives Hibernia from the Phenician compound Ibernae, or the remotest region. Wrapt in oriental learning, he adopted the dreams of the Jewish Targums, Josephus, and the Rabbins, who confidently supply the obscurity of scripture by distinctly parcelling Europe among the posterity of the grand Patriarch; though in reality they knew no more of the matter than those who lived before the Cataclysm. An ^p excellent judge declares, Bochart was not competent to the task he had undertaken.

N O T E S.

^m Cicer. in Brut. Dionys. Hal. l. 2. Senec. Conf. ad Helv. Quintil. l. 10.

ⁿ De ling. Lat. l. 4. Edit. Gothofred. Salmas. Plin. Exer. p. 1249.

^o Σφαιδον εικονια. Initio.

^p Richardson's Diss. on the Languages, &c. of the East, p. 251.

With so slender a stock as ^q fifty Phenician words almost every thing was to be supplied by fancy; and yet on this foundation have been built the systems of Sammes, Stukeley, and other whimsical writers on Phenician antiquities. Ware seems to like the derivation of Ibernica from Iberia, because a Spanish colony, he says, settled here; however, adds he, I will affirm nothing, it being a most difficult thing to assign a satisfactory reason for the name. A position thus tacitly relinquished is not worth farther inquiry; besides Mr. Macpherson has very ably examined and confuted the arguments adduced for the Hispanian extraction of the Irish.

Hibernia was the name first given to our isle by Julius Cæsar. In almost every instance where the antients had not acquired the aboriginal name of a country, they supplied one expressive of its produce, situation, or some peculiarity in its inhabitants. Thus from its western position they called Spain, Hesperia; the Scilly islands, from producing tin, Cassiterides; and from the colour of its natives, part of Africa Mauritania. From its coldness Ireland was denominated Hibernia. Alluding to this, Claudian says,

Glacialis Ierne;

and Strabo ^r assures us it was scarcely habitable for cold. We have the strongest proof of this being a word improperly coined, in its not being used either by Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, or Dionysius Periegetes; none of them many years remote from the age of Cæsar. Mela, Solinus, Agathemer, Ptolemy, and others, were more courtly, and adopted the deified Julius's appellation in their Juverna, and Jouernia, but the more skilful and accurate geographers retained that which approached nearest its original one.

As learning and science were more cultivated, men became more inquisitive and

N O T E S.

^q Explication de quelques Médailles, par L. Dutens. Antiquities of Ireland, p. 83. Dubl. 1790.

^r Ἀθλῆς δὲ δια ψυχῆς ἀκρυσμένη. lib. 2.

and critical. Diodorus Siculus, who flourished in the reign of Augustus, tells us in the preface to his first book, that great errors had arisen for want of personal examination of places: that to obviate these he had travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and spent thirty years in compiling his work. Though not free from mistakes, it yet abounds in curious and valuable information. The remote northern nations, says he, who border upon Scythia, are ferocious, devouring men, as is reported, as do the Britons who inhabit ^s Iris. Here is a passage, which has been most unaccountably passed over by antiquaries, though it gives the primæval name of Ireland two thousand years ago. The Greek and Roman writers, who frequently are tame copiers of each other, used Hibernia and Jouernia, but Diodorus Siculus, who had penetrated far into the north of Europe, there first heard and has happily preserved the genuine name of our Isle.—Ir-i, or as now ^t written Er-i, the *great Isle*. The ancient Irish alphabet had but four ^u vowels; E was ^v not one of them. This compound, like many others, was at first appellative and then became a proper name: a practice common in every country, and particularly exemplified in these islands by the ^w learned Lhuyd.

The proof of this is novel and cannot be resisted. No evidence can be expected from the north while enveloped in gross ignorance and barbarism, but as soon as enlightened by letters every page of its ancient chronicles depose for the veracity of Diodorus.

A. D. 870. King Alfred, in his Anglo-Saxon translation of Orosius, styles Ireland—Ira-land.

A. D. 891. Three Irishmen, says the Saxon chronicle, came in a boat from Yr-lande, as the Cotton MS. has it.

A. D. 918. The same chronicle calls our isle Yr-lande.

A. D. 1048. Harold flies to Yr-lande.

A. D. 1077. The Danes were shipwrecked on Yr-lande.

A. D. 1080. Adam ^x Bremenfis names Ireland—Ir-land.

A. D. 1098. Odericus Vitalis calls the Irish,—Irenses.

A. D. 1105. Ælnoth, in his life of St. Canute, styles us—Iros.

In Islands Lanamaboc, one of the ^y oldest Icelandic fages, our island is named Ir-land, and the Irish alphabet in Wormius is styled—Ira-Letur.

Thus plainly from the original Celtic Ir-in came the Ira, Iros, Irenses and ^z Yr-lande of the Icelanders, Danes, Anglo-Saxons and Germans, and the Iris of Diodorus Siculus, and by a transposition of—in—into—ne—the Ierne of the other Greeks,

This primitive name was full in the view of all our antiquaries, and probably for that reason slighted: the spacious fields of etymology and conjecture were preferred, as there they hoped to display their ingenuity, and acquire literary honour: but they did not perceive, that by such exertions they were hazarding their own reputation, and depriving their country of the laurel of unrivalled antiquity.

Patriam tamen obruit olim
Gloria paucorum, & laudis titulique
cupido.

JUVENAL.

EDW. LEDWICH.

NOTES.

^s Ὡς περ καὶ τῶν Βρεττανῶν τοῖς κατοικοῦντας τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Ἰρῶν. lib. 5.

^t O'Brien's Irish Dic. in Er.

^u O'Brien, *supra* in E and I.

^w Sub. fin. Baxteri Glos. Antiq. Britan.

^x Uffer. Prim. p. 737.

^y Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 14.

^z The Anglo-Saxons used G for Æ. Hickes. Gram. Anglo-Sax. Cap. 1. and from this people, I conjecture, the vowel E was first introduced into the Irish language.

Translations of the following Passage in Homer. Iliad 8, Verse 549.

Οἱ δὲ μέγα φρονέοντες, ἐπὶ πτλέμοιο γέφυρῃ
 Εἶατο πάνυ χιοί· πυρά δὲ σφισὶν καίετο πολλὰ.
 Ως δ' οὐτ' ἐν ἔραυν' ἀστρά φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνῃν
 Φαίνεται ἀριπρεπέα. ὅτε δ' ἐπλέτο νηνέμος αἰθήρ,
 Ἐκ τ' ἔφαιον πασαι γκροπταί, καὶ πρῶνές αὐροι,
 Καὶ ναπαὶ ἔρανοθεν δ' ἀρ' ὑπερραγὴν ἀέπετος αἰθήρ,
 Πάντα δὲ τ' εἰδεται ἀστρά· γέγηθε δὲ τὲ φρένα ποιμὴν.
 Τόσσα μὲν γυνὴν ἠδὲ Ξάνθοιο ῥοαῶν
 Τρώων καίοντων πυρά φαίετο Ἴλιόθι προ.

Rendered literally.

They, meditating great exploits, sat the whole night in military order: many fires burned before them. As when in heaven the beautiful stars appear about the shining moon; when not a breath of wind is perceived, and hills and mountains and lofty forests are visible; the immense expanse of heaven opens, and every star is conspicuous, gladdening the shepherd's heart: so many Trojan fires were seen before Ilium, between the ships and the streams of Xanthus.

Mr. Pope's translation.

The troops exulting sat in order round,
 And beaming fires illumined all the ground.
 As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
 O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light,
 When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
 And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene.
 Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
 And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
 O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
 And tip with silver every mountain's head;
 Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
 A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
 The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
 Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.
 So many flames before proud Ilion blaze,
 And lighten glimmering Xanthus with their rays.

Pope has certainly been very unfortunate in his paraphrastic version of this passage: he has not made the remotest advances to exhibit the simplicity and beauty of the divine original.

Mr. Cowper's translation.

Big with great purposes, and proud they sat,
 Not disarrayed, but in fair form dispos'd
 Of even ranks, and watched their num'rous fires.
 As when around the clear bright moon, the stars
 Shine in full splendour, and the winds are hush'd,
 The groves, the mountain-tops and headland heights
 Stand all apparent, not a vapour streaks
 The boundless blue, but æther open'd wide
 All glitters, and the shepherd's heart is cheer'd.
 So num'rous seem'd those fires the bank between

Of Xanthus, blazing, and the fleet of Greece
In prospect all of Troy.

This is admirably translated. The *πρωονες ακραι* is by the Greek scholiast interpreted *Οι προνευοντες της οτων οραν τοποις*, the prominent or projecting summits of mountains, but considering the situation of the army, Mr. Cowper's—headland heights—is excellent.

Doctor Lawfon, in his lectures on oratory, p. 297, cites this passage of Homer, and calls it—"a glorious comparison," and adds, "I will repeat it to you in the translation of a friend whom we both deservedly esteem." The friend was then dead four years.

"As when the moon, with her attendant train
Of living sapphires mounts the cloudless sky,
Snatching from nature's face the veil of night;
Sudden the valleys wind, the rocks ascend,
And mountains in rude majesty; from heav'n
Bursts wide effulgence, whilst unnumb'ed stars
Gild the blue vault: the swains enraptur'd gaze."

It is wonderful so good a scholar as Doctor Lawfon should adduce so incorrect and insipid a translation of our poet, and yet charge Pope with lengthening and weakening a thought, while he praises his version of this passage. This clearly proves, that taste is not always, perhaps but seldom, united with profound learning. The friend alluded to above was Doctor Edward Maurice, who was appointed Bishop of Ossory the 24th January, 1754, and died the 11th January, 1756. Doctor Lawfon did great injustice to his friend in quoting the foregoing as his translation, when it appears by a perfect MS. copy of Bishop Maurice's Homer now in Trinity College, Dublin, that it was not the Bishop's but Lawfon's own; and indeed scarcely can any thing be so wretchedly bad. To evince the truth of what is here asserted, we shall give the Bishop's version, which we are enabled to do by the favour of the learned and obliging librarian, the Rev. Doctor Barrett.

Bishop Maurice's translation.

Thus under arms upon the brink of fight,
Elate in thought, with many a fire around
Them blazing all the night, strict watch kept they.
As when around the silver queen of night
Through the calm cloudless sky the stars appear
With lustre undiminish'd; every hill
And cliff and forest standing out to view.
When not one light is lost, so wide and vast
The heav'ns are open laid: the shepherd's soul
Sweet transport strikes: so not in number less
Nor less in brightness shone the Trojan fires.

It requires, we confess, more critical abilities than we possess to determine the superiority between Cowper and Maurice: to speak our real sentiments, we think the latter as literal and more poetical than the former.

H. D.

Observations on the Irish Statutes, chiefly the more Antient.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is impossible to understand perfectly the history of any people without a knowledge of their laws. Few writers on Irish affairs have paid attention to this point, and, as might be expected, their narrations are superficial and defective. An eminent antiquary has lately drawn the capital features of the Brehonic policy; but much remains to be done on that head, when a key is discovered to unlock the treasures of this old legal code, now concealed in a technical and unintelligible jargon. From what can be collected, it is evident the Brehon laws are, in general, formed on the same principles as those of the Anglo-Saxons and other northern nations, diversified by particular customs and municipal usages.

The first innovation on these barbarous institutes was in the 12th century, when our monarch received a pope's legate, and our church embraced a new ecclesiastical discipline from Rome. These events made a knowledge of the canon and civil laws indispensably necessary. The latter, as it softened the rigour and tempered the severity of the feudal code was much cultivated. Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in 1185, complains, that it had stifled all the other sciences. "Quod leges imperiales reliquas scientias omnes suffocaverant." This Duck and Heineccius prove by an ample detail.

The taste for this study was a good preparative for the introduction of the English laws on the submission of Ireland to the British crown in 1172. The Irish chieftains thankfully received and swore to observe them. Before Henry II. dismissed these petty princes, statutes were enacted for the government of the kingdom; English tenures, laws and customs, courts, sheriffs and officers of law and police were established on the English model. "He brought over, says a patent roll of the 11 Henry III, into Ireland, men skilled in the laws, by whose concurrent advice, and at the request of the Irish, he ordained and com-

manded the laws of England to be observed in Ireland, and left the said laws reduced into writing under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin."

Our parliaments here as in England at this time were made up of the nobility alone, who exercised the functions of a court of judicature, a council of state and a legislative assembly. The other branches of the legislature were not so perfectly settled or organized as to be fit to take a part in public business. Besides, the Irish abjuring their allegiance, the English laws were at length only observed in the English pale. Turbulence and anarchy brooded over this unfortunate isle; it is therefore no wonder most of the acts of these early parliaments are lost. Many ordinationes and capitularia are in the rolls office, which Mr. Lodge, its late keeper, collected, and they are now in possession of government, who purchased them from his family; but no act appears in our statute book antecedent to the 3 Edward II. A. D. 1310, one hundred and thirty eight years after Henry II. held his first parliament here.

As the Irish were attached to the Roman See, and as the latter, notwithstanding the resistance of the kings of England, filled almost all the bishopricks and ecclesiastical dignities, when vacant, the clergy were naturally prompted to study the canon and civil laws. William of Drogheda, in the reign of Edward III. is noticed by foreign juriconsults and by John Leland, as an eminent professor of civil law at Oxford. And Hannibal Rosseli assures us, the Irish had the reputation of being excellent canonists. Polydore Virgil, who addressed his history of England to Henry VIII. and from his employment of collecting the pope's revenues possessed good sources of information, says, the Irish in 1533, were not ignorant of learning; that from their youth they applied to grammar and to the canon and civil laws. Campion was here in 1570, and relates, "that without either precepts or observation of congruity, they speak Latin like a vulgar language, learned in the common schools of leach-craft and law, whereat they be-

gin children, and hold on sixteen or twenty years, conning by rote the Aphorisms of Hippocrates and the civil institutions, and a few other parings of these two faculties."

Had the Irish adopted the Roman codes as the rules of their actions and legal decisions, they would have made some advances in civility; but unfortunately their own barbarous municipal laws predominated and were preferred, and rendered their acquirements in any other little more than speculative. The common repudiation of their wives, to speak with Sir John Davis, their promiscuous generation of children, their neglect of lawful matrimony, their uncleanness in apparel, in diet and lodging, and their scorn and contempt of all things necessary for the civil life of man, resulted from their laws of Tanistry and Gavelkind, from their fostering and comaternity, and from their cuttings, tallages and cosherings.

To Sir Henry Sydney we are indebted for the first collection and publication of our statutes; this was about 1586. Many acts were added and defects supplied by Sir Richard Bolton, who, in 1621, gave a new edition of them. Before him Merrick published our laws in 1617, but these I have not seen. There was another edition of the statutes in 1723; but the most complete was that by Doctor Vesey, by authority.

3 Edward II. A. D. 1310.

This is a capitularium, consisting of various subjects and statutes.

Chap. I, is an act to restrain great Lords from taking of prises, lodging or sojourning against the will of the owner. Merchants complained that exorbitant prisage was extorted from them, which was a duty paid by them to the Lords of each territory, for permission to dispose of their goods within the same. In the present reign, the Lombard Society of the Frescobaldi carried on a trade with Ireland for her peltry chiefly, and a woollen stuff called sayes, which was wider than that manufactured elsewhere: however the traffic in the last seems neither to have been extensive or permanent. Capricious and heavy prisage cer-

tainly went to the annihilation of what little trade we had.

The act recites, that the same feudal tyrants took prisage of the common people throughout the country: this was a very different thing from the former. Prisage here was provisions and necessaries for the support, repairs, and defence of castles and garrisons: the castellan, as great a despot as his lord, took what he pleased from the vicinity, without settling the value or time of payment, expressly against Magna Charta, c. 69, and stat. Westm. c. 7 and 31. The act states, that the lords sojourned and lodged with the people of the country against their wills, which is here declared to be open robbery. This the Irish called coshery, from *cos* a foot, and *righ* a king or prince, meaning the Tö-parch's retinue, he and they living at free cost on the tenantry. Mr. Harris, in his additions to Ware's antiquities, supposes this custom might have been introduced by the English, but this is a mistake, for it is to be found among the decrees of the council of Cashel, and mentioned as an old practice. "*Quod omnes terre ecclesiasticæ & earum possessiones ab omni sæcularium hominum exactione penitus sint immunes: & specialiter, quod nec reguli nec comites, nec aliqui potentes viri Hiberniæ, nec eorum filii cum familiis suis, cibaria & hospitalitates in territoriis ecclesiasticis, secundum consuetudinem, exigant.*"

Chap II, against keeping of Idle-men and Kerns in time of peace.

"By the custom of gavelkind, says Sir John Davis, every man was born to land, as well bastard as legitimate; they therefore all held themselves to be gentlemen. And though their portions were ever so small, and themselves ever so poor, yet did they scorn to descend to husbandry or merchandise, or to learn any mechanical art or science. These poor gentlemen were so affected to their small portions of land, that they rather chose to live at home by theft, extortion or coshering than to seek any better fortunes abroad, which increased their septes and surnames into such numbers, that there are not found in any kingdom of

of Europe so many gentlemen of one blood, family and surname, as the O'Neils in Ulster, the Bourkes in Connaught, and the Geraldines in Munster and Leinster."

After this very accurate account by this excellent lawyer, it is only necessary to remark that the name of idelman here given them is the same as the German edelmen, or noblemen; from the Anglo-Saxon *edel*, noble. The statutes, the best interpreters of themselves, confirm what is advanced. The 33 Henry VIII. speaking of the punishment of vagrants, says, "if the person so whipped be an idle person, and no common beggar." The 10 and 11 Charles II. mention cosherers and wandering idlers, as the 6 Anne does all loose vagrants and such as pretend to be "Irish gentlemen," who will not work, but demand victuals and coshering from house to house.

Here, so late as 1706, we find these edelmen described and continuing their old practices: so difficult is it for laws to eradicate evil customs, when unaided by civility.

Quid leges sine moribus

Vanae proficiunt.

Kerns, in our records, are almost always joined with idlemen. The former were light-armed infantry, who, under shew of keeping the marches, committed with impunity every sort of outrage and oppression: they were quartered on free tenants, farmers and other tenants. The wardens of the peace, and sheriffs, are directed to deal with them as with open robbers. According to Blackstone the honourable appellation of justice of the peace was not used before the 34 Edward III. being before called conservators, wardens or keepers of the peace; but Sir Henry Spelman thinks the title of justice was in use much earlier.

Chap. III. An act against giving protections. The grievance to be remedied was, the extorting large sums under colour of protection. A man charged with any crime, if arrested for it, was claimed by some great Baron as his domestic, or having his protection, for which he received a large sum. Or if any man was rich, he was menaced with danger until he pro-

cured such protection. Public justice was evaded, and great oppression practised.

Chap. IV. An act against fraudulent conveyances. Spenser, in his view of the state of Ireland, 1596, has well explained this. "There is also a great inconvenience which hath wrought great damage both to her majesty and to the commonwealth, through close and colourable conveyances of lands and goods of traitors, felons and fugitives. As when one of them mindeth to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lands and lordships to feoffees in trust, whereby he reserveth to himself but a state for term of life; which being determined either by the sword or by the halter, their land strait cometh to the heir, and the queen is defrauded of the intent of the law, which laid that grievous punishment upon traitors to forfeit all their lands to the prince; to the end that men might the rather be terrified from committing treasons: for many which would little esteem of their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children would be withheld from that heinous crime."

Chap. V. An act, that justices shall deliver estreats into the exchequer. It is here enacted, that certain justices shall be assigned to take the assizes of Mort d'ancestor and novel disseisin in all the counties of Ireland, and to deliver the gaols in said counties, and to make estreats of fines and amerciaments in Easter term and Michaelmas term. One of the methods of recovering seisin was by the assize of Mort d'ancestor, which was calculated for the protection of heirs, against the intrusion made by their despotic lords upon the death of the ancestor last seized. Again, when any one was unjustly disseised of his freehold, without any judgment of law to authorize it, he had his writ of novel disseisin. It is probable these were the only original writs at this time; others for trying collateral facts not being noticed in our act. It being thought too great a burden on the justices of the two benches to attend the assizes, Ed. I. appointed eight persons to take assizes, juries and certificates, and writs were to be directed to these and no other, except

except speciali gratia regis: the directing of such writs, our act calls, assigning, in an equivalent sense. It is worthy of remark, that justices held their itinera throughout Ireland at this time, and that the practice of the law was the same here as in England. I have only to observe, that this parliament was held at Kilkenny in February, before the earl of Ulster and sir John Wogan, lord justice. Prynn is of opinion this was the first Irish parliament; but Cox, on good grounds, thinks otherwise. An account of the law officers now and their salaries deserves notice.

Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice,	£. s. d.
per. ann.	500 0 0
Roger Outlaw, Chancellor,	40 0 0
Elias de Ashborne, Justice for holding Pleas before the Justice and Council of Ireland,	40 0 0
Roger de Werthorp, Justice Itinerant, marcs,	40 0 0
A second Justice Itinerant.	
Nicholas Falstolff, Chief Justice of the Bench,	40 0 0
John de Granfet, second Justice, marcs,	40 0 0
Roger de Preston, third Justice.	
John Battalk, Custos Brevium & Rot. de Canc	5 0 0
John Garnon, Narrator Domini Regis	5 0 0
Simon Fitz Richard, Secundus Narrator marcs	5 0 0
Richard Mayning, King's Serjeant	5 0 0
Robert Poer, Treasurer	40 0 0
Thomas de Monte Pessulano, Chancellor of the Exchequer	10 0 0
Roger de Birthorp, Chief Baron	10 0 0
The second Baron	10 0 0
Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer	10 0 0
Remembrancer	10 0 0
A summoner, marcs	4 0 0
Two Engrossers of the Rolls, in term time, five pence per diem.	
The Treasurer's Clerk, five pence per diem, whilst the Exchequer is open.	
Usher of the Chequer, three half-pence per diem.	

A Chaplain of the castle, fifty shillings per ann. For wax two shillings. Note, a pound of wax cost nine pence.

Our statute-book preserves no memorials of parliaments holden in Ireland for one hundred and twenty years after this of Edward II. though many acts are referred to and given at length by Prynn and others. Besides what our rolls contain, there is a valuable collection of inedited Irish statutes in Lambeth library, and the Tower of London. One from the latter is given in the "Calendar of antient statutes," London, 1772, p. 444, and from thence extracted by Doctor Leland. The parliament of England, oppressed by the unceasing expence of supporting the government of Ireland, addressed Edward III. on this subject, who immediately dispatched Nicholas Dagworth hither to convene a parliament for granting a liberal subsidy. Writs were issued to the bishops to chuse two of the clergy in each diocese; the sheriffs were to hold county elections, and cities and boroughs were to return members. This representation of Ireland sat at Westminster, A. D. 1376.

Clergy for the diocese of

Dublin, John Fitz-Ellys and Thomas Athelard.
 Cashel, John Geffard.
 Tuam, sent none.
 Meath, Bartholomew Dollard.
 Kildare, William White and Richard White.
 Leighlyn, sent none.
 Ossory, the Bishop and John de Acres.
 Waterford, the Bishop and Phillip Raye.
 Ferns, William de St. John and Richard Whitty.
 Limerick, John Fox and John Route.
 Lismore, sent none.
 Cork, Thomas Ryes and John White.
 Cloyne, Prior Thomas and John Sandy.
 Kerry, Master Gilbert and John Fitz-John.

COUNTY MEMBERS.

Dublin, Nicholas Houth and William Fitz-William.
 Louth, Roger Gernon and Richard Verdon.
 Kildare,

Kildare, John Rocheford and Peter Rowe.
 Cathirlagh, Geoffry de Valle and Philip de Valle.
 Waterford, Richard Botiller and David Cogan.
 Weysford, Richard Whitty and William de St. John.
 Limerick, Henry Berceley and Thomas Kildare.
 Cork, Richard de Wynchedon and Philip White.
 Meath, William de Loudon and Richard Plunket.
 Kilkenny, the Bishop and Geoffry Forstal.
 Tipperary, William Newberry and William Young.
 Kerry, Gilbert Fitz-Walter and Thomas Fitz-Daniel.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Dublin, John Blackboyn and John White.
 Drogheda, William White and Nicholas Starkey.
 Waterford, William Chaundhull and Geoffry Forstal.
 Limerick, Henry Berceley and Thomas Kildare.
 Cork, William Dalton and John Droupe.
 Kilkenny, Robert Flode and John Ledrede.
 Ross, William Rykhyll and William Seymor.
 Wexford, James Freynsh and Lawrence Bron.
 Yoghill, Bernard Barret and Richard Cristofre.

This record discloses the real state of Ireland at this time much better than the superficial information of our historians. All Connaught and Ulster were either in a state of rebellion or so miserably poor and uncivilized, or so totally out of the English power, that not one member to this assembly from them is noticed. And yet Cox tells us, that after passing the famous act of Kilkenny in 1367, the revenues, certain and casual, of Connaught and Ulster, were thenceforward accounted for in the Ex-

chequer. Is it not surprizing, that if such was their obedience to the English laws, they could not be prevailed on to return representatives? The fact seems to be, that their poverty was the true reason of their non-appearance. Not one inland town, though many were incorporated before this time, could support the expences of their members. "Non concedimus, says the Mayor and Bailiffs of Waterford, prædictis nunciis potestatem concedendi aliqua onera super nos propter paupertatem nostram," and so say the rest.

(To be continued.)

Some Account of S. Bisset, the extraordinary Teacher of Animals, and a wonderful Instance of Eccentricity and Patience.

PERHAPS no period has produced so singular a character as *Bisset*; though, in this age of apathy, his merit was but little rewarded. At any former æra of time, the man who could assume a command over the dumb creation, and make them act with a docility which went far beyond mere brutal instinct, would have been looked upon as possessed of supernatural powers, according to the Pagan notions, or be burned as a wizard, according to the Christian system.

Bisset was born at Perth, in Scotland, about the year 1721; he had one or two brothers bred to the watchmaking business, who settled in this kingdom; but having himself served a regular time to a shoemaker, and a remarkable hand at what is called the womens' work, he went to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property, turned broker, and continued to accumulate money, until the notion of teaching the quadruped kind attracted his attention in the year 1759. Reading an account of a remarkable horse shewn at the fair of St. Germain's, curiosity led him to try his hand on a horse and a dog which he bought in London, and he succeeded beyond all expectation. Two monkies were the next pupils he took in hands, one of which he taught to dance and

and tumble on the rope, whilst the other held a candle, with one paw, for his companion, and with the other played the barrel-organ. These antic animals, he also instructed to play several fanciful tricks, such as drinking to the company, riding and tumbling on the horse's back, and going through several regular dances, with the dog. Being a man of unwearied patience, three young cats were the next objects of his tuition. He taught those domestic tigers, to strike their paws in such directions on the dulcimer, as to produce several regular tunes, having music books before them, and squalling at the same time, in different keys or tones, first, second, and third, by way of concert. In such a city as London such a matter could not fail of making some noise, his house was every day crowded, and great interruption given to his business. Among the rest he was visited by an exhibitor of wonders;—*Pinchbeck*, brother to the little Gentleman whose elegant trifling in the toy-way has been so well known to attract the attention of Royalty. This Gentleman advised him to a public exhibition of his animals at the Haymarket, and even promised, on receiving a moiety, to be concerned in the exhibition. Bisset agreed, but the day before the performance, *Pinchbeck* declined, and the other was left to act for himself. The well-known *Cat's Opera* was advertised in the Haymarket; the horse, the dog, the monkeys, and the cats, went through their several parts, with uncommon applause, to crowded houses; and in a few days Bisset found himself possessed of near a thousand pounds profit to reward his ingenuity.

This success excited a desire of extending his dominion over other animals, including even the feathered kind. He procured a Leveret, and reared it to beat several marches on the drum with its hind legs, until it became a good stout hare. This creature, which is always set down as the most timid, he has declared to the writer of this article, to be as mischievous and bold an animal, to the extent of its power, as any he has known. He

taught Canary birds, linnets, and sparrows, to spell the name of any person in company, to distinguish the hour and minute of time, and play many other surprising fancies; he trained six turkey-cocks to go through a regular country-dance: but in doing this he confessed he adopted the Eastern method, by which Camels are made to dance, by heating the floor. In the course of six months teaching, he made a Turtle fetch and carry, like a dog; and having chalked the floor, and blackened its claws, could direct it to trace out any given name of the company.

It is not, however, imagined, that the very great time he employed in teaching those different creatures, could ever make him a return for the neglect of his industry. He found himself constrained, in the course of a few years, to make an itinerant exhibition of part of his grouse, and to sell some others of them. In the year 1775, he shewed his animals in this city, to the very great astonishment of thousands; after which he took the north-west circuit of the kingdom, and settled at length at Belfast, where he established himself in a public house, determined to have nothing more to do with any other but the rational part of animated nature.

But the habits and the amusements of a life cannot be all at once abandoned. He trained a dog and a cat, (now in the possession of his widow at Belfast) to go through many amazing performances. His confidence even led him to try experiments on a Gold-fish, which he did not despair of making perfectly tractable. But some time afterwards, a doubt being started to him, whether the obstinacy of a pig could be conquered, his usual patient fortitude was practised to try the experiment. He bought a black sucking Pig in the market of Belfast for three shillings, and trained it to lie under the stool, or kit, on which he sat at his work. At various intervals, during six or seven months, he tried in vain to bring the young boar to his purpose: and despairing of any kind of success he was on the point of giving it away, when

it struck him to adopt a new mode of teaching, in consequence of which, in the course of sixteen months, he made an animal, supposed the most obstinate and perverse in nature, to become the most tractable. In August 1783, he once again turned Itinerant, and brought his learned pig to Dublin, where it was first shewn for two or three nights at Ranelagh. It was not only under full command, but appeared as pliant and good natured as a spaniel. When the weather having made it necessary he should remove to the city, he obtained the permission of the Chief magistrate, and advertised the pig in Dame-street. It was seen for two or three days by many persons of condition, to spell, without any apparent direction, the name or names of those in company, to cast up accounts, and to point out even the words thought of by persons present; to tell exactly the hour, minutes, and seconds; to point out the married and unmarried; to kneel, and to make his obeisance to the company, &c. &c. Poor Bisset was thus in a fair way of *bringing his pig to a good market*, when a man, whose ignorance and insolence disgraced authority, broke into the room, without any sort of pretext, and armed with that brutality which the idea of power gives, (what Shakspear calls) *a pelting petty officer*, he assaulted the inoffending man, broke and destroyed every thing by which the performance was directed, and drew his sword to kill the swine, which *Pope* would have called *half-reasoning*, instead of *groveling*—an animal, that in the practice of *good-manners*, was at least the superior of the assailant. The injured Bisset pleaded, without any purpose, the permission he obtained from the Chief Magistrate; he was threatened to be dragged to prison, if he was found any more offending in the same manner; in consequence of which he was constrained to return home, but not before the agitation of his mind had thrown him into a fit of illness, from which he never effectually recovered; and died a few days after at Chester, on his way to London.

There are so many thousands witnesses in both kingdoms, of the facts here ad-
Jan. 1793.

vanced, that the account, surprising as it is, cannot, by any means, stagger credibility. Had this man been born to affluence, and possessed of the learning of a *Sloane* or a *Woodward*, we might have seen him courted by the Academies of Europe, or employed in the Royal Society of London, introducing some *amiable brute*, more worthy of the honour of E. R. S. than Mr. *Richard Twiss*, or many other human animals of pretended genius, who bear about this mockery of *erudition*.

Method of making Saltpetre at Hanover.

WHATEVER art or manufacture can give employment and wealth to our countrymen, we shall always consider as an interesting object. The production of saltpetre, so easy and so certain, has been never attempted in this kingdom. The following instance will encourage us to make a trial, particularly as Ireland abounds with animal and vegetable substances for such a manufacture: Such as grounds frequently trodden by cattle, walls impregnated with putrid animal vapours, as slaughter-houses and drains, and dry ditches filled with animal substances, dung and the like, with the remains of rotten vegetables, old mortar, and calcareous earth. These ditches are covered with sheds to keep off the rain, but open at the sides.—At Hanover the salt-petre works are within two miles of the town—they consist of a house that had probably been an old wooden barn, it had an earthen floor—on one side within stood a row of casks open at top, filled with earth, and under each cask a tub to receive what water passed through the earth in the casks—on the other side was an iron kettle set in brick work, which may boil two or three barrels of water—at the end farthest from the fire place, the floor was dug deeper about four feet; in this part, as a cooler place, there were tubs of the boiled liquor set to crystallize.—The ground belonging to the house, perhaps an acre and half, was filled with what we should call mud walls, they were about three feet thick at bottom, and tapered up to one

foot at top, height about five feet—these are placed so near each other, that there is only room for a wheel barrow to pass between; they are composed of street dirt and the rubbish of old buildings, such as plaister, mortar, &c.—they are exposed to the sun, wind, and rain. Four persons were all that managed these works: an old woman was the skilful person who directed the whole; her husband and a servant man were labourers; a servant maid sometimes assisting, the women attended to the boiling and crystallization—the business of the men was, to shave off with a sharp spade about a quarter of an inch of the surface of the earthen walls, and bring it in wheel barrows; then fill the casks with it, and fetch water to pour on it in the casks—they also emptied such casks as had been drained of their virtue, and carried out the earth, plaistering it up again on the walls it was shaved from, and proceeding to shave off from others to fill the emptied casks; thus in the course of a summer they went round the walls.

The first water that passed through the earth was that which was boiled; the second was reserved, being weaker, but having some virtue in it, to be poured on the fresh earth.

This work supplied all the Electorate of Hanover with salt-petre. All the gunpowder for the King's troops, 12,000 men, the forts, &c. was made from this salt-petre: the house and utensils could scarce be worth above 50*l.* sterling. There was no shelter to these mud walls.

The Germans in Pennsylvania say, that every horse stable has under it a great quantity of mould or earth, which abounds with salt-petre, and they say they have very easy methods of extracting it.—I will insert one, which they say is certain and short—Dig up earth, or mellow mould under an old horse stable, put it into a tub, fill the tub with water, let it stand twenty four hours.—Then leak it off slowly, then boil it for one hour.—Then filtrate it through another tub of ashes, then put it into a kettle and boil it until it grows yellow. Then for trial, drop it on a cold stone or cold iron and it will crystallize.—Then set it by

in trays in cool places, and it will be crystallized, and the salt-petre formed.—This is confidently affirmed here to be infallible.

Flumina quid rides ? mutato nomine de te Fabula narratur. HOR.

Rights of Waters. A Fable.

IN I know not what century after the flood, (the reader may look into Blair's Chronology) a spirit of tumult and philosophy is said to have moved upon the face of the waters. Rivers, which merely from want of reflection, had been quietly running within their banks for ages, discovered themselves to be in such a state of depravity as required a recurrence to first principles for its cure: and *Rights of Waters* were making a rapid progress through the globe. It was argued, that this confinement within the banks, was a restraint they had heedlessly imposed upon themselves, contrary to the liberal intentions of nature. They were created fountains, with *equal natural rights*, and deemed it expedient to go back to their sources, as the only means of accurate investigation. They could not see why some particles of water should be thrust down by others no better than themselves. Their *forerunners*, it is true, had been submitting to this coercion time out of mind; but what was this to them? The rights of living waters must not be thus controuled and sported away. Divisions of water into lakes and rivers, springs, and puddles, they unanimously decried as mere *civil distinctions*, and pushed their researches, to that early period, *when water came from the hands of its maker. What was it then? Water; water was its high and only title.*

Now a rumour went, that in the time of Noah, a great aquatic revolution had taken place, when all things were reduced to a philosophic level. Beneath the sanction of which precedent, it was agreed on by the rivers, that they would not any longer be imprisoned within banks, nor driven headlong into one direction at the arbitrary will of fountains, but

but would shed their last drop in asserting the rights of waters.

Obscure as to his origin, *ungovernable* in his temper, and a *leveller* in principles, *Nilus* led the way; and the land of Egypt was covered with an inundation. Every cultivated inequality was overwhelmed, and all distinctions levelled to uniformity: Nature was supposed to have resumed her rights, and philosophy admired the grand simplicity of ruin. When lo! the tide of tumult ebbed, and eminences were seen to get their heads above water: the party was daily continuing to gain ground, and all things tended to a counter-revolution. What had first been deemed the effort of enlightened virtue, was now looked on as the rush of inconsiderate violence. What originally seemed calculated to further the views of nature, was now seen to be directed in opposition to her will; whilst events had been mean time suggesting her omnipotence; that to combat her was dangerous, and to conquer her was impossible.

Such was the result, and the moral of this enterprising—his forces all subdued, now languid and impoverished, the Nile was retreating imperceptibly to his channel; whilst Egypt groaned with luxuries, and was overrun by monsters, the copious and rank produce of this revolution.

From the PATRIOT No. IX.

• *For the Anthologia Hibernica.*

Thoughts on the Nature and Cure of the Scurvy.

OF all the diseases incident to human nature, the scurvy is not only the most general, but the most fatal, as it arises from the economy of the animal functions in general being overcharged with extraneous and superfluous matter, accumulated in the natural operations towards the support of the frame. Under this consideration, instead of confining the scurvy to the effects of particular causes, we ought rather to attribute it to the general impurity of the blood, arising from climate, food, drink, and habit of life.

Before, therefore, we can have an adequate idea of the subject, it will be necessary to consider the nature and composition of the blood of animals, as it is from that fluid their existence is supported. It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that the component parts of the blood must differ in various species of animals which occupy the land and water of the terraqueous globe; and even that there is a difference in the state and composition of this fluid in the same animal, according to its state of health, food, and situation of the vessels from which it may be extracted. These differences can be ascertained only by the united efforts of the anatomist and chemist. But at present it is only necessary to confine our inquiries to the blood of man, and such quadrupeds as afford this fluid in a state not obviously different from that of the human species. Recent blood is uniformly fluid, and of a saline or slight ferruginous taste, and composed of two general component parts, a thick, red matter or crassamentum, and a fluid called serum; each of which, by repeated ablutions in water, and other chemical processes, becomes white and fibrous.—Alkalis prevent the blood from coagulating, but acids accelerate that effect. And from the most accurate chemical investigation, this vital fluid is composed of a proper combination of alkalis, calcar, common salt, mineral alkali, fixed air, carbonic, nitrous, phosphoric and vitriolic acids, common salt and sulphur.

When any of these elements are increased beyond their due and natural proportion, or by any means decreased, the blood becomes impure, and lays the foundation for the several species of the scurvy. These impurities are received into the mass of the blood by means of the air and aliments, and are decreased by various causes, as dry air, copious perspirations, medicines, &c.

The aliments which we receive into the stomach to support nature, contain in their composition those elements which constitute the blood, and enable it to perform its several functions relative to the increase and maintenance of the body. But during such operations, if they

introduce into it too great a quantity of any particular element, they contaminate instead of replenishing it.

Animal food in general contains great quantities of those elements which form their basis, with the vital air and nitrous acid. Especially salted and dried flesh; for though the salt prevents the entire decomposition of the fleshy substance by putrefaction, yet part of it will be decomposed and rendered corrupt; which corruption entering after digestion into the chyle, and meeting the vital air from the lungs, will be in part converted into nitrous acid. The effects of this acid are dreadful; it dissolves the fibrous part of the blood, and in consequence, prevents it from replenishing the several parts of the body with new matter necessary for its support. It even dissolves in conjunction with the marine acid the fibres and bones, and is the cause of evils, cancers, ulcers, &c. Its effects therefore must be corrected by the introduction of fixed air and carbonic acid from vegetable food.

Vegetables, however, alone, are scarcely less pernicious than meat, by filling the blood with too much alkali, which increasing the fluidity, destroys in a great measure the tenacity, and prevents that fibrification necessary for the support of the body. The scurvy proceeding from this state of the blood, has for its symptoms, watery pustules in various parts, a general weakness in the joints, with feverish complaints, and must be corrected by animal food and common salt.

Thus we see, a composition of animal and vegetable food is absolutely necessary to the good and wholesome nourishment of the human frame. But among the various compounds of this nature, which may be applied to the purpose, Milk seems to be designed by nature as the most salubrious and cordial diet, not only to the human form, but to most terrestrial animals in general. Milk, in its composition, consists of a combination of animal, vegetable, and even mineral salts, which being properly blended in the lacteal ducts, and separated from the gross parts of the blood of the animal which produces it, is rendered prepared

for the fibrification of the animal solids. By chemical processes, milk is found to consist of a carbonic oil, vegetable alkali, some salt of sylvis, and phosphoric calcareous salt. All of which are necessary and potent correctors of the marine and nitrous acids.

Common salt, though it be necessary in correcting that produced from animal and vegetable substances, is by too frequent use very pernicious, by loading the blood with marine acid, which renders it not only too glutinous, but forming with the fibrous part a green jelly.

But it is not less from drink than meats that the blood is rendered impure. Ardent spirits, as brandy, rum, whiskey, &c. coagulate the blood, and in that case have nearly the same effect as the nitrous acid, in dissolving the fibrous parts. In this case recourse must be had to the introduction of alkali, fixed air, and essential oils, from wine, malt liquors, and a milk diet.

The necessity, therefore, of frequently changing our food is apparent, in order that one species may correct the effects of the other.

Though the various parts of nature contribute to our support, they no less furnish the means of our destruction. The air in which we breathe, as well as our food, contribute to the impurities of the blood.

The atmospheric air is constantly composed of heterogeneous particles, especially putrid ones, from animal, vegetable, and mineral substances; which being received into the blood by means of the lungs, contribute as much to its corruption as the vital air to its purity. The salutary effects of the common or atmospheric air, depend in a great measure on local circumstances, and in none more than the soil of the country. Calcareous soils, from their qualities of attracting the aqueous particles from the air, would, if the body of that element was confined, render it dry; but from the same quality attracting the watery clouds and vapours floating therein, render it damp and tumid.—Argillaceous soils on the contrary, have a tendency to impregnate the atmosphere with too much
essential

essential oil, which rendering the blood unctuous, produces a poor and watery scurvy, by discharging the blood of its aqueous parts.—Silicious soils, from their affinity to alkali, have a tendency to impregnate the blood with that salt, which rendering that fluid too thin, destroys its tenacity, and not having a sufficient supply of fixed air, the body becomes emaciated and weak.

Mixed soils therefore, like mixed aliments, are the most proper for the support not only of the vegetable but animal creation. A due proportion of calcar, silix and argil, seems to be productive of the most salubrious air, for the support of both animal and vegetable life. But as among plants different species require separate soils, so in the animal economy much depends on the constitution of individuals.

Moist and damp airs, are in general the most injurious to the pure state of the blood. For nature endeavours by perspiration to discharge from the blood and other parts of the body, such superfluities as are not only unnecessary, but even hurtful to the constitution, but the cuticular pores being closed by wet, damp and cold airs, the necessary évacuation is prevented, and the morbid matter being thrown back on the internal parts, and in a great measure reuniting with the blood, is by the vital air received from the lungs, converted into nitrous acid, and in consequence productive of scorbutic complaints.

Foul, putrid, and nitrous air of ships, jails, mines, and other close places destroy the vital qualities of the blood.

Even from too long a residence in one species of air, the blood becomes saturated with its predominant salt. A change of atmosphere is therefore necessary to preserve the purity of the blood.

Having thus shewn the effects of the air, soil and aliment in corrupting the blood of animals, especially the human, I shall proceed to consider the different species of scurvies, which proceed therefrom, as the sea and land scurvy.

The Sea Scurvy.

This most dreadful disorder of the human race, proceeds principally from

the blood being saturated with the marine and nitrous acids. The confined air in ships, being replete with putrid effluvia from the body of the crew, provisions and stagnated water in casks, produces with the vital air, the nitrous acid, and is consequently received into the blood by means of the lungs; where mixing with the marine and nitrous acids received from salted provisions and marine atmosphere, destroy the texture of the blood. The fibrous parts are converted into a green jelly, as before observed, and the whole mass becomes glutinous and fizy, the fibres of the body are corroded, and even the marrow and bones are dissolved. The gums grow black and bloody, the legs swell sometimes, at others are emaciated; the joints grow weak and unable to support the body; violent pains succeed in the breast and bowels, and the nervous system is every where affected; when the miserable patient soon sinks into the arms of death.

To prevent these fatal effects, the blood must be replenished with carbonic acid and fixed air, from vegetable food and malt and vinous liquors. The vegetables may consist of such as are easily stowed on shipboard, as sour crout, or pickled cabbage, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, leeks, onions, pickled sorrel, scurvy-grass, brookline, &c. with several dried pot-herbs, as thyme, marjoram, sage, &c. Of which soups ought frequently to be made, along with that animal preparation denominated portable soup. When any of the salted provisions are used, whether pork or beef, they ought to be well diluted with water, and afterwards washed in strong vinegar, as by this means a great part of the putrid and morbid matter will be corrected. Even the fresh water in the casks ought to be frequently purified by means of the powder of charcoal being infused therein, and well mixed for some time and left to settle, and the water drawn off afterwards into fresh casks. By this means all morbid and putrid particles will be absorbed, and the water rendered sweet and fresh. No ardent spirits, as rum, brandy, whiskey, &c. ought

ought to be used on shipboard; for as these coagulate the blood, they accelerate the effects of the acids before mentioned. In their place substitute wine, porter, spruce beer, wort, and found cider. Malt and the essence of spruce are easily stowed, and of which the most powerful antiscorbutic liquors could easily be made. The air of the ship must be carefully attended to, and frequently purified, by the introduction of ventilators. The decks and floors frequently washed with vinegar, and the sides, partitions, and ceilings with hot roche lime. It is somewhat extraordinary that whitewashing ships with roche lime has never been introduced, instead of the pernicious paint, with which they are generally daubed. Utility and health ought certainly to take place of ornament. A few barrels of roche lime, well secured from damp and air, could easily be stowed on board, of which hot white wash could be made as often as required. If the white colour should be thought unpleasant, a little powdered charcoal might be added, which would not only give a pleasing grey, but increase the salubrious effects.

If the above precautions were taken in every ship, and the men obliged to keep themselves as clean as possible, we should experience little of the sea scurvy, even in the longest voyages, and most numerous crew. As to the medical treatment of this disease, it is nearly the same as the land scurvy, which I shall now consider.

The Land Scurvy.

The land scurvy originates from a variety of causes, but principally from the air, aliments and mode of life.—It generally presents itself under two principal forms, the wet and the dry.

The symptoms of the wet scurvy are, humid and wet eruptions in the face and arms, swelling of the legs, ulcers on the joints, legs and arms, swelling and bleeding of the gums, pains in the stomach and bowels, lowness of spirits, a difficulty of breathing, drowsiness after meals, and restless nights. All of which proceed from the corruption of the blood, by the marine, nitrous, and other acids.

People living in cold and moist climates, subsisting principally on salted and dried provisions, with the frequent use of spirituous liquors, are the most subject to this disorder. To counteract the fatal effects, the obstruction of perspiration by damp air must be removed, warm and dry apartments must be obtained, and the morbid matter thrown back on the blood by the obstruction of the cuticular pores, carried off by copious perspirations, in sweating-houses, stoves, &c. Vegetable and fresh animal food must supply the use of salted and dried provisions, above all, milk diets are principally to be preferred. Wine and malt liquors, with found cider, ought to be drank instead of ardent spirits or punch of any kind. Except wine, malt liquors seem to be the most wholesome and salutary beverage for human nature in the northern climes, if not in all parts of the world. The carbonic and fixed air, introduced into the blood by this means, corrects the marine, nitrous, and alkaline particles, proceeding from salt, animal and vegetable food. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other northern regions, where the pores are closed by cold and moist air, and the food principally consists of dried and salted provisions, with large quantities of ardent spirits, the inhabitants are much afflicted with the scurvy. To correct and prevent its effects as much as possible, they have recourse to copious perspirations by means of sweating-houses. Even in this island, the common people have a great predilection in their favour, considering them as a general remedy in most disorders; for which purpose small conical houses are frequently erected on the confines of bogs, woods, and other places, where firing can be had at little expence, in which the sick are brought in order to be sweated, and by that means restored to their health. Sweating-houses and fumigating baths are of the greatest utility in northern climates, and if generally practised in this country would cure or prevent many disorders of which we now complain. Bathing in the sea, however, for the scurvy, is a very mistaken and pernicious custom. The water not
only

only closes the pores, but by its weight forces the morbid matter which nature endeavours to discharge, back into the blood, and carrying with it some part of the marine salt from the sea water, increases the disease, and in weak or delicate constitutions may prove fatal. For which reason, sea-bathing in scorbutic complaints ought to be carefully avoided. Indeed it is of little efficacy in any, except in weak and relaxed fibres and nerves, when by bracing them by its weight, it may restore them to their true tone and tension. In some scrophulas also, proceeding from carbonic and essential oils, drinking and even bathing in sea-water, by introducing the marine acid and magnesia may and has been of service. But the nature and true cause of the scurvy must be considered before such methods are taken.

When the symptoms of the wet scurvy appear, the patient ought to adopt the regimen above mentioned, also to take the following.

Two ounces of cream of tartar, one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of Æthiop's mineral, to be well mixed with six ounces of treacle. A table spoonful to be taken after breakfast, and the time of sleep; but if it purges too much, one spoonful only may be taken in a day.

The efficacy of this mixture must be evident to any one of chemical knowledge. The carbonic acid, hepatic and fixed air, produced thereby, will absorb the marine and nitrous acids, which from the weight of the mercury by stool and perspiration will be separated from the blood. If treacle cannot be had, honey will do, and in some constitutions is perhaps better. The patient must also abstain from all salted and dried provisions, and spirituous liquors; and a milk diet should frequently be used. The most happy effects have been experienced from the above compound, even in the last stage, and may with equal prospect of success be given in the sea scurvy.

The dry land scurvy proceeds principally from the marine salts and alkali

in dry warm airs; when, by too copious a perspiration, the aqueous parts of the blood are evaporated, and a great part of the essential oil. The symptoms are, dry scrophulous tumours on various parts of the body, which becomes emaciated, frequent head-achs, the legs swell most commonly, though sometimes are emaciated and covered with scaly tumours, and frequently between them a watery serum oozes, in the last stages, occasioned by the chyle, for want of the proper temperature of the blood. People living in hot dry climates, and subsisting on vegetable food, especially fruit, are most subject to this species of the scurvy, though some even in the northern regions are afflicted with it, especially those who subsist principally on dried and salted provisions, with farinaceous food, as oat-meal, barley bread, &c. which, by drying the blood too much, deprive it of the aqueous particles. The following compound will in this case be of service.

R. Pulv. subtil. cort. Per. ʒss Syr. e. suc. lemon q. s. fiat bolus bis in die sumendus.

The bark consolidates in some measure the thin state of the sanguine fluid, and the syrup of lemons, by the introduction of the carbonic acid, dissolves the marine salt, and gives the whole the power to resorbate. The patient also ought to remove into a more temperate climate, and subsist on soups made of jellies; also a milk diet would be of great utility, and no strong drinks taken except the most generous wines and strong malt drinks, but even these in moderation. When this happens in a cold climate, warm fumigating baths may be used in conjunction with the regimen and recipe before mentioned. But if the scrophula continues obstinate, pills composed of bark, sugar, and the juice of waterdrop-hemlock may be administered.

People of studious dispositions, and who lead sedentary lives, are much subject to the scurvy; for want of sufficient exercise, there is not a due degree of action in the fluids to open the pores and throw off the morbid matter from the

the blood. Those also who are accustomed to hard drinking of any kind of strong liquors, are generally more or less afflicted with the land scurvy of both species. Such persons ought not only to refrain from their usual beverage, but subsist as much as possible on milk diets, soups, farinaceous food, and white meats, as fowls, chickens, &c.

In general to preserve the blood as pure as possible, animal and vegetable food should always be mixed, and the different species changed frequently; liquors also should be varied, with the air in which we breathe. Exercise likewise must be constantly used, though with moderation; and to those of a full habit, sweating baths or houses.

κασιγνήτωρος.

The following Speech is given as a matter of curiosity. It was delivered, at the time King James passed through Drogheda to the siege of Londonderry, by Mr. Dowdall, a Lawyer, descended from a respectable and ancient family in the county of Meath: part of it was settled at Athlumny, and another branch at Brownstown in that county.

The Speech of Hen. Dowdall, Esq; Recorder of Drogheda, to King James II. at his Entry into the Town of Drogheda, April the 7th, 1689. Imprimatur Patrick Clogher.

Most Sacred SIR.

AMONG the many Miracles which adorn almost every step and passage of your most Sacred Majesty's life, we think none more conspicuous, taken in all its circumstances, and providential accidents, than your Majesty's late, more than miraculous, landing in this your ancient, loyal and long suffering kingdom: a blessing by so much the more surprising, by how much the less expected; a blessing of which our ancestors ne'er could dream, when their thoughts were proudest! A blessing for which we ourselves ne'er could hope, when our misfortunes allowed no other consolation but what we were forced to

seek in dubious prophecies, or in our almost worn and tired devotion! A blessing, in fine, which late posterity will scarcely believe, be it ne'er so credulous.

For our shares, Great Sir, we are forced to confess that the novelty of our present happiness is still so surprising that joy of the one side, and wonder of the other have so divided our souls, that we can scarcely find leisure for a single thought! Yet we cannot but perceive that as the descending of a *God* was formerly requisite to the restoring of *lapsed men*, that e'en so the coming of a god-like *king* was absolutely requisite to the redeeming of a loyal distressed people from a captivity in its cause, duration, and severity not to be parallel'd in story.

In effect, Great Sir, faint beams from a distant *sun* through so many thick intervening clouds was scarce able to dissipate the envenom'd fogs for almost forty years so predominant in this *Isle*; and nothing less could do it than the more powerful warmth of that sun-shine, which on your majesty's first landing overspread our hemisphere.

And though we can't but utterly abhor and detest the first moving cause of this your most gracious visit, yet can't we but praise and bless providence, for having raised to us on the perjury, treachery, and perfidiousness of others, a fair opportunity of exerting those loyal principles which our slaughtered ancestors signed with their blood and avowed with their dying groans.

Yes, Sacred Sir, it must make for the credit of long wronged *Ireland*, that she still suffered for, and with her royal master: and if now there be found in her any distemper or peccant humours, it proceeds from the too great fulness of pampered traitors, who gorged with the fat of loyal sufferers, must at length have broke out in the old sores and ulcers of rebellion.

But since it pleased God and you, Great Sir, to have preserved the head and heart still found, the malignance of the distemper being now cast into the extremity of one limb and the fore being brought to maturity,

maturity, your majesty may with safety apply a discretionary medicine.

What remains to me, Great Sir, is humbly to implore your majesty's acceptance of a sacrifice which this day I am commissioned to offer. It is, Great Sir, the hearts and hands of this adoring croud, the lives and fortunes of all these the ancient inhabitants of your majesty's most loyal town of *Drogheda*. That their blood is sincere and proof against the scurvy of rebellion; witness those walls; witness the pavements consecrated by the gore of their *everfaithful* progenitors.

We will conclude, Great Sir, with a short prayer, and it is not that your majesty either protect us in, or restore us to our lost property, our churches, or our benefices; no, our loyalty is so seaphick that it rejects all those droffy allays of *self* interest; but it is, Sacred Sir, that heaven, whose darling we are sure you are, may grant to your most sacred Majesty, after having dashed to pieces all treasonable and traitorous associations and conspiracies, and after having soared like a sun in its full meridian o'er the heads of all your enemies, and unnaturally rebellious subjects, after having dismembered rebellion itself, that infernal *hydra*, and driven it into its hellish mansions, where we were sure it took its first breath, a happy, a speedy, a safe, and a glorious return to your ancient Imperial Throne; in success, a *Cæsar*; in conquest, an *Alexander*; and a *Constantine* in religion.

N. B. The aforementioned *Hen. Dowdall* now stands *outlawed* for the *Rebellion* of 88, and is *alive*, and *dwelling* at *Acaru*, in the co. of *Meath*, near *Drogheda*.

Note, Also, a *supplement* will soon be published, giving an *account* of the behaviour of a certain sort of people, in the late troubles of 1688, and 90. *Particularly* in the town of *Drogheda*: occasioned by a most *daring* and *insolent attempt* in a very late proceeding.

Jan. 1793.

Some Account of the Life and Writings of Doctor Peter Lombard, Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh.

THIS eminent person was the son of a respectable merchant at Waterford, where he was born about 1560. After being at home instructed in the rudiments of learning, he was sent, as was then fashionable in Ireland, to Westminster school, over which the celebrated Camden then presided. There he found the Walshes, the Nugents, O'Reilly's, Shees and others his countrymen. In that excellent seminary he discovered those shining talents for which he was afterwards so remarkably distinguished. He removed from Westminster to Oxford, and there he met many Hibernians whose names are mentioned with honour by Hollinshed and Wood. Lombard took no degree in the University, but went from thence to Lovain, where after passing through his courses of philosophy and divinity, he received the degree of Doctor, and was made Provost of the Cathedral Church of Cambay.

In 1614, he was personally noticed by king James, in his speech from the throne, as one of those who disturbed his government. He was then archbishop of Armagh, having been appointed thereto by Pope Paul V. by whom he was first made Assessor and after President of the congregation de Auxiliis at Rome, where he died A. D. 1625, having the year before published the following Tract in 12mo. "Casus circa decretum Clementis Papæ VIII. de sacramentali confessione & absolutione non facienda in absentia." This is an inquiry, whether those who are dying and have not their reason should receive absolution.

Seven years after the death of Doctor Lombard, a posthumous work appeared under his name with this title: "De regno Hiberniæ, sanctorum insula, Commentarius: in quo, præter ejusdem insulæ situm, nominis originem, &c. pii conatus & res a Principe O'Neillio ad fidem

fidem catholicam propagandam feliciter gestæ continentur. Lov. 1632. 4to. As a great part of this publication tended to revive antient animosities and excite new disturbances in Ireland, Secretary Windebank, the 20th Nov. 1633, writ to lord Strafforde, the lord Lieutenant, thus, "His Majesty understanding there is ore Petrus Lombardus, or that calls himself so, who hath lately published a dangerous book in those parts concerning O'Neile, requires your lordship to suppress the book, and send some of the copies to my lord of Canterbury, and to call the author to account for it."

With the political part, which for the happiness of this Isle we hope may be forever buried in oblivion, we have no concern at this day, but there are some curious notices which well deserve recital.

Page 7. Of the Irish language. "Notandum quod hoc ipsum idioma sit vernaculum toti in primis Hiberniæ, tametsi cum aliquo discrimine, tum quoad dialectum, nonnihil variantem inter diversas provincias, tum quoad artificii observationes inter doctos & vulgares. Et dialecti quidem variatio ita se habere passim æstimatur, ut cum sint quatuor Hiberniæ provinciæ, penes Conachtes sint et potestas rectæ pronunciationis & phræseos vera proprietas. Penes Momonienses potestas sine proprietate; penes Ultones proprietas sine potestate; penes Lagenos nec potestas pronunciationis, nec phræseos proprietas."

Though the Irish is generally spoken by the lowest rank in society, yet its enunciation widely differs among the natives of the different provinces. Where they were least improved, as in Connaught, there their pronunciation and phraseology were most correct. The Ultonians had the phraseology but not the enunciation: But the people of Munster and Leinster, having their tongue corrupted by the inundation of foreigners, deviated most from the true idiom of the Irish language. As this language was very little cultivated or polished by men of letters, it is no wonder that it fell from its original structure into various anomalies, and that the speakers adopted corruptions without examination.

Molloy, in the 4th chapter of his curious Irish grammar, shows that the use of the letter H was sufficient to produce different dialects in Irish, to say nothing of Ellipsis, which was confined to the beginning of words, as Merision was to their middle and end, and suppression. As the royal Irish Academy have offered a premium for an investigation of the Irish language, we will not obtrude our remarks, or anticipate what, no doubt, will be more scientifically advanced.

Page 11. "Giraldini—ex Britannia huc venerunt, origine vero sunt Itali, nempe vetustissimi & nobilissimi Florentini." That the princely house of Fitz-Gerald came from Florence is a very antient tradition. Alluding to this are the following pretty verses in Hollinshed, by lord Surrey.

From Tuscan came my lady's worthy
 race,
Fair Florence was some time her antient
 seat,
The Western Isle, whose pleasant shore
 doth face
Wild Camber's cliffs, did give her lively
 heat.
Foster'd she was with milk of Irish
 breast,
Her sire an earl, her dame of prince's
 blood,
From tender years in Britain she doth
 rest,
With Kinges child, where she tastes
 costly food.
Hunsdon did first present her to mine
 eine
Bright is her hue, and Geraldine she
 hight,
Hampton me taught to wish her first for
 mine
And Windsor 'las ! doth chase her from
 my sight.
Her beauty of kind, her virtues from
 above,
Happy is he that can obtain her love.

This beautiful Geraldine, as lord Orford in his Noble Authors ascertains, was lady Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald, second daughter of the tenth earl of Kildare.

Of the illustrious mother of many fair Geraldines, another Poet thus sings.

For Venuses the Trojan ne'er
Was half so puzzled to declare :
Ten Queens of beauty sure I see !
Yet sure the true is Emily *.
Such majesty of youth and air,
Yet modest as the village fair :
Attracting all, indulging none,
Her beauty like the glorious sun,
Thron'd eminently bright above
Impartial warms the world to love.

Doddsley's Collec.
(To be continued.)

Instructions for Etching, by the celebrated Edwards, author of the Gleanings of Natural History, &c.

IN the course of my performing the engraving or etching of the copper-plates contained in my Natural History, I received not only the instructions of my friends, but bestowed some pains to examine such authors as had wrote on the subject of etching with *Aqua Fortis*.

I could find little or nothing on that subject originally wrote by any author of our own country; and what was translated from those of other countries, was from authors of ancient date, wrote, I believe, before artists in that way had arrived at the perfection of knowledge they have now attained; and many of these authors seem not to have practised it themselves; for I have been led by them through many labyrinths (from which I found it difficult to extricate myself) before I attained the ready practice of etching, which I am here willing to communicate, in as short and plain terms as I can, for the benefit of many curious young gentlemen who are my friends and acquaintance.

First of all, it will be proper to say something of copper-plates.—Authors on the subject of etching, tell us how to smoothen, scour, and polish them for use; which is, I believe, a thing hardly any

gentleman will trouble himself about, seeing that several people, in and about London, make it their business to square and smoothen plates of all sizes, for persons who want them. Examine your plates when you buy them, to see if they are perfectly free from scratches, dents or holes; and if they are bad, see that the maker mend them before you take them of him. When you are provided with a plate, the next thing to be considered is, a ground to cover it withal.

General Instructions in relation to Grounds, or Varnishes, proper to lay on the Plates before they are etched.

The ingredients generally made use of for the ground or varnish, are, first, *Asphaltum*, called also *Pitch of Judea*, or *Jew's Pitch*: it is a pretty hard, black, pitchy, or resinous substance, commonly brought to us in large gourd shells, containing, more or less, about forty pounds, and to be had of the most eminent druggists in London. The second is Bees-wax, either white or yellow. The third is common Rosin. The fourth is Mastick, a sort of fine hard rosin in small grains. I have sometimes added a little common pitch to soften it.

Though it will be proper to vary your ground a little, according to the different times of the year you work in, for that which does very well in frosty weather, may be so soft as to stick to your fingers in summer; therefore what is used in winter must have a greater proportion of the softer materials, such as the wax and common pitch; and that which is for summer use may have more of the harder materials of the receipt, which I shall here give at a medium, as near as I can, between the two extremes.

A Receipt for a Ground or Varnish.

Asphaltum	—	1½ Ounce
Bees-wax	—	2 Ounces
Rosin	—	½ Ounce
Mastick	—	½ Ounce
Common Pitch	—	¼ Ounce.

Put all these into a new pipkin well glazed, and place it on a moderate fire,
F 2 and

N O T E.

* The present Duchess Dowager of Leinster.

and as the ingredients melt, stir and incorporate them very well together with a little stick: be careful that they do not take fire, or boil over. When all is well melted and mixed, let it stand a little while in the pipkin, till the bubbles have done rising, and some of the grosser parts are a little settled to the bottom; then pour it off into a basin of water, leaving the dregs in the pipkin. When it is a little cooled in the water, take it out, and roll it into a long form, of the thickness of your thumb; and while it is yet warm, cut it into pieces of two inches long, more or less.

You may make double the quantity of the receipt, but cannot well make less. I have found that my Ground, by long keeping, has grown too hard and dry, which I have rectified by melting it down again, and adding a little common pitch.

To lay the Ground on your Plate.

Take your copper plate, and clear the surface of it well from all tarnish or dirtiness; then having some charcoal lighted, in an earthen pan, or chafing dish, fix a small hand-vice to the edge of your plate, and you may then hold the back-side of it downwards to the charcoal fire, that the polished side may lie upwards to receive the Ground or Varnish. When your plate is of a due heat, have a piece of your Ground tied up in some very thin silk, or sarfenet, to keep the dreggy parts from getting through; then pass it over your plate, in all parts, that the plate may be wholly covered; then take a little wad of cotton, tied up in a thin piece of silk, and pass it all over your plate, to spread your varnish even. When it is so spread, let the plate gradually cool, and while it is cooling dab it all over with your cotton puff, and it will lay your Ground still smoother, and with a finer grain, or rather shew no grain at all. When you have so spread your varnish on the plate, have ready a very large candle, and hold the varnished side of the plate over the candle, moving it backwards and forwards, till it be of a good black in every part, but be careful the snuff do

not touch the plate: after which lay it to cool, and it is fit to work upon.

Care must be taken in heating your plate, for if your fire be too fierce, your plate will turn of a bluish colour: if you perceive any such change on your plate, it must be cleansed bright, and heated again, for such burnt places will not hold the Ground when the *Aqua fortis* is laid on. When the plate is varnished, and cold, you may try how your Ground bears the needle, by hatching (in a waste corner) some close strokes two contrary ways over each other; and if it is of a moderate temperature, so as neither to stick to the fingers by its softness, or fly from the copper by its brittleness, you may venture to bestow some labour on it, and proceed in your work.—The next thing in order, is to trace your design on the plate.

To trace the Out-lines from a Print or Drawing on your varnished Plate.

A print that is not of any value, may be rubbed on the wrong side with red chalk, red oaker, Spanish brown, Indian red, or any other fine soft colour that will rub dry into the grain of the paper. When you have so done, lay it on to your plate, and be careful that it doth not slip in the working; then trace over all the out-lines of your print with a stick of ivory, having a pretty small smooth point; for an actual sharp point will injure the print, and perhaps raise the varnish behind it. When your principal out-lines are drawn, you may touch over some of the less principal lines in order to have as much of the print on the plate as you can. When all is drawn, take off the print, and you will find the colour sticking to your Ground, wherever you have drawn over it with your stick. If you have a curious drawing, or print of value to copy, you may rub your colour into another paper, which may be laid on the plate first, with the coloured side downwards, and your drawing may be laid on that, and it will do pretty well; but you will have a better out-line through a single paper, than through a double one.—When your design is traced on the plate, you

you must be furnished with tools to etch withal.

Needles for Etching.

Take half a dozen needles, of different sizes, which may be struck into small cedar-sticks for handles; the points may be drove into the sticks, after which you may break off their heads, and grind new points on a hone or oil-stone: these may be of various degrees of sharpness, in order to make strokes of different breadths. When you are so furnished, you may begin to work on your copper.

Of Etching on your varnished Plate.

It will be necessary, before you begin, to have a piece of very clean, soft, old linen rag, with all the seams and selvages torn off: this may lie double under the hand you work with, to keep the heat, sweat, or roughness of your hand, or nails, from softening, scratching, or otherwise injuring the Ground. Then take one of your middle-sized needles, and trace over the out-lines that you have made on the copper, minding to touch strong enough to cut through your varnish. When all your lines are traced, you may wipe the plate with a soft wet sponge, to take off the coloured out-line; so shall you see what you have traced with your needle more distinctly: then set the print or drawing before you, on a sloping board or desk, and carefully copy it in its lesser lines, by your eye, observing to touch with a fine pointed needle, and a very light hand, the light parts of the print or drawing you copy; and, with blunter pointed needles, give more strength to your strokes, as the darkness of the shadows increases; and by a little practice, observation and care, a piece may be finished this way, without the help of engraving after the common method.

I have found by experience, that some labour may be saved in etching, by a sort of artifice, which has an effect beyond any thing that can be performed with the needle; that is, in case you have a dark object, on which you would represent

many small white, or light spots, first etch such object with close cross hatches, so thick that it would print almost black; then take a fine hair pencil, dipped in common turpentine varnish and a little lamp-black, and touch with the pencil what shaped or sized spots you would express on the abovesaid dark strong hatching, and it will dry on, and prevent the *Aqua fortis* from taking effect, or eating in those places; and so they will print white. The same sort of varnish, with a little lamp-black, is a good stopper, in places where the varnish is accidentally rubbed off, or where any small error or mistake is committed, and when dry may be worked over again to rectify a mistake. The piece should be thoroughly examined, and all omissions rectified, before the *Aqua fortis* is applied to the plate.

A soft Wax for bordering the Plate to keep on the *Aqua fortis*.

Take white rosin and bees-wax in equal parts, incorporate them together over a fire in a pipkin, and make the mixture into a roll for use. If it be found too hard to be worked and kneaded with your hands in winter, it may be brought to a greater or less degree of softness, by melting it again, with a less or greater proportion of olive oil.

When your plate and the wax are ready, take a piece of the wax, wet your hands, and roll the wax out in length like a cord, sufficient to go round the borders of your plate; then lay your plate in an horizontal position, where it may lie firm; then fix your wax on its edges very close, that the *Aqua fortis* may not pass between the wax and plate, then pinch it up to an edge, and so make it into a kind of wall of half an inch high; after which pour on your *Aqua fortis*, a proper sort of which is to be had at most of the chemists shops in London, and is generally too strong to be used without a mixture of water. You will know when it is too strong, by its almost boiling on the plate where it touches the copper; therefore you are to lower it with water, till you see the bubbles rise very moderately; for too great a strength

a strength of *Aqua fortis* will break up your Ground, and spoil your plate.

When the *Aqua fortis* has been on the plate a little while (about half an hour) if you perceive by the equal bubblings that it has bit kindly, it may be taken off, and the plate clean washed with fair water, and well dried; then you may try the depth of your strokes by rubbing off a little spot of the Ground, and, if you find it too faint, put the *Aqua fortis* on again; but if you think it has bit enough for the first time, you may stop (with the before-mentioned varnish) all those parts that you would preserve light and tender: let your varnish dry a little, then put on your *Aqua fortis* a second time, and let it lie about half an hour. It may be taken off, and put on again, if the case requires; and you may stop other parts that you would not have very dark; but remember to wash and dry your plate every time you stop with the varnish. Few of my plates have had the *Aqua fortis* on them less than half an hour on the lighter parts, or more than a hour and an half on the darker parts. When the plate is bit in as deep as you would have it, wash the *Aqua fortis* well off from it; then screw your hand-vice on the edge of it, and hold its wrong side a while before, or over a fire, and the wax border will slip off; then take a little olive, or any oil, put it on the hot plate, and rub it over with a rag, then wipe the plate clean, and you will see your design very plain. The plate is then fit to send to the rolling-press for a proof, after which, any common hand may put in a few strokes with a graver, in case there be found any little deficiencies.

Thus have I given as much, and no more, on the subject of etching, than I have discovered from my own practice and experience. There are, I believe, many of my countrymen, who could give far better instructions in this art than myself; but some of them, perhaps, are idle, and others interested to keep it secret. I know of none that have advanced any thing worth naming, on this subject, in our language, but what is translated from some other.

Of the Antient Nobility of Ireland.

THE Irish Nobility before the arrival of the English were the Righ, Neimed, Toiseach, Tiarna and Flath. The first was the provincial king; the second the chief of a large district; the third, a military leader; and the last the ruler of a Rath. These all held in a chain of subordination by feudal Tenures from the Ard-righ, or Monarch of the Isle. In 1096, Murrough, our Monarch, writ to Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and subscribes himself, king of Ireland; the next who signs is, "Dermeth Dux, frater regis." This is not to be interpreted Duke; for according to Selden, in his titles of honour, "Dux denotes generally the chief Princes of the country who had not the title of kings, as majores natu, the chief of Septs, according to their old law of Tanistry: nor any distinct dignity, as at this day with us."

It is unnecessary to dwell on the different orders of Nobility in England, which Selden has well explained: these orders were, with the English, introduced into Ireland. In imitation of the counties palatine of Chester, Durham and Lancaster, Henry II. created three Palatinates in Ireland; Leinster, which was granted to earl Strongbow: Meath, given to the elder Sir Hugh de Lacy; and Ulster bestowed on the younger Sir Hugh de Lacy. Each palatinate had its chancery, its writs, courts, seals, judges and officers, and every royal right. William Marshal, having married the daughter and heir of Strongbow, had issue five sons and five daughters, but the five sons dying without issue, the feignory of Leinster descended to the five daughters: upon partition being made between them, each had an intire county allotted to her, viz. the county of Carlow to the eldest; the county of Wexford to the second; the county of Kilkenny to the third; the county of Kildare to the fourth; and the territory of Leix, now the Queen's county, to the fifth. Each of them had a several county

county palatine, and all the liberties and prerogatives in her several purparty as Strongbow had in the intire feignory of Leinster. There was a certain royal liberty within the county of Kerry and Desmond, granted by Edward I. to Thomas Fitz Anthony, and such another in the county of Tipperary by Edward III. to the earl of Ormond. These as well as the former were palatinates, but long since resumed or extinguished.

These palatinates had royal jurisdiction, before noticed; and royal feignory, which consisted in royal services, as creating tenures in capite and by grand serjeanty, in consequence they created barons: they had also royal escheats. Among these palatine barons were, Hussey, baron of Galtrim: Petit, baron of Mullingar: Nangle, baron of Navan: Marwood, baron of Skrine: Purcell, baron of Loughmoe: Fitz Gerald, baron of Burntchurch: Grace, baron of Courtistown; these had no seat in the national council, but their titles descended to their issue, until change of times made it no longer respectable.

In those early ages, as we find by Camden's annals, many of those palatine barons were styled lords in the years 1200 and 1300, but these like the other titles went into desuetude.

D. H.

Beauty.

IT is the opinion of the celebrated Winckelmann, that beauty is proportioned to the fineness and warmth of the climate, and that refined and delicate wit proceed from the same source. Beauty, says he, does not consist so much in the soft touch of a satin skin, in a complexion tinged with lillies and roses, in the seducing languor or in the piquant vivacity of eyes full of archness and fire, as in a just assortment and proportion of features: such beauty is most frequently found in climates the most pure and benign. Among the handsomest Athenians in the age of Cicero, were very few really beautiful. Ionia seems to be the country where beauty had established her

empire: seasons equally divided between heat and cold and a temperature mild and regular, had exalted the beauty of the sex to unequalled eminence. Even among the modern Greeks you never see a flat or aquiline nose, two circumstances which detract very much from the merit of a face. Neither are they disfigured by the small pox; the warmth of the country preventing its disagreeable effects. All the Grecian heads have a most beautiful oval form.

I confess there is a great deal of spirit and truth in these remarks, but I am perfectly satisfied for skin, colour, hair, eyes and elegant symmetry of parts, the fair daughters of the British Isles need not yield the palm to any others. Too much is ascribed to climate. If we were to take Ionia as a standard, the human race in Ireland ought not to excel the Laplanders or Samoeides; and yet the most brilliant Ionian beauty will find a rival in our western isle.

We are excelled by the Greeks—*“dans la douceur moëlleuse d’une peau satinée,”* because heat occasions a copious perspiration, and makes the skin feel as now described. Our finest skins want that velvet softness from the contracting coldness of our atmosphere. We in general have not, *“la vivacité piquante des yeux pleins d’un feu malin, la langueur séduisante des yeux humides.”* Here the effect of climate is conspicuous; relaxed by its warmth every motion of the body and eyes has a soft languor, and effeminate delicacy. The beau monde affect these, and carry their imitation to a ridiculous excess. They distort nature, and endeavour under the idea of refinement to extinguish what God and nature have most happily endowed them with—*“un grand esprit et une noble & généreuse fierté.”*

As for *“le nez écrasé, le nez aquilin, la tête ovale d’une plus belle forme,”* it is quite absurd to suppose the climate has any thing to do with these. We know from numberless instances, that a handsome progeny will and do descend from handsome parents. In the brute creation the case is exactly the same. I have seen, by a fortunate selection

tion of females, the beauty of the fire continued to his third generation. This countenances one of lord Kaims's whimsies, as they have been called, but in fact that there are varieties in the human species admits of demonstration. Beauty, wit and sense are, in my opinion, derivative.

Je voudrois, m'en coutât-il grand' chose,

Pour la beauté du fait avoir perdu ma cause.

L. L.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

The following letter, written by Sir John Harrington, from Trim, in 1599, contains some particulars relative to Ireland at that time. To make it more intelligible, I have ventured to add a few notes.

H.

To Mr. Combe, from Trim, in Ireland, 1599.

GOOD Thomas, I have received sundry letters from you, and namely the last, dated August 24th, which came not to my hands till the 30th of September, whereby it seems the messenger made slow speed, and who it was I know not, and therefore, as I have directed others, so I wish you to name in your letters, if you may, by whom you send them, that they may receive thanks or blame, according to their care and speed. In sundry of your letters I have received good advertisement and honest counsels, and great good wishes, all which I take in good part; to satisfy you in part of my being here, and what I have seen, and how I have sped (for I find you hear variable reports) you shall understand, that, since my Lord Lieutenant came into Ireland, the forces being divided as occasion required; some into Munster, some to ^a Leshy,

N O T E S.

^a Leix, or Queen's county, where Sir Warham St. Leger was with 150 foot. Sir Francis Rush with 150 foot.

many into the North, and a few into Connoght; it was partly my hap, and partly my choice, for Sir Griffin Markham's sake, and three Markhams more, to go into Connoght; where I spent some weeks about ^b Aloane, ^c Ballinglow, Clanrickard, Galloway, and lastly Roscommon, the place then appointed for garrison. This while I saw many things, and some well worth the observing both for war and peace; and notwithstanding all the dangerous passages through ^d Paves (as they call those woods (which are full of Rebels) and through divers fordes, which are likewise places of great disadvantage, yet we passed still through all with small losse; notwithstanding, I say, the attempts and ambushes of serry Markhue, of Connor Roe, of the O'brians, of some of the Bourks, and other the Rebels, such as the Jaytes and O'Maddins, and many mad knaves beside. And this while my ^e Lord Lieutenant went through Munster as far as Asketon, and was sometimes fought with upon places of advantage, but without any great loss on either side. Neither in all that journey was any thing done greatly worth speaking of, but the taking of Cathyre, ^f and one or two castles beside.

After this, the next journey was to O'Phaley, where Sir ^g Cunynes Clyfford, the Governor of Connoght, met my Lord, and Sir Griffin Markham, and six of the best gentlemen of his troop came with him, and served bravely on foot, for no horse could passe the way they came; they burned and spoile a country

N O T E S.

Capt. John Fitz Piers with 150, and Master Hartpole with ten.

^b Athlone.

^c Ballynaslow.

^d Misprinted for paces, or passus.

^e The Lord Lieutenant was the Earl of Essex, who, contrary to the Queen's directions, made an expedition into Munster instead of Ulster.

^f Cahir, county of Tipperary.

^g Sir Coniers Clifford, governor of Connaught.

country called Ferrallie, and won a castle Terryllies, one of the shrewdest Rebels of Ireland, and his companies did not lesse; so that all the countrey was on fire at once, and our comming was so unlooked for, that in the towns where we came, the Rebels had not leisure to carry away their young children, much lesse their corn and other stufte. In all this journey I was comerade to the Earl of Kildare, and slept both on one pillow every night for the most part; here, at the parting, my Lord gave Sir Griffin Markham great commendations, and made him Colonel and Commander of all the horse in Connoght; and gave me and some others the honour of knight-hood in the field; and so, my honest Thomas, with honour, conquest, and content, we ventured again into Connoght. But see the changes and chances of warr.—The Governor would needs undertake a journey to Sligo, with twenty one weak companies, that were not 2400 strong; and a less proportion of horse than had been requisite for such a purpose; and yet out of his too much haste and courage, after two long days march, with small rest, and less repast, he would needs draw his men to set upon the enemy in a place of great disadvantage, called the Curlews, where, though the enemy was at first repulsed, yet at last their numbers encreasing, and our munition failing, or some secret cause, that we know not, dismaying the footmen, they fell all in rout; the Governor and Sir Alexander Radcliffe were slain ere they could come to their rescue. Some of our horse gave a desperate charge upon the hill, among rocks and bogs, where never horse was seen to charge before; it is verily thought they had all been cut in pieces, at least lost all their colours; so that, if reputation were to be challenged when so great loss accompanied it, we might take upon us to have won some honour; having as Sir Henry Davers did pleasantly write to Sir Griffin Markham, not Roman citizens; but rascal soldiers, who, so their Commanders had been saved, had been worthy to have been half hanged for their rascal cowardice; neither was this good service of

Jan. 1793.

ours unpaid for—beside the loss of two or three good horse, and better men, Sir Griffin Markham was shot through the arm with a musket; and though he bare the hurt admirable well, for a day or two, and especially at the instant, yet ever since he hath kept his bed of it; and hath been in danger of his arm by the hurt, and of his life by an ague; but now he is, I hope, out of danger of both, and safe at Dublin.

Myself, after I had conducted him in a horse litter safe beyond danger of the Rebels, within eight miles of Dublin, went to ^h Trim, the place appointed for our garrison, and from thence have visited Navan and Arbrachan, where my Lord Lieutenant lay yesterday, and the day before, and meant to go from thence to the Brennys; but most men think, by means the weather falls out so monstrous wet as the like hath not been seen, that he will not go far North.

I lye here at Mr. Robert Hammon's house, who is this year Port Reeve of Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. He shews the greatest gratitude to me, and to all my friends for my sake; that to my remembrance I can say no man hath done more. Yet was he not beholden to my father for one foot of his living, but only for his breeding. I recommend this example the rather unto you, because I would have you follow it as far as your ability and opportunity will give leave. Now you see by the course of this letter, that I have reason to thank God very greatly, that among so many as have been hurt and slain, where I have been, and some shot even in the very same ranks I was of, I have escaped all this while without bodily hurt. I protest there is much rather great cause to thank God who hath kept me so long in bodily health at Roscommon, where not so few as sixty died within the walls of the

N O T E.

^h Trim was now strongly garrisoned with 50 horse under Sir Griffin Markham. Sir Charles Percy had 200 foot; Capt. Roger Orme 100; and Capt. Alford 100.

G

the castle, in which we lay; and some as lusty men as any came out of England. In the camp, where drinking water, and milk, and vinegar, and aqua vitæ, and eating raw beef at midnight, and lying upon wet green corn oftimes, and lying in my boots, with heats and colds, made many sick; yet myself (in a good hour be it spoken, and a better heard) was never sick, neither in the camp nor the castle, at sea or on land. Besides all this, to vaunt myself at large, to you, I have informed myself reasonably well of the whole state of the country, by observation and conference; so that I count the knowledge I have gotten here worth more than half the three hundred pounds this journey hath cost me. And as to warr, joyning the practise to the theory, and reading the book you so prays'd, and other books of Sir Griffin Markhams, with his conference and instructions, I hope at my coming home to talk of counterescarpes, and cazamats, with any of our Captains. The Irish Lords, Gentry, yea, and Citizens, where I come, I have found so apt to offer me kindness, so desirous of my acquaintance, that my friends think it a presage of a fortune I might rise to in this kingdom; though myself do little affect it, much less hope to effect it. My Ariosto has been entertained into Galloway before I came; when I got thither, a great Lady, a young Lady, and a fair Lady, read herself asleep, nay dead, with a tale of it: The verse, I think, so lively figured her fortune; for, as Olympia was forsaken by the ungrateful Byreno, so had this lady been left by her unkind Sir Calisthenes, whose hard dealing with her cannot be excused, no not by Demosthenes.

* Lastly, which perhaps will seem strange to you, and was very grateful to me, three sons of my cousin Robert Markhams of Cottam, whom you know the world mistook to have been wronged by me, and consequently deeply offended at me, have in their several kinds

and places offered me such courtesies, kindneses, nay, such services, as if they held me for one of their best-friends in Ireland. Thus, gentle Thomas, I have, in recompence of your long letters, enlarged the discourse of my Irish affairs; but I must not forget nor cease to tell her Majesties good, wise, and gracious providings for us her captains and our soldiers, in summer heats and winter colds, in hunger and thirsts, for our backs and our bellies. That is to say, every Captain of an hundred footmen doth receive weekly, upon every Saturday, his full entertainment of twenty eight shillings. In like case, every Lieutenant fourteen shillings; an Ensign seven shillings; our serjeant, surgeon, drum, and fife, five shillings pay by way of imprest; and every common soldier three shillings, delivered to all by the pole weekly. To the four last lower officers two shillings weekly, and for every common soldier twenty pence weekly is to be answered to the full value thereof, in good apparel of different kinds, part for winter and part for summer, which is ordered of good quality and stuff for the prices; patterns whereof must be sent to the Lord Deputy to be compared and prepared as followeth.

Apparel of an Officer in Winter.

*A cassock of broad cloth with bays and trimmed with silk lace, 27 shillings 7 pence.

A doublet of canvass with silk buttons, and lined with white linnen, 14 shillings and 5 pence.

Two shirts and two bands, 9 shillings and 6 pence.

*Three pair of Kersey stockings at 2 shillings and 4 pence a pair, 7 shillings.

Three pair of shoes of neats leather, at 2 shillings and 4 pence per pair, 7 shillings.

One pair of Venetians of broad Kentish cloth, with silver lace, 15 shillings and 4 pence. *In*

N O T E.

† Sir John Harrington was a man of letters, and the translator of Ariosto.

N O T E.

* The military drefs of this time may be seen in Grose's history of the English army.

In Summer.

- Two shirts and bands, 9 shillings 6 pence.
Two pair of shoes, 4 shillings 8 pence.
One pair of stockings, 2 shillings 8 pence.
A felt hat and band, 5 shillings 5 pence.

Apparel for a common Soldier in Winter.

- A cassock of Kentish broad cloth lined with cotton, and trimmed with buttons and loops, 17 shillings 6 pence.
A doublet of canvass with white lining, 12 shillings 6 pence.
A hat cap coloured, 7 shillings.
Two shirts of Osnabridge Holland and bands, 8 shillings.
Three pair of neats leather shoes, 2 shillings 4 pence each, 7 shillings.
Three pair kersey stockings, 8 shillings.
One pair of Venetians of Kentish broad cloth with buttons, loops, and lining of lianen, 13 shillings 4 pence.

In Summer.

- Two shirts of Osnabridge and 2 falling Holland bands, 7 shillings.
Two pair neats leather shoes, 4 shillings 8 pence.
One pair of stockings, 2 shillings 8 pence.
A hat cap coloured, 3 shillings.

Thus, friend Thomas, her Majesty, with wonted grace hath graced our bodies, and may heavens grace cloath her in everlasting robes of righteousness, and on earth peace to her who always sheweth good will towards all men.

So reflect thy loving Master,

JOHN HARRINGTON.

Directions for drying and preserving Specimens of Plants. From Withering's Botanical Arrangement of British Plants, vol. III. part I.

MANY methods have been devised for the preservation of plants; we shall relate only those which have been found most successful.

First prepare a press, which a workman will make by the following directions.

Take two planks of well-seasoned wood not liable to warp. The planks must be two inches thick, eighteen inches long, and twelve inches broad. Get four male, and four female screws; such as are commonly used for securing fast windows. Let the four female screws be let into the four corners of one of the planks, and corresponding holes made through the four corners of the other plank for the male screws to pass through, so as to allow the two planks to be screwed tightly together. It will not be amiss to face the bearing of the male screws upon the wood, with iron plates; and, if the iron plates went across from corner to corner of the wood, it would be a good security against the warping. When a press is not at hand, the specimens may be dried tolerably well between the leaves of a large folio book, laying other books upon it to give the necessary pressure; but in all cases too much pressure must be avoided.

Secondly, get a few sheets of strong card pasteboard, and half a dozen quires of large, soft, spongy paper: such as the stationers call blossom blotting paper, is the best.

The plants you wish to preserve should be gathered in a dry day, after the sun has exhaled the dew; taking particular care to collect them in that state wherein their generic and specific characters are most conspicuous. Carry them home in a tin box, which may be made about nine inches long, four inches and a half wide, and one inch and a half deep. Get the box made of the thinnest tinned iron that can be procured; and let the lid open upon hinges. The box should be painted, or lacquered, to prevent it from rusting. If any thing happens to prevent the immediate use of the specimens you have collected, they will be kept fresh two or three days in this box, much better than by putting them in water; but the blossoms of some plants are so very delicate, that they shrivel in a very short time, and often before you can well examine them. In this case, put the stems in water, cover the whole with a glass bell, like those used in gardens, or the receiver of an air-pump will do; expose them to the sun, and,

in half an hour, you will find them completely expanded. When you are going to preserve them, lay them down upon a pasteboard, as much as possible in their natural form; but, at the same time, with a particular view to their generic and specific characters. For this purpose it will be advisable to separate one of the flowers, and to display the generic character. If the specific character depends upon the flower, or upon the root, a particular display of that will be likewise necessary. When the plant is thus disposed upon the pasteboard, cover it with eight or ten layers of the blotting paper, and put it into the press. Exert only a small degree of pressure, for the first two or three days; then examine it, unfold any unnatural plaits, rectify any mistakes, and, after putting fresh paper over it, screw the press a little harder. In about three days more, separate the plant from the pasteboard, if it be sufficiently firm to allow of a change of place; put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blossom paper, let it remain in the press a few days longer. The press should stand in the sun-shine, or within the influence of a fire, for nothing is so destructive to the beauty of the specimens as a long continued dampness*.

When it is perfectly dry, the usual method is to fasten it down with paste or gum water, on the right hand inner page of a sheet of large strong writing-paper. It requires some dexterity to glue the plant nearly down, so that none of the gum or paste may appear to defile the paper. Press it gently again for a day or two, with a half sheet of blossom-paper between the folds of the writing paper. When it is quite dry, write upon the left hand inner page of the paper, the name of the plant; the specific character; the place where, and the time when it was found: and any

other remarks [you think proper. Upon the back of the same page, near the fold of the paper, write the name of the plant, and then place it in your cabinet. A small quantity of finely powdered arsenic, or corrosive sublimate, is frequently mixed with the paste or gum water, to prevent the devastations of insects; but the seeds of staves-acre finely-powdered, will answer the same purpose, without being liable to corrode or to change the colour of the more delicate plants. Some people put the dried plants into the sheets of writing paper, without fastening them down at all, which I think much the most useful way: others only fasten them by means of small slips of paper, pasted across the stem or branches. In the twenty-fourth class some of the genera contain a great number of species: where this is the case, and the specimens are small, several of them may be put into one sheet of paper, but a separate sheet to each species is to be preferred.

Another more expeditious method is to take the plants out of the press, after the first or second day; let them remain upon the pasteboard; cover them with five or six leaves of blossom paper, and iron them with a hot smoothing iron, until they are perfectly dry. If the iron be too hot, it will change the colours; but some people, taught by long practice, succeed very happily. This is quite the best method to treat the different species of orchis and other slimy mucilaginous plants.

I am indebted to T. Velley, Esq; of Bath, for the following improved method of drying plants; which, as it is the result of much experience, cannot but prove acceptable to the practical botanist. I consider his permission to make it public as an additional obligation, and cannot avail myself of it to better purpose, than by adopting his own words, which I shall therefore transcribe from his letters.

— “ I place the plant when fresh between several sheets of blotting paper, and iron it with a large smooth heater, pretty strongly warmed, till all the moisture is dissipated. The flowers and fructification I fix down with
“ gum,

N O T E.

* One of my correspondents assures me, that he finds old broad cloth better than paper, for absorbing the moisture of the plants; but I have not had occasion to try it.

“ gum, upon the paper on which they are to remain, and iron them in that state, by which means they become almost incorporated into the paper, in their proper forms. Many colours I have been able to fix, which frequently forsook the flowers during the gradual and tedious process of sand-heats, and other methods which I had before tried.

“ Some plants require a more moderate heat than others: experience must determine this: and herein consists the nicety of the experiment. The forms and colours seem to remain more perfect by this mode than by any other I have been able to try.”

— “ If the mucilaginous and succulent plants do not succeed so well with respect to their colour, under the hot smoothing iron, I have always found that they failed full as much, or more, when preserved by other means. The colours of the blossoms in the didynamious class, I could never fix by a sand heat. Several of these, as well as of the rough-leaved plants, I have preserved tolerably well by ironing.

“ It is necessary to observe, that in compound flowers, or in those of a solid and more stubborn form, as the *Centaurea*, &c. some little art must be employed in cutting away the under part, by which means the profile and form of the flowers will be more distinctly exhibited, provided they are to be pasted down.” — “ After all, it must be remembered that a plant, when preserved in a most perfect state, is a kind of Hygrometer, and if exposed for any time to a moist atmosphere, or laid up in a situation which is not perfectly dry, will imbibe a degree of humidity that must soon prove injurious to the beauty of the specimens.”

Mr. Velley sent me some plants dried by these means, which are the most beautiful specimens I have seen. The facility of drying plants by ironing, must render this method particularly acceptable to the travelling botanist.

Where no better convenience can be had, the specimens may be disposed systematically in a large folio book; but a vegetable cabinet, called a *Hortus siccus*, or an *Herbarium*, is, upon all accounts, more eligible. In plate XII. you have a section of an *Herbarium*, in the true proportion it ought to be made, for containing a compleat collection of British plants. By the assistance of this drawing, and the adjoining scale, a workman will readily make one. The drawers must have backs and sides, but no other front than a small ledge. Each drawer will be fourteen inches wide, and ten inches from the back to the front, after allowing half an inch for the thickness of the two sides, and a quarter of an inch for the thickness of the back. The sides of the drawers, in the part next the front, must be sloped off in a serpentine line, something like what the workmen call an ogee. The bottoms of the drawers must be made to slide in grooves cut in the uprights, so that no space may be lost between drawer and drawer. After allowing a quarter of an inch for the thickness of the bottom of each drawer, the clear perpendicular space in each must be as in the following table.

1. Two tenths of an inch.
2. One inch and two tenths.
3. Four inches and six tenths. |
4. Two inches and three tenths.
5. Seven inches and eight tenths.
6. Two inches and two tenths.
7. Two tenths of an inch.
8. One inch and four tenths.
9. Two tenths of an inch.
10. Two inches and eight tenths.
11. One inch and two tenths.
12. Three inches and five tenths.
13. Two inches and four tenths.
14. Three inches and eight tenths.
15. Three inches and four tenths.
16. One inch and three tenths.
17. Two inches and eight tenths.
18. Six tenths of an inch.
19. Ten inches.
20. One inch and nine tenths.
21. Four inches and four tenths.
22. Two inches and six tenths.

23. One inch and two tenths.

24. Seventeen inches.

This cabinet shuts up with two doors in front, and the whole may stand upon a base, containing a few drawers for the reception of duplicates and papers. Where a very compleat collection of plants of the Cryptogamia class is intended, the space in the twenty-fourth drawer will be insufficient: but this may be remedied, by allotting the drawers in the base of the cabinet to that purpose.

In addition to the methods of preparing a *Hortus siccus* already pointed out, I am desired by my friend Mr. Whateley, surgeon, in London, to insert the following account of a method which he has used with the greatest advantage; and such of my readers as observe his rules, and execute them with adroitness, will find their attentions well rewarded.

“Procure a compleat specimen of the plant not wet, not injured by insects, with the flowers, seeds, leaves, and root, (if the plant will admit of it,) and adapted in the larger plants to the size of the paper.

“Remove the dirt, decayed leaves, and other unnecessary parts. The plant must then be laid upon the inside of a sheet of common cap paper, in the exact part of it where it is intended to remain, to be expanded and compressed in the following manner; but, previous to that, the underwritten apparatus must be ready, viz. a great number of scraps of the same cap paper, from one to four inches square, rubbed between the hands till soft—(if the paper is stiff, it will not yield sufficiently to the pressure of the sand, which would make the plant shrivel,) some small leaden or other flat weights—a few small books—and a wooden box filled with clean dry sand; that which I have always used, and would recommend, is a strong oak box that is brought out of Cornwall with tin; it is easily procured, and bears a summer’s roasting. The cracks and chinks should be passed

“over with strong paper, on the inside. The neatest sand is the white writing silver sand, but any other kind that is dry and sifted will do. The flowers and leaves at the upper part of the plant are first to be covered separately, with some of the scraps of paper; one of the weights, or a small book, is afterwards to be put upon them. The next flowers and leaves are then to be covered in the same manner; and so on to the lower part of the plant, till the whole are expanded; and as many weights or books put upon the paper, as are sufficient to keep the different parts of the plant in the intended form; and, as the beauty of the specimen very much depends upon this part of the process, each large petal ought to be separately laid flat with a piece of paper, and the utmost care taken, that every part of the plant is laid down without folds, which may be done in general in a short time.

“The left hand leaf of the sheet of paper is then to be brought in contact with the other half, leaving the plants and papers between them, which may be done by removing carefully the weights and books to the outside of the paper. If more than one plant is intended to be dried at the same time, the weights may be taken off, and two or three small books placed upon the paper, which should be carried in this state to another table, by taking hold of each end of it.

“Plants of the Genus *Potamogeton*, or others that grow in water, ought to be put into the sand, without loss of time, and well pressed, else they are very apt to dry or shrivel.

“When all the plants are prepared, a layer of sand, an inch deep, is to be put into the box, and one of the plants, with the books placed upon it. These last are to be carefully removed, and a layer of sand, rather deeper than the former, instantly put upon the paper. The other plants are afterwards to be placed and covered in the same manner, till the whole are finished. This done, every part of

“the

“ the sand must be gently pressed down
 “ by the foot, and the degree of pressure regulated by the nature of the
 “ plants. If they are stiff and firm, as
 “ the holly or furze, much pressure is
 “ required; if tender and succulent, a
 “ lesser degree is better, for fear of extravasating the juices, which would
 “ injure the colour of the plant; but
 “ particular care should be taken to make
 “ a sufficient degree of pressure upon
 “ the expanded blossoms, that they may
 “ not shrivel in drying.

“ The box is then to be carefully
 “ placed before a fire, or in a gentle
 “ oven, as may be most convenient, alternately changing the sides of the
 “ box to the fire, once or twice a day.
 “ In two or three days the plants will
 “ be perfectly dry: the sand must then
 “ be taken out with a common plate, and
 “ put into a spare box, and the papers,
 “ with the plants, carefully taken out
 “ also, put into a sheet of writing paper,
 “ and kept in a very dry situation, else
 “ the beauty of the plant will go off.

“ This method of preserving plants
 “ is, from much experience, preferable
 “ to any other, and has every advantage attending it that can be wished
 “ for. It dries most of them of a fine
 “ natural and durable colour, as well
 “ in the flowers as the leaves; but it
 “ will be found upon trial, that a different degree of heat is suitable to
 “ different plants, and that some will
 “ dry much better than others. I have
 “ always found the fewer plants there
 “ were in the box at the time, and the
 “ quicker the heat, the better the colours were. Those plants that have
 “ coloured flowers should always be
 “ placed uppermost, else their colour
 “ will be injured by the moisture from
 “ the others.”

Astronomical Question, by Mr. Michael Mooney.

THE aberration of a planet is always equal to its geocentric motion, during the time which light takes up in coming from the planet to us.

Quere, the demonstration?

Of Printing in Ireland. From Herbert's edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, Vol. III. p. 1522.

Ireland was one of the last European states into which the art of printing was introduced. Mr. Ames used his best endeavours to procure from thence an account of its rise and progress in that kingdom before 1600; but all the information he received was the following

Extract of a letter from Dr. RUTTY, of Dublin, dated June 28, 1744, to Dr. WILLIAM CLARK, of London.

“ **T**HY commission for furnishing a catalogue of books, printed in Ireland before the year 1600, I think I have had pretty good opportunities of executing, and have accordingly made use of them. First, I had a particular acquaintance with a learned man, who has made things of this sort his particular study for many years, who is able to furnish me with but one book, which he can assure to have been printed here within that period, which is this:

“ The book of common prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church of England. Dublinæ in officina Humphredi Poweli. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum, anno Domini 1551.” In black letter, a large ^b quarto.

Next, I had recourse to the large library of Dr. Worth, a late eminent physician here, who was exceedingly curious in collecting antient pieces, but there I found but one printed here, so early as even 1633. Lastly, on perusing the catalogue of the college library, I found within the period by thee limited, but that one individual book, as above recited. The truth is, printing is but of very late date in Ireland. Here were indeed some few authors within that period, but their works were printed abroad, as in England, France, Flanders, Italy, &c. Even down to 1700 very few books

N O T E.

^bRather, as in Emmanuel Coll. Library, Folio.

books were printed here, but whatever was written here, was generally printed in London; even now the printing trade here consists chiefly in reprinting books printed in London, and they that value their reputation, commonly send their writings to England to be printed. And this is all the satisfaction in my power to give thy friend on this account.

The two following books, purporting to have been printed at Waterford, are thought to have been privately printed in England, having no assurance of any press being set up so early at Waterford; besides it must have been as dangerous printing these books openly there during queen Mary's reign as in England; therefore they more properly belong to our General History: however we have given them a place here; one of them bearing the superscription; and the other having the same types, on the authority of Maunsell.

"The acquital or purgation of the moost catholyke Christen prince Edward the VI. Kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, &c. and of the Church of Englande, resourmed and governed under hym, agaynst al suche as blasphemously and traitorously insame hym, or the sayd Church, or heresie or sedicion. They are gone to Baal Poer, and runne away from the Lorde to that shamefull Idole, and are become as abominable as they louers. Ephraim flyeth lyke a birde, so shall theyr glorye also. Ose. 9." Dedicated "To the nobilitie and to the reste of the charitable christen laytie of Englande, John Olde willeth grace and mercy from god the father, and from Jesus Christ the common and only saueur of the worlde, with the giste of persute faith and earnest repentance." Contains F, in eights. Neatly printed in black letter, with the quotations in Italics, and the following colophon in Roman. "✠ Emprinted at Vwaterford the. 7. daye of Noublemre. 1555. ✠" W. H. Sixteens.

"AN EPISTLE written by John Scory the late bishop of Chichester vnto all the faythful that be in pryson in Englande, or in any other troble for the defence of Goddes truthe: wherein he dothe, as

well by the promyses of mercy as also by thenamples of diuerse holy martyres, comfort, encourage and strengthē them paciently for Christes sake to suffer the manifolde cruell and most tyrānous persecutiōs of y^e Antichristian tormentours: exhorting them to contynue in faythfull prayers, innocency of lyfe, patience, and hope, that God maye the rather deliuer them, restore againe the light of his gospel to Englande, and confounde all the proude, beastly, & deuellishe enterprises of Antichristes garde, that do imagine nothing els but y^e subuersiō of the gospel of Christ, and contynnually thurstē for the bloud of all true Christians. In the worlde ye shall haue tribulatiō: but be of good cheare, I have ouercum the worlde. John. 15. Anno 1555." Dedicated "Vnto the faythfull, and most valeaūt souldiours of the great captaine, the Lorde Jesus Christ, that be in prison in Englande, or any other where in banythmēt and trouble for the defence of Goddes worde, John Scory willyngly a banished man for the same worde, willeth from God our father, the grace, comfort, and strength of his holy Goost thorowe our holy mediator Jesus Christ." Contains B, in eights. Printed wholly in the black letter, with the marginal references in Italics, like the foregoing article. At the end "Apoca. 22. Veni Domine Jesu cito. Anno. 1555." Without printer's name or place. See Maunsell, p. 95. W. H. Sixteens.

A catechism translated into Irish by John Kerney^c, treasurer of St. Patrick's, was printed with Irish types; and is supposed to have been the first book printed in that character. This seems to have been while his intimate friend and companion Nicholas Walsh was chancellor of St. Patrick's, who was consecrated bishop of Ossory in Feb. 1577. Though this may be the first book printed in Irish in that kingdom, yet we find an Irish liturgy

N O T E.

^c He translated, at least greatly assisted in translating, the Bible into Irish, which was extant in MS. in Sir James Ware's time. See Harris's translation of Ware, Vol. I. p. 419. Irish Writers, p. 98.

liturgy printed in 1566 for the use of the Highlanders of Scotland. Indeed we are not told where it was printed, nor whether it was in the Irish character, or not.

Sir Henry Sydney ordered all the statutes enacted in Ireland from their prime institution down to his own time to be collected and published in print. That they were printed accordingly: See Vowel's Epistle dedicatory in the following article. Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, in a new edition, printed at Dublin in folio 1621, is said to have supplied several defects in the former edition; many good statutes in full force having been overlooked and omitted by Sir Henry's collectors. See the writers of Ireland, p. 327 and 337.

"The Order and vsage of keeping of the Parlements in England, collected by Iohn Vowel alias Hooker gentleman." Thus inscribed, "To the right honorable his very good Lord Sir VVilliam fitz. vvilliams, Knight, L. deputye of Ireland, Iohn Vovvel alias Hooker, vvith all humblenes and due reuerēce, vvisheth a happy succeffe and a prosperous gouernmēt to th' encrease of Gods honor in true Religion, the Queenes maiesties seruice in due obedience, and the administration of the publike vveth in iustice, Equitie and Iudgment." In which epistle, after mentioning, "the good and wholfōe lawes which though with great wisdome and for the preservation of the

N O T E.

"Whereas there were manie good lawes and statutes established in the realme, which hitherto were laid vp and shrowded in filth and cobwebs, and vtterlie vnkowne to the most part of the whole land, and euerie man ignorant in the lawes of his owne countrie, he (*Sir Henry Sidney*) caused a thorough view, and a review to be made, and then a choise of all such statutes as were most necessarie to be put in vre and execution: which being done, he caused to be put in print, to the great benefit of that whole nation." The Chronicles of Ireland, by Vowel, printed in Holinshed, 1586. p. 151.

Jan. 1793.

comon welth were deuised: yet being laid vp in a secret and priuat place, and nother published nor put in execution: great disorders and continual rebellions have growen dayly therby, which great euils and inormities growing by thone, the Queenes Maiestie of her goodnes and by the aduise of her prudent gouernors in this land hath for redresse caused, commaunded and willed all tholde wholsome and good lawes and statutes of this land to be imprinted, & to be disperfed throughout all the whole land, that ignorance by knowledge, and disobedience by loyaltie, being banished and chased out of this land: each man dutifully doth yeeld him self loially to her highnes and obedient to her lawes, these being the only meanes and remedies to make a prosperous gouernment and a happy comon welth." Dated, "The third of October 1572." The author had been a burgeiss in the Irish parliament held at Dublin in January 1568-9. before Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy; in which there had been great commotions for want of order and regularity: whereupon motion and request was made to the Speaker that such disorderly behaviour might be reformed, who not only promised to do so, but also, praied advice and counsel for his doings therein of such as were acquainted with the orders of parliaments in England, which was promised by our author, and that a book of such orders should in time be set forth in print. He came over into England accordingly and was chosen a member for Exeter in the parliament, held at Westminster the 13th of Eliz. 1571. "And beeing thus placed in that honorable assembly: (*he tells his patron*) I thought it then a moste fit time for the acquittall of my said promise, wherefore diligently I did obserue, consider and mark all maner of orders, vsages, rites, ceremonies and all other circumstāces, which either I sawe with eye, or found registered among the records of that assembly. And having written the same: I did then confer with the examplars and presidents of tholde and auncient Parlemēts vsed in tymes past, within the said Realme of England, whereof I found two, the one

H

was

was that, which king Edgar (or as some say, king Edward the cōfessor) vsed, thother, which was in vre in the time of kig Edward the first. The forme aswel for antiquities sake, as also for a presidēt to the good gouernemēt in tholde years: I haue annexed to these presents, thother in sōe things agreeable, & in many things disagreeable, bothe frō the first and the last: I haue omitted. This which now is in vre being it which is only to be followed and vsed.” After this epistle dedicatory, “The olde and auncient order of keeping of the Parlement in England, vsed in the time of King Edward the Confessor.” This ancient order is on 8 leaves. Then, “The order and vsage how to keep a Parlement in England in these dayes, collected by John Vowel alias Hooker gentleman, one of the Citizens for the Citie of Exeter at the Parlement holden at Westminster Anno Domine Elisabethæ Reginae decimo Tertio. 1571.” This on 31 pages is reprinted in his Chronicles of Ireland, inserted in Holinshed, 1586. Annexed are “The names of all such personages as ought to appear and be in the Parlement. In the higher^e house.—What they be that ought to be In the lower^f house. Contains J, in fours. On the last leaf only his atchievement of arms in a larger form than that to his lives of the

N O T E S.

* “The King. The Lord Speaker. A Proctor for the kingdom of Fraunce. A Proctor for Scotland. A Proctor for the Duchie of Aquitaine. A Proctor for the Duchie of Guyen. A Proctor for the Duchie of Angewe. The Archbishop of Canterbury,—of York, The Bishop of London,—of Couentry.—of Welles.” (Without mention of Litchfield or Bath.) Also, the rest of the bishops. “The Duke of Norfolk. The Marques of Northampton.—of Winchester. The Earle of Arundel.” &c.

^f Knights, particularized for the several counties of England and Wales. Citizens,—for the cities. Barons of the Que Portes. Burgesses of towns.

bishops and officers of Exeter. See p. 938. This book has neither printer's name, nor date of printing; however, the singularity of some of the types, and the repeated expressions of *this land*, &c. in the dedication, make it highly probable that it was printed in Ireland. W.H.

Quarto.

William Farmer wrote an Almanac for Ireland, printed in Dublin 1587, which I mention as being perhaps the earliest almanac published in, or for, that country.

Quarto.

I have not found any other books printed in this kingdom within our limited time; but though authors might generally send their works to London, Paris, or Antwerp to be printed, it may very reasonably be supposed that small treatises, proclamations, ballads, &c. were printed here from time to time.

Mr. Ames mentions The Irish Common Prayer printed in the Irish character, in 1608; dedicated to sir Arthur Chichester, knight, Lord Deputy general, by William, archbishop of Tuam, 20. October, 1609. Printed by John Franckton.

Folio.

When the said Franckton began printing here, or indeed elsewhere, we have not learned. I have examined, but cannot find him apprenticed to any member of the Stationers' company in London; so that probably he learned the art of printing here, and had practised it for some time before the abovementioned Common Prayer.

Mr. Ames mentions also The English statutes in force in Ireland, and several proclamations printed by him as king's printer, &c. but as they were after our prescribed time, hope to be excused in not enlarging further on them.

Very good printing has been carried on in Ireland for more than a century past.

Curious or literary gentlemen possessing any other antient copies of Irish printed books, their communication of such articles to the Editor, will be deemed a particular favour.

Letters of Henry VIII. to Anne Bullen, faithfully transcribed from a Copy taken from the Originals which are kept in the Vatican at Rome. The Copy taken 1682. Vide Hearne's Rob. de Avesbury, p. 347.

I.

MA maistres & amye, moy & mon coeur s'en remetent en vos mains, vous suppliant les avoir pour recommander a votre bonne grace, & que par absens votre affection ne leur soit diminuée; car pur augmanter leur peine ce seroit grande pitié, car l'absence leur fait asses & plus que jamais, ^a que je n'eusse pensé, en nous faisant rementevoir un point d'Astronomie, qui est telle tant plus loing, que les Mores sont tant plus éloigne est le soleil, & non obstant plus fervant; aussi fait il de nostre Amour, ^b car par absence nous sommes éloignées, & meanmoins elle garde sa ferveur, au moins de notre costé, ayant en espoire la pareille du votre. Vous assurant que de ma part l'annuyé d'absence déjà m'est trop grande; & quant je pense a l'augmentation d'icelleuy, que perforce faut que je souffre, il m'est presque intollerable, si n'estoit la ferme espoire, que j'aye de votre indissoluble affection vers moy; & pur le vous rementevoir aucune fois cela, & voyant que personnellement je ne puis estre en votre presence, chose la plus approchant a cella, qui m'est possible au present, je vous envoie, c'est a dire, ma picture mise en braselettes a toute la device, que déjà s'aves, me souhaittant en leur place, quant il vous plairoit, c'est de la main de

Votre serviteur & ami

H. H.

II.

A ma maistresse,

Pour ce qui me semble le temp estre bein long, depuis avoir ouye de votre bonne santé & de vous: La grande affection que j'ay vers vous m'a persuadé de vous envoyer ce porture pour estre mieux asserené de votre santé & volenté; & pour ce que depuis mon partement de

avecque vous, on m'a averty, que l'opinion, en quoy je vous laissoye, est de toute asture changé, & que vous vouliez venir en cour, ni avec Madam votre mere, ni autrement aussi; la quelle reporte estant vraye, je ne sauroy asses emervelliere, veu que depuis je m'assure de vous n'avoir jamais fait faute; & il me semble bien petit retribution pour le grand amour, que je vous porte, de me éloigner & la personne & le personnage de la fame du monde, que plus j'estime: & si vous m'aymes de si bonne affectionne, comme j'espere, je suis sure, que la éloignement de notre deux personnes vous seroyet un peu envuyeuse: toute fois qu'il n'appartient pas tant a la maistres comme au serviteur. panses bien, ma mestresse, que l'absence de vous fort me grese; esperant qu'il n'est pas votre volonte, que ainsi ce soit; mais si je entendoys pur verité, que volenterement vous la desiriez, je non pouis mieux faire, si non plaindre ma mauvaïse fortune en rebatant peu a peu ma grand folie: & ainsi a fault de temps fay fin de ma rude lettre, suppliant de donner foy a ce porteur a ce qu'il vous dira de ma part. Escrit de la main du tout votre serviteur.

III.

L'enuye que je avoye du doubte de votre santé, me ^c troubla egarra bocoup, & n'eusse este gere quiete, sans avoir sue la certenye; mais puisque n'ancors n'aves rien sentu, j'espere, ^d & me biens pour assure, il se passera de vous, comme je espere, qu'il est ^e de nous. Car nous estans a f Waltham, deux ushyres deux verles de chambre, votre frere, master Tresorere ont tombe malads, & sont d'asseure de tout sains; & depuis nous nous fomms reboutes en votre mefons de Hondson, la ou nous nous sommes bien trouvez sans aucune malade pour steure, Dieu soit loue: & je pense, que si vous vous voulez retirer du lieu du

N O T E S.

^c Troubla & egarra beaucoup, *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^d *Defunt*, & me biens p. a. il se p. de vous, comme je espere, *in Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^e Comme de *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^f *Waltan Ex. Pr. ampl.*

N O T E S.

^a *Deest* que *in exemplari Præs. amplif.*

^b 2. *Deest* car *in ex. Præs. ampl.*

du Surye come nous fimes, vous le passeres sans danger, & aussi ung autre chose vous peut comforter; car a la virite, comme il^s dist peu, ou nulle fame ont este malade, & que encore plus est, null de nostre cot, & peu aillieurs en meurt; pour quoy je vous supply, ma entiere aymee, de non avoir point de peure, ne de nostre absence vous trop anuyere. Car ou que je soy, votre suis: & non obstante, il faut aucune fois a telles fortunes obeyre; car qui contre fortune veut luter en telle endroit, ^hen bien sovent tant plus eloigne; par quoy recomfortes vous & soyes hardy & vuides le mal tant, que vous pourres: & j'espere bien tote de vous fair chanter le renvoy: non plus pour atteure de faute du temps, si non que je vous souhait entre mes bras, pour vous oter ung peu de vous de resonable penfes. Escrite de la main de celly, qui est & toujours sera votre

ma H. H. amiable.

IV.

En debatant da per moy le contenu de vos lettres, me suis mis en grande agonie, non shachant commant les entendre, ou a mon desavantage, comme en des aucunes autres je les entende, vous suppliant de bien bon coeur me vouloire certifiere apprenent votre intention entiere touchant l'amour entre nous deux; car necessite me contraint de pourchaser cette responce, ayant este plus q' ung anné attaynte du dard d'amours, non estant assuré de saliere ou trouver place en votre ceur & affection. certain le q' uel dernier point m'en a garde depuis peu temps en sa de vous point nommer ma mestres, avec ce, que si vous ne me 'aymes d' autre forte, que d'amour commune, cest nome ne vous est point appropriee. Car il denote ung singularis, le quel est bien longuë de la commune; mais si vous plait de faire l'office d'une vraye loyale mestres & amye, & de vous donner corps & coeur a moy, qui veus estre & a este votre tresloyal serviteur; (si par rigueur ne me defendes) je vous promes, que non seulement le nom vous fera deu, mais

aussi vous prendray pour ma mestresse en rebuttant tretantes aultres aupres de vous hors de pensë & d'affection, & de vous seulement servire. Vous suppliant me faire entiere responce ^k de cette ma rude lettre, a quoy & en quoy me puis fier; & si ne vous plait de me fair responce per escrite, assuré moy quelque lieu la, ou je la pouiroy avoir de bouche, & je m'y trouveray de bien bon coeur. Non plus de peur de vous enuyere. Escrite de la main de celluy, qui volontiers demureroit votre.

H. H.

V.

De l'estrene si belle que rien plus, (notant le toute) je vous remercy tres cordialement, non seulement pour le beau diamonde & navire en quoy la feullete damoysselle et tormenté, mais principalement pour la belle interpretation & trop humble submission per votre beniginité en ceste case usé: bien pensant, qu' a meriter cela per occasion me seroit fort difficile, si me n'estoit en aide votre grande humanity & faveur, pour la quelle j'ay cherché, cherche, & chercheray par toutes bontes amoy possible d'y demurer, en quelle mon espoir a mis for immuable intention, qui dit, *aut illic aut nullibi*.

Les demonstresances de votre affection sont telles, les belles mots des lettres si cordialement couche, qui m'obligent a tout jamais vrayment de vous honorer, aymer, & servir, vous suppliant le vouloir continuer en ce mesme ferme & constant propos, vous assurant, que de ma part je l'augmenteray plustôt que la fair reciproque, si loyauté du ceur, ^ldesire de vous complaire, vous sans autre racine en ceur le peut avancer; vous priant aussi, que si aucunement je vous aye per cy devant offencé, que vous me donnes la mesme absolution, que vous demandes, vous assurant, que d'oranevant a vous seule mon ceur sera dedié, desirant fort, que le corps ainsi pouvoit, ^mcomme dieu le peut fair, si luy plait, a qui je supplie une fois le

jeur

NOTES.

^k A cette *Ex. Pr. rmp.*

^l *Desunt* desire &c. racine en ceur in *Ex. Pref. ampl.*

^m *Deest* comme in *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

NOTES.

^s *Visti Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^h *Est pro* en in *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

ⁱ *Desunt in Ex. Pr. ampl. usque ad,* mais si vous &c.

jeur pour ce fair, esperant que a la long
ma priere sera ouye, desirant le temps
bref, pansant le long jusques au reveu d'
entre nous deux. Escrite de la main
du secretaire qui en ceur, corps & volonte
est

*Votre loyal & plus assure servitude
H autre (AB) ne cherche H.*

VI.

The reasonable request of your last
letter with the pleasure I also take to
knowⁿ them true cause me to send you
now this news. The Legat, which we

N O T E.

ⁿ Them, causes me *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

most desire arrived, at Paris on Sun-
day or Munday last past, so that I
trust by the next Munday to hear of his
arrival at Calais, and then I trust within
a while after to enjoy that which I have
so long longed for, to God's pleasure and
our both comforts. No more to you at this
present, mine awn darling, for lack of time:
but that I would you were in mine arms,
or I in yours: for I think it long, since
I kyft you, writn after the killing of an
Hart at xi of the clock, minding with
God's grace to morrow mightily timely
to kill another. By the hand of him,
which I trust shortly shall be yours.

Henry H.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THIS department will comprehend
notices of valuable works *only*, in
the different branches of learning, col-
lected from the best foreign and domestic
Reviews. Where a work merits it,
a more detailed account will be given.

The Royal Irish Academy, whose
labours do honour to their native coun-
try, have proposed the following pre-
miums,

IN SCIENCE.

"What are the manures most advanta-
geously applicable to the various sorts of
soils; and the causes of their beneficial
effects in each particular instance." Fifty
pounds sterling will be given for the best
tract on this subject, which must be
delivered before the 1st of November,
1793, and will be adjudged the last Sa-
turday in January, 1794.

IN POLITE LITERATURE.

"An essay on stile in writing, con-
sidered with respect to thoughts and
sentiments as well as words; and as
indicating the writer's peculiar and char-
acteristic disposition, habits and powers
of mind." A gold medal. The essays
to be sent in before the 1st March, 1793,
and adjudged before the expiration of
said month.

IN ANTIQUITIES.

"An historical enquiry into the an-
tient and present state of the Irish lan-
guage; with the causes and remedies of
the obscurity of antient Irish MSS." A
gold medal. Essays to be sent in be-
fore the third Saturday in April, 1793,
and adjudged on the third Saturday in
May following.

The essays may be in English, French,
Italian, or Latin, and enclosed, with a
note containing a particular motto, and
directed to the Rev. Doctor Hall, No.
107, Grafton-street, Dublin.

The following work, of great national
importance, deserves the warm encourage-
ment, which its utility and the abilities
of the undertakers justly claim.

Messrs. Harding and Workman intend
to ascertain, by actual astronomical obser-
vations, the longitude and latitude of every
city, town, cape, &c. of note on the coasts
and also every place of note in the interior
parts of Ireland; and also to determine
the time of high water, the setting of the
tide, the variations of the compass, and
such other astronomical and philosophical
observations as tend to perfect the geo-
graphy, and natural history of that king-
dom.

"*Demosthenes & Æschinis quæ supersunt omnia,* edidit Athanasius Auger, Paris, 1790,*" 4to. price 1l. 14s. 1b.

THE novelty and beauty of the Greek and Latin types cut for this work by the ingenious Fermin Didot at Paris, with the superior excellence of the paper, and correctness of the text, make this book one of the finest productions that ever issued from the press. These are not traps to catch the eye or veil defects, the work possesses great merit, and does honour to the taste and erudition of the learned author; who was vicar general of the Diocese of Lescar, in France, member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the Academy of Rouen.

This first volume contains Demosthenes's three Olynthiacs, four orations against Philip, his orations de Pace, de Haloneso, de Chersoneso, Philip's epistle, and an oration against that epistle. This arrangement is new, and very much illuminates the general subject. In his preface, the editor handsomely acknowledges the value of Taylor's and Reiske's labours: the former left his work imperfect. Of Reiske he remarks, that he contented himself with the old and imperfect version of Wolfius; that he heaped, without judgment or selection, the notes of every commentator, and yet his edition is a store-house from whence our editor candidly confesses—"Ex illo uno quam ex aliis omnibus plura mihi assumere licuit, quibus hæc mea editio perpoliretur."

Monf. Auger gives no critical or historical notes, but a few various readings. The MSS. in the king's library at Paris, which he consulted, were thirty-nine, and those in the library of St. Germain, four. Next follow some judicious critical observations on editing ancient authors, and amending the text by MSS. and conjectures. Monf. Auger gives Libanius's life of Demosthenes and the subjects of his orations; and prefixed to each oration, is an analysis of

it. An uncommon knowledge of the Greek language has enabled our editor to express the meaning of his author more clearly than has hitherto been done; and thereby superceded the necessity of numerous illustrations and notes, which generally arise from ignorance, and too frequently perpetuate it.

"*2. Horatii Flacci Opera, cum variis lectionibus, notis variorum & indice locupletissimo. Tomus primus. † Londini 1792,*" 4to.

THE editor of this valuable work, we understand from the dedication to Earl Mansfield, is Charles Combe, M.D. already known by many works of learning. In the proem, we are told, the editor follows Baxter's text, and that the notes are critical and explanatory, relating to the sense and text, those that are historical and mythological being omitted. He consulted seven MSS. in the British Museum, and others in the king's library, and concludes with pathetically lamenting the death of the Rev. Henry Homer, his associate in this work.

The life of Horace is minutely detailed, and we have an account of his friends, and of his various metres.

The types and paper are beautiful, there are some typographical errors which we do not see noted. One remarkable occurs in Carmin. I. Od. 32. in the title of the poem, which should be "Ad Lyram," but is here "Ad Lydiam." We doubt much of the propriety of his adopting "poscitur instead of poscimus," in the beginning of that ode. That very disputed line, Carm. I. Od. 7.

"Undique decerptam fronti præponere olivam," which has exercised the ingenuity of critics and commentators, he would read "Indeque, &c." and add, "hoc est, ex Athenis celebratis, quæ sempiternam in arce oleam, ab ejus præside editam, tenere putabantur,"

Decerptam fronti præponere olivam."

This work will be highly entertaining and instructive to the refined classical scholar,

scholar, and calls for an edition in a less splendid and expensive form.

ANTIQUITIES.

“*Grose's Antiquities of Ireland: being a Collection of Views of the most remarkable Ruins and ancient Buildings, accurately drawn on the Spot.*†”

Capt. Grose, after having finished the antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland, saw his design was incomplete without a survey of Ireland, and accordingly he bent his course hither in the spring of 1791. By the aid of numerous friends, and his own incessant application, he soon made a good collection of drawings, but death prematurely arrested him in his career, and he departed this life in May the same year.

Mr. Hooper, the spirited publisher of his former works, had deeply engaged in the business, and made some very expensive arrangements for carrying it on; he was, on this occasion, fortunate in finding in lieutenant Grose, the late captain's nephew, talents fully adequate to continuing the undertaking. But the unexpected and noble donation of drawings by the Right Honorable William Conyngham, has stamp'd a value on the work, which the utmost exertions of an individual could not give it. Indeed it is not easy to determine whether Mr. Conyngham's taste or patriotism is most conspicuous in his collection: it required uncommon judgment in fixing on proper subjects, and no common expense in preserving them by the pencils of Baralet, Bigari, Wheatly, Penrose, and other eminent masters. The historical and descriptive part devolved on the Rev. Edward Ledwich, to whose essays on the antiquities of Ireland and other performances, the public had given their approbation. So that it may be justly doubted, whether this work has lost any thing by changing hands. In point of drawings it certainly has not, and as to the literary part every reader will judge for himself.

Twenty-nine numbers of this elegant,

N O T E.

† To be had at the publisher's.

splendid, and really national work, have arrived in this kingdom. In the last number of these Mr. Ledwich has given an “Introduction to the Pagan, Monastic and military Antiquities of Ireland;” exhibiting a concise view of each, and illustrating them by existing monuments and curious researches. The Military Antiquities are a valuable and original antiquarian composition, there being hardly two pages written on them by any author, and these superficial and incorrect. An attempt is made towards a history of our old castles, rapidly and daily advancing to decay.

We are happy to hear, that Mr. Ledwich also intends giving an account of Sepulchral Monuments and the History of Irish Architecture, to be prefixed to the second volume of these antiquities.

Principles of Gothic Architecture, illustrated from the Designs of the Church, and Royal Monastery of Batalha, in Portugal; with an historical and descriptive Account of that famous Structure; translated from the Portuguese of father Lewis de Sousa; to which is prefixed an introductory Discourse on Gothic Architecture; by James Murphy, Architect. Imperial folio, No. 1, price 15s. HOOPER, London; and MERCIER, Dublin.

THE splendid work, which we now announce to the public, owes its appearance to the refined taste and munificence of the same Rt. Hon. gentleman to whom the publisher of the preceding article is so much indebted. When in Portugal he visited this magnificent edifice, and on his return to Ireland, meeting with the ingenious and deserving young architect, he advised, and assisted him in undertaking a journey to Portugal, for the sole purpose of delineating and describing this beautiful specimen of gothic architecture, which, we doubt not, will meet with the approbation of every person of taste in this kingdom, and that our youthful countryman will receive that encouragement his labours deserve.

This number contains the following plates, all admirably engraved:

1. The

1. The dedication to Mr. Conyngham, at the head of which is a fine likeness of this gentleman, engraved by Schiavonetti, from a painting of Stuart's.

2. A general plan of the church and monastery.

3. The north elevation of the church, and the unfinished mausoleum of king Emanuel.

4. The south elevation of the mausoleum of king John I.

5. A section of the chapter house.

The following passage from the introduction we transcribe with pleasure; the author's ideas respecting the gothic arch, are, at least to us, entirely original, and may possibly excite further enquiry on this curious subject.

"The writers who have hitherto treated on this subject have principally directed their attention to the POINTED ARCH, which they seem to consider as the leading characteristic of this species of architecture. Many disquisitions have been written concerning its origin, but it still remains unexplained. I have bestowed much thought on this part, and flatter myself, that though the conjectures I am now about to offer respecting its origin are entirely new, they will, upon mature consideration, be allowed to approach as near to certainty as the nature of the subject will admit.

"If the pointed arch be considered detached from the building, its origin may be long sought for in vain; and indeed I imagine that this is the reason it has eluded the researches of so many ingenious men; but, on the contrary, if we examine it in a relative view, as a part in the composition of the whole, it will become more easy to account for its form, or that of any other component part. If we take a comprehensive view of any of these structures externally, we shall perceive, that not only the arch, but every vertical part of the whole superstructure terminates in a point. And the general form, if viewed from any of the principal entrances (the station from whence the character of an edifice should be taken) will be found to have a pyra-

midal tendency. The porticos of the first story, whether they be three or five in number, are reduced to one at the top, and this is sometimes crowned with a lofty pediment, which might more properly be called a pyramid, as we see in the transept front of Westminster Abbey and York Minster. If we look further on, in a direct line with its apex, we frequently see a lofty spire or pyramid rising over the intersection of the nave and transept. Each of the buttresses and turrets is crowned with a small pyramid. If niches are introduced they are crowned with a sort of pyramidal canopy. The arches of the doors and windows terminate in a point; and every little accessory ornament, which enriches the whole, has a pointed or angular tendency. Spires, pinnacles, and pointed arches, are always found to accompany each other, and very clearly imply a system founded on the principles of the pyramid."

"It appears evident from these instances that the pyramidal form actually exists throughout the several component parts, and the general disposition of the edifice approaches as near to it, at least, as the ordonnance for an historical painting which is said to be pyramidally grouped. Hence we may comprehend the reason why the arch was made pointed, as no other form could have been introduced with equal propriety, in a pyramidal figure, to answer the different purposes of uniformity, fitness, and strength. It is in vain, therefore, that we seek its origin in the branches of trees; or in the intersection of *Saxon* or *Grecian circles*; or in the perspective of arches, or in any other accidental concurrence of fortuitous circumstances. The idea of the pointed arch seems clearly to have been suggested by the pyramid, and its origin must consequently be attributed, not to accident, but ordination."

We conclude with remarking, that the paper, and typography of this work, are eminently beautiful.

D. D. R.

P O E T R Y.

An Essay on the light Poetry of the French, exemplified by a Poem after the same Manner.

MOST men conversant in the literature of the French, have been known to acknowledge the superiority of that ingenious people, in the department of *light poetry*: it seems best adapted to the fugitive effervescence of the national spirit, and to that superficial gaiety which, though it may not interest in a long work, gives uncommon grace to their momentary effusions.

Under this denomination I would more especially include their epistolary poems; but generally, all those (the heroic ode excepted) to which they appropriate a versification of eight feet, and the measures it includes. Though they allow themselves, in these compositions, an extensive range, they, for the most part, avoid the serious, the sublime and philosophic: or if similar subjects should sometimes allude their volatile muse, from the brilliant and facile trifles which usually occupy her leisure; the measure they chuse is a pledge to the reader, that philosophy shall smooth its brow, and reason be ornamented by the graces. But what are chiefly sung in these poems, are the triumphs, the infidelities, often the complaints of love, frequently warm and voluptuous, full of amenity, and sparkling with pleasure; at times, however, playful and gay, they delight in sportive satire, and delicate ridicule: in general, they are made the vehicle of moderate passions; and whilst the palm of superior merit may be doubtful in other cases, they constitute that species of poetry in which the English have not surpassed their old competitors. But considering that a particular kind of genius cannot be the monopoly of any civilized country; though in a given place it may be more prevalent from the operation of peculiar causes: and considering in like manner that every mode of writing has been cultivated amongst us with success; it is neither philosophic, nor consistent with historical truth, to attribute this deficiency to any original difference in the constitutions of our minds. Count Hamilton, though born a Scotchman, became the most elegant writer in this way at the polished court of Louis the 14th; and Wieland, the fortunate emulator of the La Fontaines and Dorats, has proved by many works of the most engaging sprightliness, warm with the tenderest animation, and decently voluptuous, that the finer graces will in every country reward the genius that courts them, and destined to the amusement of mankind, they are not to be confined by the boundaries of nations, or the parallels of latitude.

Jan. 1793.

Perhaps, however, it may be said with some truth, that our manners, and the more reserved intercourse of the sexes, have been here less favourable to the flux and reflux of society, in which it is asserted by one of their most ingenious writers (Dorat) that the mind ferments, the imagination is inflamed, and those pictures produced and copied, which will immortalize French frivolity. Without doubt, part may be owing to the stamp which genius will receive from the manners of a people, and to the easy elegance of language which such manners naturally create. But as these reasons, and some others, which may be assigned, are but remoter causes of the effect, it seems as if the more immediate one consisted in the choice of such a *versification*, as admits of an easy display of all the grace and elegance of their language. By the free intermixture of rhymes, without any other regard to their return, than what the period and melody require, continuing or dropping them as the sense may more or less carry on the writer, or varying them as may suit his convenience, they continue to give their fugitive poems that air of facility and negligence, which ought to reign in this kind of composition. What is not grave or solemn they do not express in heroic measure, which generally becomes languid when the writer only wishes to be familiar, and deviates into mock-heroic, if he should employ the richness of language that is adapted to such numbers: nor do they ever exhibit the disagreeable gingle of Hudibrastic versification, where the nearness of rhymes, whose returns are too readily foreseen, offends the ear by lessening harmony. Thus by the nature of their *versification*, they are easy without languor, and familiar without vulgarity; like the lovely sex which they celebrate, whose dress, however simple, is always elegant, and whose manners, however playful, never lose the polish of refinement. The trifle annexed is attempted in their manner, but as a single specimen cannot afford an example of their various peculiarities, it is offered simply as an illustration of their versification. Whatever may be the degree of the author's success in that particular, he is far from entertaining the presumptuous hope of being able to emulate, though he can admire, the intrinsic merit of the light poetry of the French.

Epistle to EMMA, on her saying she preferred Friendship to Love.

I'VE seen in life's November day,
When beauty's warmer fun declines,
And sore neglect with time's decay
To mark the sad reverse combines;

I

When

When age with chilling finger tears
 The cheek's carnation from its bed,
 And when the hoary frost of years
 Faintly silvers o'er the head:
 Then have I seen the oldish maid,
 Prefer calm friendship's pure employ,
 And scorn the homage--never paid,
 And woo'd no more--disdain the joy:
 But you, my fair, like Hebe young,
 Design'd each tender bliss to prove,
 Who often with mellifluous tongue,
 My soul's harmonious chords have strung,
 To vibrate extasy and love;
 Say why should you superior hold,
 The frigid pleasures of the old?
 Should you! whose lips from Carlan steal
 At midnight's tranquil hour repose,
 Which op'ning, to the view disclose,
 The pearl enchas'd amidst the rose
 And breathe an aromatic gale;
 Say why should you superior hold
 The frigid pleasures of the old?
 You that with dignified reserve
 Can make the Passion's tide retire,
 And you whose smiles alike may serve,
 To pour the spirit of desire
 In rapid whirls thro' every nerve,
 Ah! why should you superior hold,
 The frigid pleasures of the old?

'Tis sure too soon for friendship's reign
 That sober m'frets of the mind,
 Too soon in early life to find
 What's given to soothe it in its wane.
 'Tis folly, ere the yearly rings
 Of thrice a lustre and three springs,
 Have yet unfolded half your charms,
 Develop'd the obscure desire
 And given your timid eye more fire,
 And taught your smile that artless warmth,
 The vast extent of beauty's reign,
 And what enchantment appertain
 To eighteen clothed in such arms.

If still thro' fancy's frolics gay
 Which deck you with a varying bloom,
 You will this fatal whim obey
 Which hangs o'er Paphos deepest gloom;
 Allow th' emotions that arise,
 When at your side my heart dissolves,
 Until a swimming mist involves
 You from the dimness of my eyes;
 Allow the silent tears that flow,
 From the fix'd orbs like lucid dew,
 The heart's high pulse and nature's glow,
 Spread o'er the cheeks in crimson hue,
 Allow they're friendship--heav'nly pow'r's!
 I'm henceforth to the change resign'd,
 And wish from all my soul to find
 That rare perfection reign in our's,
 By which it is to *two* confin'd.

But sighs escape, I feel a fire
 Inflame the current of each vein,
 Surely 'tis more than can inspire
 The goddess of the placid mien:
 'Tis love! all hail, and with thee bear
 Visions that bless and e'en annoy,
 Lead rosy hope and tender fear,
 The thrill of bliss, and burst of joy.
 Then, were we Emma, in the shade,
 From every prying eye retired,

In friendship's cause what could you plead,
 When beauty something more inspir'd,
 Grant that the season of delight,
 Had rob'd the drowsy world in gray,
 Suppose the starry twinkling night,
 Alone look'd down upon the fight,
 And stars no confidence betray,
 The twins ne'er to their neighbours write,
 Nor tattles Virgo over tea;
 Emboldened by the silent heav'n,
 Your friend might some endearments try,
 Entwine your waist,----impassion'd sigh,
 And snatch a kiss--and be forgiv'n;
 With this success his fears remove,
 He darts a second kiss more warm,
 And in th' ebriety of love,
 Imprints his soul on ev'ry charm.
 Nor can my Emma's justice blame
 The phrenzy when she lights the flame.
 At each embrace whilst raptures rise,
 While shiv'ring thro' his bosom thrill,
 Whilst pleasure kindles in the eyes,
 Say, will you call it *friendship* still?

No, Emma! don't indulge a dream
 Which all the sportive loves forbid:
 You ne'er can feel th' unanswer'd flame
 Brush the kind slumber from your lid,
 Or dim with dewy grief its beam.
 No more--for you shall never find
 Your breast by vows perfidious torn,
 But my fidelity shall burn
 Like the fam'd fire in Greece design'd
 To watch, I ween, some lover's turn.
 Your charms have lit my melting gaze,
 Your worth still feeds my mental eye;
 And when my lamp of life decays,
 Its latest gleam on you shall die.

CAROLAN.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

E L E G Y.

Laura's Birth Day.

STILL with the world and with myself at
 strife,
 Where'er I pant beneath this load of life,
 'Midst haunts of men or solitary groves,
 Where'er forlorn this restless spirit roves;
 Still shall this day, as rolls each year along,
 To Laura hallow'd, claim th' impassion'd song.
 Perhaps the hour that waits to heav'n the pra'r
 Warm, for her bliss, may steal me from my care;
 One day, may Laura's friend (enough remain
 For brooding mis'ry and her sullen train)
 One day forbid th' unmanly tear to flow,
 And feign that calm his breast can never know.

In sacred silence be my grief suppress'd;
 Why wound the softness of my Laura's breast?
 What tho' in vain long years of anguish roll,
 And future pains oppress my tortur'd soul;
 Yet let them come--thy friend can still endure
 Those wounds a word, a smile from thee can
 cure --

But should my Laura, chang'd by time or fate,
 In cold reserve conceal her silent hate;
 With force decisive may the blow descend,
 And end at once her friendship and her friend!

Ah!

Ah! turn my soul from the dark scene awhile;
One hour let fancy wake and nature smile;
And cease, vain sorrows, and thou flutt'ring, cease,
While bursts the glowing pray'r for Laura's peace,
Be her's each gentle, each refin'd delight,
Keen as her sense, and as her fancy bright;
Each nameless joy, beyond the pow'r of art,
That souls like her's can feel, and can impart;
No pale disease her seraph form impair,
But rose-lip'd health and gay content be there;
And ev'ry bliss deny'd thee, round her wait,
And friends as constant, with an happier fate.

E L E G Y.

DID those bright eyes, untaught by genius, roll,
Nor strike thro' fools the day-break of your
soul;

Yet should I gaze entranc'd, and now admire
Their milder lustre, now their fiercer fire.
Did from those ruby lips no accents flow,
But nice debates on scandal or on show;
Yet should my eyes, with rapt attention, trace,
Their rosy softness and expressive grace.
Or did that bosom heave in vacant play,
And boast no light but beauty's roseate ray;
My soul were thine, and female wit in vain
Might show my thralldom, not unloose my chain;
And liveliest eloquence, and happiest art,
Might strike my ear, not vibrate on my heart.

But round your friend her chain while beauty
throws,
Why must the Muse superfluous bonds impose?
On my lost heart, ah too much thine before,
Why beam new charms to sigh for and adore?
Day after day new rays of genius rise,
And brighter show the bliss that fate denies.
Fly hours, and shed o'er Laura in your flight
Gay lively joys, and unallay'd delight.
O may no pangs of passion ill-repay'd,
Or ceaseless agonies her peace invade,
No charms fallacious, lure her youthful eyes,
Illusive arts, or well-dissembled sighs.

But should her heart--thou wretch, for ever awhile--
Enough for thee her pity or her smile--
O may his bosom feel th' ethereal fire,
Heave with my sighs, and glow with my desire!
Meanwhile, for me long lonely hours remain,
Of tears unpitied, and unpitied pain;
By day the fix'd and inattentive eye,
Th' unmeaning answer, and unfinish'd sigh;
By night, the luxury of hopeless care,
And the short slumber waking to despair,
Oh dire estate of still-increasing woes,
Essential gloom, where never sun arose!
My Laura's hand, severe and strong as fate,
On pensive peace has barr'd th' eternal gate.
Rapt from the vulgar throng with purer flame,
How rush'd my heart a kindred soul to claim;
That kindred soul, with calm indifference fraught,
Wak'd to no tender sympathy of thought,
Can coldly mark the ruin she has made,
And wish me happy, yet withhold her aid.

As round this busy world my eyes I throw,
The world appears a drear abode of woe;
My soul, 'midst beings of some diff'ring kind,
Roams wild, repuls'd from its congenial mind;
And ne'er can peace revisit my sad heart,
Tho' godlike friendship plies her lenient art.

W. P.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The Origin of the Shepherd's Pipe.*

WHILE from enamour'd Pan chaste Syrinx
flew,

Struck fast to earth, in clustering reeds she grew:
Robb'd of the prize which scarce his fleetness
gain'd,

Rooted alike to earth--the god remain'd;
When hark!--a sigh--and soon a melting strain
Rose on the breeze;--and faltering, died again:
Was't the gale blew?--and shook the quivering
reeds,

'Till from their hollow tubes a sound proceeds?
Or the quell'd sobbings of th' ill-fated maid,
Dispers'd in murmurs thro' the breathing shade?

On his astonish'd ear the sweetness stole,
(O! power of sound!) and trickled to his soul:
Down his rough cheek the streaming sorrows
shower'd,

And late remorse his inward peace devour'd:
"Lov'd maid!--lost maid!" he cried--"the
"murderer hears

"Thy sad complaint; and bathes thy fate in
"tears:

"Yet with these groans on winds unfeeling
"borne,

"Will soothe the lot, he cannot cease to
"mourn:

"The doating subtilty, sweet maid, forgive
"That bids, at least, thy precious voice to
"live;

"The tender cruelty, that seeks to save
"Thy lasting sorrows from thy timeless grave.

"In vain th' inclement grasp of monstrous
"death

"Would choke the fragrant current of thy
"breath;

"For ever shall endure thy voice and name,
"Immortal as of echo,--or of fame.

"From these wild notes, the task of love shall be
"To forge th' heart-ruling chain of melody:

"Mid shades that o'er the freshening Ladon
"blow,

"Thy voice shall soothe the shepherd's simple
"woe:

"Thy melting accents charm the silent hour;
"O'er the hurt mind th' assuaging comfort pour;

"Tame headlong rage; and thaw the frost of
"cares

"To fond regrets, and tenderness, and tears;
"And to my bosom call thee, gentle shade,

"Till Syrinx heal the wound, that Syrinx made."

His fav'rite thus--the god consoled, and
mourned;

While soft-approving sighs the shuddering reeds
return'd.

August 1790.

S—

N O T E.

* The story of Pan and Syrinx in Ovid's
Metamorphoses, Book I. Fab. 10th, suggested
to the author the materials for this short poem;
which is not however a translation from Ovid,
or even intended as an imitation.

T

To a Primrose, the first seen in the Season.

——— *Nitens, & roboris experts,
Turget, et infolida est; & spe delectat.*

Ovid. Metam.

THY smiles I note, sweet, early flower,
That peeping from thy rustic bower,
To earth the festive tidings bring,
A fragrant messenger of spring:

But, tender blossom, why so pale?
Dost hear stern Winter in the gale?
And didst thou tempt th' ungente sky
To catch one vernal glance, and die?

Such the wan lustre sickness wears,
When health's first feeble beam appears:
So languid are the smiles that seek
To settle on the care-drencht cheek;

When timorous hope the head uprears,
Still drooping, and still moist with tears;
If, thro' dispersing grief, be seen
Of bliss the heavenly spark serene.

And sweeter far the early blow,
Fast following after storms of woe,
Than (comfort's riper season come,)
Are full blown joys, and pleasure's gaudy bloom.
Feb. 15th, 1791. S——

The Tear.

WHEN Delia bad her swain adieu,
“These flowers are thine”—she faul-
tering said:

“Oh! let not memory fade in you,
“As their too transient beauties fade”!

Lo! 'mid the blushing sweets conceal'd,
A glittering speck was seen to lie;
Was it a dew-drop—unexhaled?
Or liquid gem from Delia's eye?

“O! 'tis a tear”—the lover cried;
And, as he drank the watery ray,
“Delightful task”—(he fondly sigh'd),
“To kiss my Delia's griefs away!”

Sep. 11th, 1784.

S——

*Written on the blank Leaf of a Book, New-Year's-
Day, 1793.*

OH, smother than my verse, glide on, meek
year!

Let Peace, soft-dawning, thro' LIFE'S VO-
LUME shine,

That so each page may some mild virtue wear,
Nor yet a vicious blot obscure one line.

- 21, Aungier-street.

J. GARDINER.

Ode to Health.

I.

OH! gentle health, thy vot'ry tell
(Who pines in ling'ring pain)
Some magic rite, some powerful spell
To lure thee back again.

II.

Exil'd from thee, in vain I prove
The spicy gale's perfume;
Harsh is the music of the grove;
And pale the rose's bloom

III.

Where is thy dwelling, bashful maid?
Livest thou in woods unseen;
Why dost thou seek the embow'ring shade,
And shun each busy scene?

IV.

So the sweet lilly of the vale
In woodland dells is found,
While whisp'ring winds its sweets exhale
And wait its fragrance round.

V.

Oh come, and to this hapless breast
Its former peace restore:
Bring thy attendant balmy rest;
And never quit me more:

VI.

Save, if, exulting in thy smiles,
This heart should cease t' approve
The sigh which others' woe beguiles,
Or bleeds for hopeless love.

VII.

If lost to gentle pity, I
Deride the sigh sincere,
Or meek compassion's April-eye,
Which beams thro' many a tear:

VIII.

Then, sweet enchantress, take thy flight,
Thy blissful seat regain;
Nor leave or spell, or magic rite,
To lure thee back again.

*The Pleasures of Memory, a Poem, in two Parts.
By the Author of “An Ode to Superstition.”*

*Ampliat ætatis spatium sibi vir bonus: hoc est
Vivere bis, vitâ posse priore frui.* MART.

P A R T I.

Dolce sentier, —————
Colle, che mi piacesti, —————
Ov' ancor per usanza Amor mi mena;
Ben riconosco in voi l'usate forme,
Non, lassio, in me.

PETRARCH.

Analysis of the first Part.

THE Poem begins with the description of an
obscure village, and of the pleasing melan-
choly which it excites on being revisited after a
long absence. This mixed sensation is an effect
of the Memory. From an effect we naturally
ascend to the cause; and the subject proposed is
then unfolded with an investigation of the nature
and leading principles of this faculty.

It

It is evident that there is a continued succession of ideas in the mind, and that they introduce each other with a certain degree of regularity. Their complexion depends greatly on the different perceptions of pleasure and pain which we receive through the medium of sense; and, in return, they have a considerable influence on the animal economy.

They are sometimes excited by sensible objects, and sometimes by an internal operation of the mind. Of the former species is most probably the memory of brutes; and its many sources of pleasure to them, as well as to ourselves, are considered in the first part. The latter is the most perfect degree of memory, and forms the subject of the second.

When ideas have any relation whatever, they are attractive of each other in the mind; and the conception of any object naturally leads to the idea of another which was connected with it either in time or place, or which can be compared or contrasted with it. Hence arises our attachment to inanimate objects; hence also, in some degree, the love of our country, and the emotion with which we contemplate the celebrated scenes of antiquity. Hence a picture directs our thoughts to the original; and, as cold and darkness suggest forcibly the ideas of heat and light; he, who feels the infirmities of age, dwells most on whatever reminds him of the vigour and vivacity of his youth.

The associating principle, as here employed, is no less conducive to virtue than to happiness; and, as such, it frequently discovers itself in the most tumultuous scenes of life. It addresses our finer feelings, and gives exercise to every mild and generous propensity.

Not confined to man, it extends through all animated nature; and its effects are peculiarly striking in the domestic tribes.

The Pleasures of Memory.

P A R T I.

TWILIGHT's soft dews steal o'er the village-green,
With magic tints to harmonize the scene.
Hush'd is the hum that thro' the hamlet broke,
When round the ruins of their ancient oak
The peasants flock'd to hear the minstrel play,
And games and carols clos'd the busy day.
Her wheel at rest, the matron charms no more
With treasure'd tales of legendary lore.
All, all are fled; nor mirth nor music flows,
To chase the dreams of innocent repose.
All, all are fled; yet still I linger here!
What pensive sweets this silent spot endear?

Mark yon old mansion, frowning thro' the trees,
Whose hollow turret wooes the whistling breeze.
That casement arch'd with ivy's brownest shade,
First to these eyes the light of heav'n convey'd.
The mouldering gateway strews the grass-grown court,
Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
When nature pleas'd, for life itself was new,
And the heart promis'd what the fancy drew.

See thro' the fractur'd pediment reveal'd,
Where moss inlays the rudely-sculptur'd shield,
The martin's old, hereditary nest.
Long may the ruin spare its hallow'd guest!

As jars the hinge, what sudden echoes call!
Oh haste, unfold the hospitable hall!
That hall, where once, in antiquated state,
The chair of justice held the grave debate.

Now stain'd with dews, with cobwebs darkly hung,
Oft has its roof with peals of rapture rung;
When round yon ample board, in due degree,
We sweeten'd every meal with social glee.
The heart's light laughter crown'd the circling jest;
And all was sunshine in each little breast.
'Twas here we chas'd the slipper by its sound;
And turn'd the blindfold hero round and round.
'Twas here, at eve, we form'd our fairy ring;
And Fancy flutter'd on her wildest wing.
Giants and genii chain'd the wond'ring ear;
And orphan-woes drew Nature's ready tear.
Oft with the babes we wander'd in the wood,
Or view'd the forest-seats of Robin Hood:
Oft, fancy led, at midnight's fearful hour,
With startling step we scal'd the lonely tow'r;
O'er infant innocence to hang and weep,
Murder'd by ruffian hands, when smiling in its sleep.

Ye household Deities! whose guardian eye
Mark'd each pure thought, ere register'd on high;
Still, still ye walk the consecrated ground,
And breathe the soul of inspiration round.

As o'er the dusky furniture I bend,
Each chair awakes the feelings of a friend,
The storied arras, source of fond delight,
With old achievement charms the wilder'd sight;
And still, with heraldry's rich hues impress'd,
On the dim window glows the pictur'd crest,
The screen unfolds its many-colour'd chart.
The clock still points its moral to the heart.
That faithful monitor, 'twas heav'n to hear!
When soft it spoke a promis'd pleasure near:
And has its sober hand, its simple chime,
Forgot to trace the feather'd feet of Time?
That massive beam, with curious carvings wrought,
Whence the caged linnet sooth'd my pensive thought;
Those muskets cas'd with venerable rust;
Those once-lov'd forms, still breathing thro' their dust,
Still from the frame, in mould gigantic cast,
Starting to life--all whisper of the past!

As thro' the garden's desert paths I rove,
What fond illusions swarm in every grove!
How oft, when purple evening ting'd the west,
We watch'd the emmet to her grainy nest;
Welcom'd the wild-bee home on wearied wing,
Laden with sweets, the choicest of the spring!
How oft inscrib'd, with Friendship's votive rhyme,
The bark now silver'd by the touch of Time;
Soar'd

Soar'd in the flying, half-pleas'd and half afraid,
Thro' sister elms that wav'd their summer shade;
Or strew'd with crumbs yon root-inwoven seat,
To lure the redbreast from his lone retreat!

Childhood's lov'd group revisits every scene,
The tangled wood-walk and the tufted green!
Indulgent MEMORY wakes, and, lo! they live!
Cloth'd with far softer hues than Light can give.

Thou last best friend that Heav'n assigns below,
To sooth and sweeten all the cares we know;
Whose glad suggestions still each vain alarm,
When nature fades; and life forgets to charm;
Thee would the Muse invoke!—to thee belong
The sage's precept, and the poet's song.

What softer'd views thy magic glass reveals,
When o'er the landscape Time's meek twilight steals

As when in ocean sinks the orb of day,
Long on the wave reflected lustres play;
Thy temper'd gleams of happiness resign'd
Glance on the darken'd mirror of the mind.

The school's lone porch, with reverend mosses gray,

Just tells the pensive pilgrim where it lay.
Mute is the bell that rung at peep of dawn,
Quick'ning my truant-feet across the lawn;
Unheard the shout that rent the noontide air,
When the slow dial gave a pause to care.
Up springs, at every step, to claim a tear,
Some little friendship form'd and cherish'd here!

And not the lightest leaf, but trembling teems
With golden visions, and romantic dreams!

Down by yon hazel copse, at ev'ning blaz'd
The Gyrfly's faggot—there we stood and gaz'd;
Gaz'd on her sun-burnt face with silent awe,
Her tatter'd mantle, and her hood of straw;
Her moving lips, her caldron brimming o'er;
The drowsy brood that on her back she bore;
Imps, in the barn, with mousing owlet bred,
From rised roost at nightly revel fed;
Whose dark eyes flash'd thro' locks of blackest shade,

When in the breeze the distant watch-dog bay'd:

And heroes fled the Sybil's mutter'd call,
Whose elfin prowess seal'd the orchard-wall.
As o'er my palm the silverpiece she drew,
And traced the line of life with searching view,
How throb'd my fluttering pulse with hopes and fears,

To learn the colour of my future years!

Ah, then, what honest triumph flush'd my breast!

This truth once known—To blest is to be blest!
We led the bending beggar on his way;
(Rare were his feet, his tresses silver-gray)
Sooth'd the keen pangs his aged spirit felt,
And on his tale with mute attention dwelt.
As in his scrip we dropp'd our little store,
And wept aloud to think it was no more;
He breath'd his pray'rs, "Long may such good-
"ness live."

'Twas all he gave, 'twas all he had to give.

But hark! thro' those old firs, with sullen swell,

The church-clock strikes! ye tender scenes,
farewell!

It calls me hence, beneath their shade to trace,
The few fond lines that time may soon efface.

On yon gray stone that fronts the chancel-door,
Worn smooth by busy feet now seen no more;
Each eve we shot the marble thro' the ring,
When the heart danc'd, and life was in its spring;
Alas! unconscious of the kindred earth,
That faintly echoed to the voice of mirth.

The glow-worm loves her emerald light to shed,

Where now the sexton rests his hoary head.
Oft, as he turn'd the greenward with his spade;
He lectur'd every youth that round him lay'd;
And, calm pointing where his fathers lay,
Rous'd him to rival earth, the hero of his day.

Hush, ye fond flutterings, hush! while here alone

I search the records of eash mouldering stone.
Guides of my life! Instructors of my youth!
Who first unveil'd the hallow'd form of Truth;
Whose every word enlighten'd and endear'd;
In age below'd, in poverty rever'd;
In Friendship's silent register ye live,
Nor ask the vain memorial Art can give.

But when the sons of peace and pleasure sleep,
When only Sorrow wakes, and wakes to weep;
What spells entrance my visionary mind,
With sighs so sweet, with raptures so refin'd?

Ethereal Power! whose smile, at noon of night,

Recals the far-flung spirit of delight,
Instils that musing melancholy mood,
Which charms the wise, and elevates the good;
Blest MEMORY, hail! Oh, grant my grateful verse

To sing thy triumphs, and thy gifts rehearse:
Pierce the dark clouds that round thy empire roll,

And trace its airy precincts in the soul.

Lull'd in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are link'd by many a hidden chain.
Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise!
Each stamps its image as the other flies!
Each, as the varied avenues of sense
Delight or sorrow to the soul dispense,
Brightens or fades; yet all, with magic art,
Control the latent fibres of the heart.
As studious Prospero's mysterious spell
Conven'd the subject-spirits to his cell;
Each, at thy call, advances or retires,
As judgment dictates, or the scene inspires.
Each thrills the seat of sense, that sacred source
Whence the fine nerves direct their mazy course,
And thro' the frame invisibly convey
The subtle, quick vibrations as they play.

Survey the globe, each ruder realm explore;
From Reason's faintest ray to Newton's soar.

What

What different spheres to human bliss assign'd!
What slow gradations in the scale of mind!
Yet mark in each these mystic wonders wrought;
Oh mark the sleepless energies of thought!

Th' adventurous boy that asks his little share,
And hies from home, with many a gossip's
prayer,

Turns on the neighbouring hill, once more to see
The dear abode of peace and privacy;
And as he turns, the thatch among the trees,
The smoke's blue rays ascending with the breeze,
The village-common spotted white with sheep,
The church-yard yews round which his fathers
sleep;

All rouse Reflection's sadly pleasing train,
And oft he looks and weeps, and looks again.

So, when the daring sons of Science drew (1)
The mild TUPIA's firm yet fond adieu
To all his soul's best lov'd, such tears he shed,
While each soft scene of summer beauty fled:
Long o'er the sea a wistful look he cast,
Long watch'd the streaming signal from the
mast;
Till twilight's dewy tint deceiv'd his eye,
And fairy forests fring'd the evening sky.

So Scotia's Queen, as slowly dawn'd the
day, (2)
Rose on her couch, and gaz'd her soul away.
Her eyes had bless'd the beacon's glimmering
height,
That faintly tip'd the feathery surge with light;
But now the morn with orient hues pourtray'd
Each castled cliff, and brown monastic shade:
All touch'd the talisman's resistless spring,
And lo, what busy tribes were instant on the
wing!

As kindred objects kindred thoughts excite, (3)
These, with magnetic virtue, soon unite.
And hence this spot gives back the joys of youth,
Warm as the life, and with the mirror's truth,
Hence home-felt pleasure prompts the patriot's
sigh;
This makes him wish to live, and "dare to die."

N O T E S.

(1) He wept; but the effort that he made to
conceal his tears, concurred, with them, to do
him honour: he went to the mast-head, &c.

HAWKESWORTH'S Voyages, ii. 181.
Another very affecting instance of local at-
tachment is related of his fellow-countryman
Potaveri, who came to Europe with M. de
Bougainville.

See LES JARDINS, chant. ii.

(2) Elle se leve sur son liët, & se met à con-
templer la France encor, tant qu'elle peut.

BRANTÔME, tom. ii. p. 119.

(3) To an accidental association may be ascrib-
ed some of the noblest efforts of human genius.
The Historian of the Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire first conceived his design among
the ruins of the Capitol; and to the tones of a
Welsh harp are we indebted for the Bard of
Gray. GIBBON'S Hist. xii. 412. Memoirs of
Gray, sect. iv. let. 25.

For this FOSCARI, whose relentless fate (4)
Venice should blush to hear the Muse relate,
When exile wore his blooming years away,
To sorrow's long soliloquies a prey,
When reason, justice, vainly urg'd his cause;
For this he rous'd her sanguinary laws;
Glad to return, tho' Hope could grant no more,
And chains and torture hail'd him to the shore.

And hence the charma historic scenes impart:
Hence Tiber awes, and Avon melts the heart.
Aerial forms in Tempe's classic vale,
Glance thro' the gloom, and whisper in the gale;
In wild Vaucluse with love and LAURA dwell,
And watch and weep in ELORA's cell. (5)
'Twas ever thus. As now at VIRGIL'S
tomb, (6)

We bless the shade, and bid the verdure bloom:
So TULLY paus'd, amid the wrecks of Time, (7)
On the rude stone to trace the truth sublime;
When at his feet in honour'd dust disclos'd,
Th' immortal Sage of Syracuse repos'd.
And as his youth in sweet delusion hung,
Where once a PLATO taught, a PINDAR sung;
Who now but meets him musing, when he roves
His ruin'd Tusculan's romantic groves?
In Rome's great forum, who but hears him roll
His moral thunders o'er the subject-soul?

And hence that calm delight the portrait gives:
We gaze on every feature till it lives!
Still the fond lover views the absent maid;
And the lost friend still lingers in his shade!
Say why the pensive widow loves to weep, (8)
When on her knee she rocks her babe to sleep:
Trem-

N O T E S.

(4) This young man was suspected of mur-
der, and at Venice suspicion is good evidence.
Neither the interest of the Doge his father, nor
the intrepidity of conscious innocence which he
exhibited in the dungeon and on the rack, could
procure his acquittal. He was banished to the
island of Candia for life.

But here his resolution failed him. At such a
distance from home he could not live; and as it
was a criminal offence to solicit the intercession
of any foreign prince, in a fit of despair he ad-
dressed a letter to the Duke of Milan, and in-
trusted it to a wretch whose perfidy, he knew,
would occasion his being remanded a prisoner to
Venice. See Dr. MOORE'S View of Society in
Italy, vol. i. let. 14.

(5) The Paraclete, founded by Abelard in
Champagne.

(6) Vows and pilgrimages are not peculiar to
the religious enthusiast. Silius Italicus per-
formed annual ceremonies on the mountain of
Posilippo; and it was there that Boccaccio,
quasi da un divino esbro ispirato, resolved to dedi-
cate his life to the muses.

(7) When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily, he
discovered the tomb of Archimedes by its ma-
thematical inscription. Tusc. quæst. 5. 3.

(8) The influence of the associating principle
is finely exemplified in the faithful Penelope,
when she shed tears over the bow of Ulysses.

Od. xxi. 55.

Tremblingly still, she lifts his veil to trace
The father's features in his infant face.
The hoary grandfire smiles the hour away,
Won by the charm of innocence at play;
He bends to catch each artless burst of joy,
Forgets his age, and acts again the boy.

What tho' the iron school of War erase
Each milder virtue, and each softer grace;
What tho' the fiend's torpedo-touch arrest
Each gentler, finer impulse of the breast;
Still shall this active principle preside,
And wake the tear to Pity's self denied.

The intrepid Swift, that guards a foreign
shore,
Condemn'd to climb his mountain-cliffs no
more,
If chance he hears the song so sweetly wild (9)
Which on those cliffs his infant hours beguild,
Melts at the long-lost scenes that round him rise,
And sinks a martyr to repentant sighs.

Ask not if courts or camps dissolve the charm;
Say why VESPASIAN lov'd his Sabine farm; (10)

NOTES.

(9) The celebrated Ranz des Vaches; *cet air si chéri des Suisses qu'il fut défendu sous peine de mort de le jouer dans leurs troupes, parce qu'il faisoit fondre en larmes, déserter ou mourir ceux qui l'entendoient, tant il excitoit en eux l'ardent désir de revoir leur pays.*

ROUSSEAU, Dictionnaire de Musique.

(10) This emperor, according to Suetonius, constantly passed the summer in a small villa near Reate, where he was born, and to which he would never add any embellishment; *'ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini depriveret.*

SUET. in Vit. Vesp. cap. ii.

A similar instance occurs in the life of the venerable Pertinax, as related by J. Capitolinus. *Posteaquam in Liguriam venit, multis agris coemptis, tabernam paternam, manente forma priore, infinitis ædificiis circumdedit.*

Hist. August. 54.

An attachment of this nature is generally the characteristic of a benevolent mind; and a long acquaintance with the world cannot always extinguish it.

To a friend, says John Duke of Buckingham, I will expose my weakness: I am oftener missing a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down, than pleased with a saloon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all respects.--See his Letter to the D. of Sh.

This is the language of the heart; and will remind the reader of the good-humoured remark in one of Pope's letters.--I should hardly care to have an old post pulled up, that I remembered ever since I was a child.

POPE'S Works, viii. 151.

The elegant author of Telemachus has illustrated this subject, with equal fancy and feeling, in the story of Alibée, Persian. See Recueil de Fables, composées pour l'Education d'un Prince.

Why great NAVARRE, when France and freedom
bled, (11)

Sought the lone limits of a forest-shed.
When DIOCLETIAN's self-corrected mind (12)
Th' imperial fables of a world resign'd.

Say why we trace the labours of his spade,
In calm Salona's philosophic shade.

Say, when ambitious CHARLES renounc'd a
throne, (13)

To muse with monks unletter'd and unknown,
What from his soul the parting tribute drew?
What claim'd the sorrows of a last adieu?
The still retreat that sooth'd his tranquil breast,
Ere grandeur dazzled, and its cares oppress'd.

Undamp'd by time the generous instinct glows,
Far as Angola's sands, as Zembla's fnows;
Glows in the tiger's den, the serpent's nest,
On every form of varied life impress.
The social tribes its choicest influence hail:--
And when the drum beats briskly in the gale,
The war-worn courser charges at the found,
And with young vigour wheels the pasture round.

Of has the aged tenant of the vale
Lean'd on his staff to lengthen out the tale;
Of have his lips the grateful tribute breath'd,
From sire to son with pious zeal bequeath'd.
When o'er the blasted heath the day declin'd,
And on the scath'd oak warr'd the winter wind;
When not a distant taper's twinkling ray
Gleam'd o'er the furze to light him on his way;
When not a sheep-bell sooth'd his listening ear,
And the big rain-drops told the tempest near;
Then did his horse the homeward track descry, (14)
The track that shunn'd his sad enquiring eye;
And

NOTES.

(11) That amiable and accomplished monarch, Henry the Fourth of France, made an excursion from his camp during the long siege of Laon, to dine at a house in the forest of Folambray; where he had often been regaled, when a boy, with fruit, milk, and new cheese; and in revisiting which he promised himself great pleasure. *Memoires de SULLY, tom. ii. p. 381.*

(12) Diocletian retired into his native province, and there amused himself with building, planting, and gardening. *Gibbon, ii. 175.*

(13) When the emperor Charles V. had executed his memorable resolution, and had set out for the monastery of St. Justus, he stopped a few days at Ghent, says his historian, to indulge that tender and pleasant melancholy, which arises in the mind of every man in the decline of life, on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth. *ROBERTSON'S Hist. iv. 236.*

(14) The memory of the horse forms the ground-work of a little pleasing romance of the twelfth century, entitled "The Gray Palfrey." See the Tales of the Trouveurs, as collected by M. Le Grand.

Ariosto likewise introduces it in a passage full of truth and nature. When Bayardo meets Angelica in the forest,

— Va manfueto a la Donzella,

Ch' in Albracca il servia già di sua mano.

ORLANDO FURIOSO, canto i. 754.

And win each wavering purpose to relent,
With warmth so mild, so gently violent,
That his charm'd hand the carelefs rein resign'd,
And doubts and terrors vanish'd from his mind,

Recal the traveller, whose alter'd form
Has borne the buffet of the mountain-storm;
And who will first his fond impatience meet?
His faithful dog's already at his feet!
Yes, tho' the porter spurn him from his door,
Tho' all, that knew him, know his face no
more,

His faithful dog shall tell his joy to each,
With that mute eloquence which passes speech.
And see, the master but returns to die!
Yet who shall bid the watchful servant fly?
The blasts of heav'n, the drenching dews of
earth,
The wanton insults of unfeeling mirth;
These, when to guard Misfortune's sacred grave,
Will firm Fidelity exult to brave.

Led by what chart, transports the timid dove?
The wreaths of conquest, or the vows of love?
Say, thro' the clouds what compass points her
flight?

Monarchs have gaz'd, and nations blest the sight,
Pile rocks on rocks, bid woods and mountains
rise,

Eclipse her native shades, her native skies;--
'Tis vain! thro' Ether's pathless wilds she goes,
And lights at last where all her cares repose.

Sweet bird! thy truth shall Harlem's walls
attest, (15)
And unborn ages consecrate thy nest.

N O T E.

(15) During the siege of Harlem, when that
city was reduced to the last extremity, and on
the point of opening its gates to a base and bar-

When with the silent energy of grief,
With looks that ask'd, yet dar'd not hope relief,
Want, with her babes, round generous valour
clung,
To wring the slow surrender from his tongue,
'Twas thine to animate her closing eye;
Alas! 'twas thine perchance the first to die,
Crush'd by her meagre hand, when welcom'd
from the sky.

Hark! the bee winds her small but mellow
horn, (16)

Blithe to salute the sunny smile of morn.
O'er thymy downs she bends her busy course,
And many a stream allures her to its source.
'Tis noon, 'tis night. That eye so finely
wrought,

Beyond the search of sense, the soar of thought,
Now vainly asks the scenes she left behind;
Its orb so full, its vision so confin'd!
Who guides the patient pilgrim to her cell?
Who bids her soul with conscious triumph swell?
With conscious truth, retrace the mazy clue
Of varied scents, that charm'd her as she flew?
Hail MEMORY, hail! thy universal reign
Guards the least link of Being's glorious chain.

N O T E.

barous enemy, a design was formed to relieve it;
and the intelligence was conveyed to the citizens
by a letter which was tied under the wing of a
pigeon. THUANUS, lib. 55. c. 5.

The same messenger was employed at the siege
of Mutina, as we are informed by the elder Pliny.
Hist. Nat. x. 37.

(16) This little animal, from the extreme con-
vexity of her eye, cannot see many inches before
her.

PART II. IN OUR NEXT.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

Note sent by M. Chauvelin to Lord Grenville.

"THE under-signed Minister plenipotentiary
of France, has the honour to communi-
cate to his Excellency Lord Grenville, the in-
structions which he has received from the exe-
cutive council of the French republic, with orders
to lay them before his Britannic Majesty's secre-
tary of state for the department of foreign affairs,
in case he should believe that he could not suffi-
ciently soon obtain an interview with that
minister.

"The French government, by continuing, since
the recal of Lord Gower from Paris, to leave at
London its minister plenipotentiary, conceived
Jan. 1793.

that it gave his Britannic Majesty an unequivocal
proof of the desire it had to continue to live upon
good terms with him, and to dispel those clouds
which the events, necessary and inherent to the
internal regulations of France, appeared at that
time to have occasioned. The intentions of the
executive council of France, with regard to Eng-
land, have not ceased to be the same; but it has
not been able to see with indifference the public
conduct which the British ministry maintains at
present towards France. It is with regret that it
has remarked in this conduct, a character of ill
will, to which it is yet unwilling to give credit.
It has, however, felt that its duty to the French
nation required it no longer to leave it in a state
K of

of uncertainty, into which it had been thrown by several measures recently adopted by the British government:—an uncertainty which must be shared by the British nation, and which is equally unworthy of both countries.

“The executive council of the French republic has, in consequence, authorized the minister of France at London, to demand with openness of the ministers of his Britannic Majesty, if France ought to consider England as a Neutral power, or as an enemy: and it has especially charged him to obtain a definitive answer upon this point.

“But in asking from the ministers of his Britannic Majesty a frank and open explanation as to their intentions with regard to France, the Executive Council is unwilling they should have the smallest remaining doubt as to the disposition of France towards England, and as to its desire of remaining in peace with her: it has even been desirous of answering beforehand all the reproaches which they may be tempted to make in justification of a rupture.

“On reflecting what may be the reasons which may determine his Britannic Majesty to break with the French republic, the executive council has been able to find no other than a false interpretation, which is, perhaps, given to the decree of the National Convention of the 19th of November. If a real alarm has been occasioned by this decree, it can have arisen only for want of understanding its true sense. The National Convention never meant, that the French Republic should favour insurrections, should espouse the quarrels of a few seditious persons, or, in a word, should endeavour to excite disturbances in any neutral or friendly country whatever. Such an idea would be rejected by all the French. It cannot be imputed to the National Convention without doing it injustice. This decree, then, is applicable only to those people, who, after having acquired their liberty by conquest, may have demanded the fraternity, the assistance of the Republic, by the solemn and unequivocal expression of the general will.

“France ought, and will respect, not only the independence of England, but even that of those of her allies, with whom she is not at war. The under-signed has therefore been charged formally to declare, that she will not attack Holland, so long as that power shall, on its side, confine itself towards her within the bounds of an exact neutrality.

“The British government being thus set at its ease upon these two points, no pretence for the smallest difficulty could remain, except as to the question of the opening of the Scheldt; a question irrevocably decided by reason and by justice, of small importance in itself, and on which the opinion of England, and perhaps of Holland itself, is sufficiently known, to render it difficult seriously to make it the single subject of a war. Should, however, the British ministry avail itself of this last motive, as a cause of declaring war against France, would it not, in such case, be probable, that its secret intention must have been, at all events, to bring on a rupture, and that it made use, at the present moment, of the vainest of all pretences, to

colour an unjust aggression, long ago determined upon?

“On this unfortunate supposition, which the Executive Council rejects, the under-signed would be authorized forcibly to support the dignity of the French people, and to declare with firmness, that this free and powerful people will accept the war, and repel with indignation an aggression so manifestly unjust, and so little provoked on its part.—When every explanation, calculated to demonstrate the purity of the intentions of France, when all peaceable and conciliatory measures shall have been exhausted by her, it is evident that all the weight, all the responsibility of the war, will fall sooner or later on those who shall have provoked it. It will, in fact, be nothing but a war of the administration alone against the French Republic; and, if this truth could for a moment appear doubtful, it would not perhaps, be impossible for France speedily to convince of this, a nation, which in bestowing its confidence, has never renounced the exercise of its reason or its respect for truth and justice.

“Such are the instructions which the under-signed has received orders to communicate officially to his Excellency Lord Grenville, inviting him, as well as the whole council of his Britannic Majesty, to weigh, with the most serious attention, the declarations and the demands which they contain. It is evident that the French nation is desirous of maintaining peace with England; she affords a proof of this, by lending herself frankly and openly to dissipate all the suspicions which so many different passions and prejudices are unceasingly at work to raise up against her; but the more she shall have done to convince all Europe of the purity of her views, and of the justice of her intentions, the more will she have a right to expect no longer to be misunderstood.

“The under-signed has orders to demand a written answer to the present note. He hopes that the ministers of his Britannic Majesty will be brought back, by the explanations which it contains, to ideas more favourable to the reunion of the two countries, and that they will not have occasion for the purpose of returning to them, to consider the terrible responsibility of a declaration of war, which will incontestibly be their own work, the consequences of which cannot be otherwise than fatal to the two countries, and to human nature in general, and in which a generous and free people cannot long consent to betray their own interests, by serving as an auxiliary and a reinforcement to a tyrannical coalition.

(Signed) “F. CHAUVELIN.”

Portman-square, Dec. 27, 1792,
the First Year of the Republic.

Answer of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to the Note presented by M. Chauvelin, on the 27th of December, 1792.

Whitehall, December 31st, 1792.

“I HAVE received, Sir, from you, a Note, in which, styling yourself Minister Plenipotentiary

Minister of France, you communicate to me, as the King's Secretary of State, the instructions which you state to have yourself received from the Executive Council of the French Republic. You are not ignorant, that since the unhappy events of the 10th of August, the King has thought proper to suspend all official communication with France. You are yourself no otherwise accredited to the King, than in the name of his Most Christian Majesty. The proposition of receiving a minister accredited by any other authority or power in France, would be a new question, which, whenever it occurred, the King would have the right to decide according to the interests of his subjects, his own dignity, and the regard which he owes to his allies, and to the general system of Europe. I am therefore to inform you, Sir, in express and formal terms, that I acknowledge you in no other public character than that of Minister from His Most Christian Majesty, and that consequently you cannot be admitted to treat with the King's Ministers, in the quality, and under the form stated in your Note.

"But observing that you have entered into explanations of some of the circumstances which have given to England such strong grounds of uneasiness and jealousy, and that you speak of these explanations as being of a nature to bring our two countries nearer, I have been unwilling to convey to you the notification stated above, without at the same time explaining myself clearly and distinctly on the subject of what you have communicated to me, though under a form which is neither regular nor official.

"Your explanations are confined to three points:

"The first is that of the decree of the National Convention of the 16th of November, in the expressions of which all England saw the formal declaration of a design to extend universally the new principles of government adopted in France, and to encourage disorder and revolt in all countries, even in those which are neutral. If this interpretation which you represent as injurious to the Convention, could admit of any doubt, it is but too well justified by the conduct of the Convention itself. And the application of these principles to the King's dominions, has been shewn unequivocally, by the public reception given to the promoters of sedition in this country, and by the speeches made to them precisely at the time of this decree, and since on several different occasions.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these proofs, supported by other circumstances which are but too notorious, it would have been with pleasure that we should have seen here such explanations, and such a conduct, as would have satisfied the dignity and honour of England, with respect to what has already passed, and would have offered a sufficient security in future, for the maintenance of that respect towards the rights, the government, and the tranquillity of neutral powers, which they have on every account a right to expect.

"Neither this satisfaction, nor this security, is found in the terms of an explanation which still declares to the promoters of sedition in every

country, what are the cases in which they may count beforehand on the support and succour of France; and which reserves to that country the right of mixing herself in our internal affairs, whenever she should judge it proper; and on principles incompatible with the political institutions of all the countries of Europe. No one can avoid perceiving how much a declaration like this is calculated to encourage disorder and revolt in every country. No one can be ignorant how contrary it is to the respect which is reciprocally due from independent nations, nor how repugnant to those principles which the King has followed on his part, by abstaining at all times from any interference whatever in the internal affairs of France. And this contrast is alone sufficient to shew, not only that England cannot consider such an explanation as satisfactory, but that she must look upon it as a fresh avowal of those dispositions which she fees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.

"I proceed to the two other points of your explanation, which concern the general disposition of France with regard to the Allies of Great Britain, and the conduct of the Convention and its officers relative to the Scheldt. The Declaration which you there make, "that France will not attack Holland as long as that Power shall observe an exact neutrality," is conceived nearly in the same terms with that which you was charged to make in the name of his most Christian Majesty in the month of June last. Since that first Declaration was made, an officer, stating himself to be employed in the service of France, has openly violated both the territory and the neutrality of the Republic in going up the Scheldt to attack the citadel of Antwerp, notwithstanding the determination of the Government not to grant this passage, and the formal Protest by which they opposed it. Since the same Declaration was made, the Convention has thought itself authorized to annul the rights of the Republic, exercised within the limits of its own territory, and enjoyed by virtue of the same treaties by which her independence is secured. And at the very moment when, under the name of an amicable explanation, you renew to me in the same terms the promise of respecting the independence and the rights of England and her Allies, you announce to me, that those in whose name you speak, intend to maintain these open and injurious aggressions.

"It is not certainly on such a declaration as this that any reliance can be placed for the continuance of public tranquillity.

"But I am unwilling to leave without a more particular reply what you say on the subject of the Scheldt. If it were true that this question is of itself of little importance, this would only serve to prove more clearly that it was brought forward only for the purpose of insulting the allies of England, by the infraction of their neutrality, and by the violation of their rights, which the faith of treaties obliges us to maintain. But you cannot be ignorant that here the utmost importance is attached to those principles which France wishes to establish by this proceeding, and to those consequences which would naturally result from them; and that not only those prin-

ciples, and those consequences, will never be admitted by England, but that she is, and ever will be, ready to oppose them with all her force.

"France can have no right to annul the stipulation relative to the Scheldt, unless she have also the right to set aside equally all the other treaties between all the powers of Europe, and all the other rights of England, or of her allies. She can have no pretence to interfere in the question of opening the Scheldt, unless she were the Sovereign of the Low Countries, or had the right to dictate laws to all Europe.

"England never will consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the political system of Europe, established by solemn treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the powers. This government, adhering to the maxims which it has followed for more than a century, will also never see with indifference that France shall make herself, either directly or indirectly, Sovereign of the Low Countries, or general arbitress of the rights and liberties of Europe. If France is really desirous of maintaining friendship and peace with England, she must shew herself disposed to renounce her views of aggression and aggrandisement, and to confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other governments, without disturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights.

"With respect to that character of ill-will which is endeavoured to be found in the conduct of England towards France, I cannot discuss it, because you speak of it in general terms only, without alledging a single fact. All Europe has seen the justice and the generosity which have characterized the conduct of the King: His Majesty has always been desirous of peace: He desires it still, but such as may be real, and solid, and consistent with the interests and dignity of his own dominions, and with the general security of Europe.

"On the rest of your paper I say nothing.---As to what relates to me and to my colleagues, the King's ministers owe to his Majesty the account of their conduct; and I have no answer to give to you on this subject, any more than on that of the appeal which you propose to make to the English nation. This nation, according to that constitution by which its liberty and prosperity are secured, and which it will always be able to defend against every attack, direct, or indirect, will never have with foreign powers connection or correspondence, except thro' the organ of its King; of a King whom it loves and reveres, and who has never for an instant separated his rights, his interests, and his happiness, from the rights, the interests, and the happiness of his people.

"GRENVILLE."

Official Note of the Executive Power of France, in answer to that of the British Ministry.

Paris, Jan. 4, 1793, Second Year of the Republic.

"THE Provisional Executive Council of the French Republic, before they reply more particularly to each of the points comprehended in the Note remitted to them on the part of the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, will begin by repeating to those Ministers the most express assurances of their sincere desire to maintain peace and harmony between France and England. The sentiments of the French nation towards the English have been manifested during the whole course of the Revolution, in so constant, so unanimous a manner, that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the esteem which it vows to them, and of its desire to have them for friends.

"It is then with great reluctance, that the republic would see itself forced to a rupture, much more contrary to its inclination than to its interest. Before it proceeds to such a disagreeable extremity, explanations are necessary; and the object of them is so highly important, that the Executive Council have not thought that they could intrust them to a secret agent, always to be disavowed. For this reason they have thought proper, under every point of view, to entrust them to Citizen Chauvelin, though he is not accredited to his Britannic Majesty but from the late King.

"The opinion of the Executive Council on this occasion is justified by the manner in which our negotiations are at the same time carried on in Spain, where Citizen Bourgoing was exactly in the same situation as Citizen Chauvelin at London, which, however, has not prevented the Ministers of the Catholic King from treating with him on a Convention of neutrality, the ratification of which is to be exchanged at Paris, between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the *Chargé des Affaires* of Spain. We will even add, that the principal Minister of his Catholic Majesty, when writing officially on this subject to Citizen Bourgoing, did not forget to give him his title of *Minister Plenipotentiary of France*. The example of a Power of the first rank, such as Spain, might have induced the Executive Council to hope that we should have found the same facility at London.---The Executive Council, however, readily acknowledge that this demand of negotiation has not all the Diplomatic rigours, and that Citizen Chauvelin is not formally enough authorised. To remove entirely this obstacle, and that they may not have to reproach themselves with having stopt, by a simple defect in form, a negotiation on the success of which depends the tranquillity of two great nations, they have sent to Citizen Chauvelin credential letters, which will give him the means of treating according to all the severity of diplomatic forms.

"To proceed now to the three points which can alone form an object of difficulty with the Court of London, the Executive Council observe

on the first, that is to say, the decree of November 10, that we have not been understood by the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty, when they accuse us of having given an explanation which announces to the *seditions of all Nations*, what are the cases on which they may depend, beforehand, on the succour and support of France. Nothing can be more foreign to the sentiments of the National Convention, and to this explanation which we have given, than this reproach; and we did not think it was possible that the open design of favouring seditious persons could be imputed to us, at a moment even when we declared that it would be doing an injury to the National Convention to ascribe to them the plan of protecting insurrections and seditious commotions which might arise in any corner of a state; of associating with the authors of them; and thus of making the cause of a few individuals that of the French Nation.

"We have said, and we chuse to repeat it, that the decree of November 19th could not be applicable, but to the single case where the general will of a nation, clearly and unequivocally expressed, should call for the assistance and fraternity of the French nation. *Sedition* can certainly never exist, when there is an expression of the general will---these two ideas mutually exclude each other; for sedition is and can only be a commotion of a small number against the generality of a nation; and this commotion would cease to be seditious, if all the members of a society should arise at once, either to correct their government, to change its form entirely, or to accomplish any other object.

"The Dutch were certainly not seditious when they formed the generous resolution of throwing off the Spanish yoke, and when the general will of that nation called on the assistance of France.-----It was not accounted a crime to Henry IV. nor to Queen Elizabeth that they listened to them. A knowledge of the general will is the only basis of transactions between nations, and we cannot treat with any Government, but because that Government is supposed to be the organ of the general will of the nation to which it belongs. When by this natural interpretation, therefore, the Decree of November 19th is reduced to its real signification, it will be found that it announces nothing more than an act of the general will above all contest, and so founded in right, that it was not worth while to express it. For this reason, the Executive Council think that the evidence of this right might have perhaps rendered it unnecessary for the National Convention to make it the object of a particular decree: but with the preceding interpretation it can give offence to no nation.

"It appears that the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty have made no objections under the declaration respecting Holland; since their only observation on this subject relates to the discussion concerning the Scheldt---it is on this last point, therefore, that we have to make ourselves be understood.

We here repeat that this question itself is of little importance. The British Ministers thence

conclude that, it is therefore more evident that it has been brought forward, only for the purpose of insulting the allies of England. We reply with much less warmth and prejudice, that this question is absolutely indifferent to England, that it is little interesting to Holland, but that it is of the utmost importance to the Belgians. That it is indifferent to England, does not even require to be proved. It is little interesting to Holland, since the productions of the Belgic Netherlands can be conveyed through the canals which end at Ostend; but it is of great importance for the Belgians on account of the numerous advantages which they may derive from the Port of Antwerp. It is therefore on account of this importance, to restore to the Belgians, the enjoyment of a valuable right, and not to offend any one, that France has declared that it is ready to support them in the exercise of so legal a right.

"But is France authorised to break stipulations which oppose the opening of the Scheldt? If we consult the right of nature, and not of nations, not only France, but all the nations of Europe are authorised to break them---no doubt can remain on this point.

"If public right is consulted, we say that it ought never to be, but the application of the principles of the general right of nations to the particular circumstances in which nations may be in respect to each other; so that every private treaty which might violate these principles, could never be considered but as the work of violence. We will next add, that in regard to the Scheldt the treaty was concluded without the participation of the Belgians. The Emperor, to secure the possession of the Netherlands, sacrificed, without scruple, the most inviolable of rights; being master of these beautiful Provinces, he governed them, as Europe has seen, with a rod of absolute despotism, respected none of their privileges but those which were of importance for him to preserve, and continually attacked or destroyed the rest. France entering into a war with the House of Austria expels it from the Low Countries, and restores liberty to those people whom the Court of Vienna had devoted to slavery. Their chains are broken---they are restored to all those rights which the House of Austria had taken from them. How can that right which they had over the Scheldt be excepted, especially when it is of real importance only to those who were deprived of it? In short, France has too good a profession of political faith to make, to be afraid of avowing its principles. The Executive Council declares then, not that it may appear to yield to some expressions of threatening language, but only to render homage to truth, that the French Republic does not mean to establish itself an universal arbiter of the treaties which bind nations together. It equally knows to respect other Governments as to take care that it may make its own be respected. It does not wish to give law to any one, and it will never suffer any one to give laws to it. It has renounced, and still renounces all conquest; and its occupying the Netherlands will continue no longer than the war, and during that time, which may be necessary for the Belgians

gians to secure and consolidate their liberty; after which, provided they be independent or happy, France will find its reward.

"When that nation shall find itself in the full possession of its liberty, and when its general will may be declared legally, and unfettered, then if England and Holland still affix any importance to the opening of the Scheldt, the Executive Council will leave that affair to a direct negotiation with the Belgians. If the Belgians, through any motive whatever, shall consent to deprive themselves of the navigation of the Scheldt, France will not oppose it. It will respect their independence even in their errors.

"After so free a declaration, which manifests the present designs of peace, the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty ought to entertain no doubt respecting the intentions of France. But if these explanations appear to them insufficient, and if we are still obliged to hear the language of haughtiness, and if hostile preparations are continued in the ports of England, after having done every thing in our power to maintain peace, we will prepare for war, conscious at least of the justice of our cause, and of the efforts we have made to avoid that extremity. We shall combat with regret the English whom we esteem, but we shall combat them without fear.

(Signed)

"LE BRUN."

Note from Citizen Chauvelin to Lord Grenville.

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic has transmitted to the Executive Council, the answer given by Lord Grenville to his note of the 27th of December. He thought that he ought not to wait for the instructions which would be the necessary result of that communication, to transmit to that Minister the new orders which he has received from the Executive Council: The Declaration made by Lord Grenville, that his British Majesty did not acknowledge him as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, he considered ought not to prevent him. This Declaration could not in any respect alter or annul the quality of Delegate of the French Government, with which the undersigned was evidently invested, or preclude him, especially in circumstances so decisive, from addressing, to the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty the following note, in the name of the French people, of whom he is the organ:

"The Executive Council of the French Republic is informed that the British Parliament are preparing a law respecting foreigners, the rigorous regulations of which will subject them to the most arbitrary measures, as it will be in the power of the Secretaries of State of His Britannic Majesty either to relax or extend them according to their own views and pleasure---the Executive Council knowing the religious fidelity of the English people in fulfilling their engagements, ought to have supposed that the French would be positively excepted from this law. The treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded in 1786 between the two nations ought formally to have guaranteed them. This Treaty, Article 4th enacts, *That it should be free for subjects and inha-*

bitants of the respective States of the two Sovereigns to come and go freely, and in security without any permission or passport, general or special, either by land or sea, and to return, to sojourn, or to pass, and also to purchase or acquire, as they shall chuse, all things necessary for their subsistence and for their use, and they shall be treated reciprocally with all sort of kindness and favour, providing nevertheless, &c. &c. &c.

"But instead of finding in the proposed Bill a just exception in favour of France, the Executive Council is convinced by the positive declarations in the two Houses in Parliament, by the explanations and interpretations of Ministers, that this law under a general designation is chiefly directed against the French.

"When they have proposed a law which would thus positively violate the Treaty of Commerce, when they have loudly manifested their intention of carrying it into execution against the French alone, their first care ought to have been, without doubt, to endeavour to cover this extraordinary measure with an appearance of necessity, and to prepare before-hand a justification, sooner or later necessary, by loading the French nation with reproaches, by representing them to the English people as enemies to their Constitution, and to their tranquility; by accusing them, without being able to furnish any proof, and in terms the most injurious, of having endeavoured to foment disturbances in England. The Executive Council have already repulsed with indignation such suspicions. If some persons, driven from France, have taken refuge in Great Britain, with a criminal intention of exciting the people, and inducing them to revolt, has not England laws to protect the public order? Cannot it exercise proper severity against them? The Republic surely has not interfered in their favour. Such men are not Frenchmen.

"Reproaches so little founded, imputations so insidious, will scarcely be able to justify in the eyes of Europe, a conduct, which when contrasted with that which France has constantly held, with respect to Great Britain, will be sufficiently proved to be unjust and malevolent. Not only the French Nation, since it became free, has sufficiently testified, by every form, its desire of being on a good understanding with the English people, but have realized this wish as far as they could, by uniting to themselves, as allies and brothers, all the individuals of the English nation. Amidst the combats of liberty and despotism, amidst the most violent agitations, they have, to their honour, observed the most religious respect to all foreigners residing among them, and particularly all Englishmen, whatever were their opinions, their conduct, their connexions with the enemies of Liberty: *every where they have been aided and succoured with all sort of benevolence and favour.* And in recompence of this generous conduct the French find themselves subjected to an Act of Parliament, by which is granted to the English Government, against Foreigners, the most arbitrary latitude of authority; to an act which obliges them to have permissions or passports to enter, depart, and remain in England,

land, which empowers Secretaries of State to enforce against them without any motive, and upon a mere suspicion, the most odious forms; to fix the bounds of their residence, beyond which they cannot pass; and even to expel them at their will from the territory of Great Britain.

"It is evident that these clauses are contrary to the letter of the Treaty of commerce, the 4th Article of which extends to all Frenchmen indiscriminately, and there is but too much reason to fear that, in consequence of the determination which his Britannic Majesty has formed of breaking off all communication between the Government of the two countries, even the French merchants will find it impossible for them to enjoy the exception which the Bill has established in favour of those who shall prove that they have come to England for the purpose of Commerce. It is thus that the British Government have first attempted to break a Treaty to which England owes a great part of its present prosperity, disadvantageous to France, obtained by address and management from the ignorance or corruption of the Agents of that Government which they have now destroyed; a treaty which nevertheless they have religiously observed, and at the very moment when France has been accused in the British Parliament, of violating Treaties, the public conduct of the two Governments presents a contrast which authorises them vigorously to retort the accusation.

"All the powers of Europe will undoubtedly have a right to complain of the rigour of the Bill, if it ever obtained the force of a Law; but it is France especially, the inhabitants of which, guaranteed from its penalties by a solemn treaty, appear nevertheless to be exclusively menaced by those penalties, which has the right to demand a satisfaction the most speedy and compleat. The Executive Council might immediately have accepted the rupture of the Treaty which the English Government seems to have offered: but they were unwilling to precipitate any of their measures, and before publishing their definitive resolution, were desirous to afford to the British Ministry an opportunity of a frank and candid explanation. In consequence the undersigned has received orders to demand of Lord Grenville, to inform him by a clear, speedy categorical answer, if, under the general denomination of Foreigners, in the Bill preparing by Parliament, upon the proposition of a Member of Administration, the Government of Great Britain mean likewise to include the French?

(Signed) CHAUVELIN."

Portman-square, January 7,
1793, Second year of the
French Republic.

Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

On Wednesday the 2d instant Mr. Byrne, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Devereux, Mr. Bellew, and Sir Thomas French, the gentlemen delegated by the

Catholics of Ireland, attended the levee at St. James's, and had the honour to present the humble petition of that body to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it most graciously.

The delegates were introduced by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following is a copy of this petition:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Catholics, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Catholic subjects of the kingdom of Ireland.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects of your kingdom of Ireland, professing the Catholic religion, presume to approach your Majesty, who are the common father of all your people, and humbly to submit to your consideration the manifold incapacities and oppressive disqualifications under which we labour.

For, may it please your Majesty, after a century of uninterrupted loyalty, in which time five foreign wars and two domestic rebellions have occurred, after having taken every oath of allegiance and fidelity to your Majesty, and given, and being still ready to give, every pledge which can be devised for their peaceable demeanour and unconditional submission to the laws, the Catholics of Ireland stand obnoxious to a long catalogue of statutes, inflicting on dutiful and meritorious subjects pains and penalties of an extent and severity which scarce any degree of delinquency can warrant, and prolonged to a period when no necessity can be alledged to justify their continuance.

In the first place, we beg leave with all humility to represent to your Majesty, that notwithstanding the lowest departments in your Majesty's fleets and armies, are largely supplied by our numbers, and your revenue in this country to a great degree supplied by our contributions, we are disabled in serving your Majesty in any office of trust and emolument whatsoever, civil or military; a proscription which disregards capacity or merit, admits of neither qualification nor degree, and rests as an universal stigma of distrust upon the whole body of your Catholic subjects. We are interdicted from all municipal stations, and the franchise of all guilds and corporations; and our exclusion from the benefits annexed to those situations, is not an evil terminating in itself; for, by giving an advantage over us to those in whom they are exclusively vested, they establish throughout the kingdom a species of qualified monopoly, uniformly operating in our disfavour, contrary to the spirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom of trade.

We may not found or endow any university, college, or school, for the education of our children, and we are interdicted from obtaining degrees in the University of Dublin by the several charters and statutes now in force therein.

We

We are totally prohibited from keeping or using weapons for the defence of our houses, families, or persons, whereby we are exposed to the violence of burglary, robbery, and assassination; and to enforce this prohibition, contravening that great original law of nature, which enjoins us to self-defence, a variety of statutes exist, not less grievous and oppressive in their provisions than unjust in their object; by one of which, enacted so lately as within these sixteen years, every of your Majesty's Catholic subjects, of whatever rank or degree, peer or peasant, is compellable by any magistrate to come forward and convict himself of what may be thought a singular offence in a country professing to be free---keeping arms for his defence; or, if he shall refuse so to do, may incur not only fine and imprisonment, but the vile and ignominious punishments of the pillory and whipping;---penalties appropriated to the most infamous malefactors, and more terrible to a liberal mind than death itself.---No Catholic whatsoever, as we apprehend, has his personal property secure. The law allows and encourages the disobedient and unnatural child to conform and deprive him of it: the unhappy father does not, even by the surrender of his all, purchase his repose; he may be attacked by new bills, if his future industry be successful, and again be plundered by due process of law.

We are excluded, or may be excluded, from all Petit Juries, in civil actions, where one of the parties is a Protestant; and we are further excluded from all Petit Juries in trials by information or indictment founded on any of the popery laws, by which law we most humbly submit to your Majesty, that your loyal subjects, the Catholics of Ireland, are in this their native land, in a worse situation than that of aliens, for they may demand an equitable privilege denied to us, of having half their jury aliens like themselves.

We may not serve on Grand Juries, unless, which it is scarcely possible can ever happen, there should not be found a sufficiency of Protestants to complete the panel, contrary to that humane and equitable principle of the law, which says, that no man shall be convicted of any capital offence, unless by the concurring verdicts of two juries of his neighbours and equals, whereby, and to this we humbly presume more particularly to implore your Royal attention, we are deprived of that great palladium of the constitution, trial by our peers, independent of the manifest injustice of our property being taxed in assessments by a body, from which we are formally excluded.

We avoid a further enumeration of inferior grievances, but may it please your Majesty, there remains one incapacity, which your loyal subjects, the Catholics of Ireland, feel with most poignant anguish of mind, as being a badge of unmerited disgrace and ignominy, and the cause and bitter aggravation of all other calamities; we are deprived of the elective franchise, to the manifest perversion of the spirit of the constitution, in as much as your faithful subjects are thereby taxed where they are not represented, actually or virtually, and bound by laws, in the

framing of which they have no power to give or withhold their assent; and we most humbly implore your Majesty to believe, that this our prime and heavy grievance is not an evil merely speculative, but is attended with great distress to all ranks, and in many instances, with the total ruin and destruction of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Catholics of Ireland; for may it please your Majesty, not to mention the infinite variety of advantages in point of protection and otherwise which the enjoyment of the elective franchise gives to those who possess it, nor the consequent inconveniencies to which those who are deprived thereof are liable, not to mention the disgrace to three-fourths of your loyal subjects of Ireland, of living the only body of men incapable of franchise, in a nation possessing a free constitution, it continually happens and of necessity, from the malignant nature of the law, must happen, that multitudes of the Catholic tenantry in divers counties in this kingdom, are, at the expiration of their leases, expelled from their tenements and farms to make room for Protestant freeholders, who, by their votes, may contribute to the weight and importance of their landlords.---A circumstance which renders the recurrence of a general election, that period which is the boast and laudable triumph of our Protestant brethren---a visitation and heavy curse to us, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects. And may it please your Majesty, this uncertainty of possession to your Majesty's Catholic subjects operates as a perpetual restraint and discouragement on industry and the spirit of cultivation, whereby it happens, that this your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, possessing many and great natural advantages of soil and climate, so as to be exceeded therein by few, if any, countries on the earth, is yet prevented from availing herself thereof so fully as she otherwise might, to the furtherance of your Majesty's honour, and the more effectual support of your service.

And, may it please your Majesty, the evil does not rest even here;---for many of your Majesty's Catholic subjects, to preserve their families from total destruction, submit to a nominal conformity against their conviction and their conscience; and, preferring perjury to famine, take oaths which they utterly disbelieve,---a circumstance which, we doubt not, will shock your Majesty's well known and exemplary piety, not less than the misery which drives those unhappy wretches to so desperate a measure must distress and wound your Royal clemency and commiseration.

And, may it please your Majesty, though we might here rest our case, on its own merit, justice, and expediency, yet we further presume, humbly to submit to your Majesty, that the right of franchise was, with divers other rights, enjoyed by the Catholics of this kingdom, from the first adoption of the English Constitution by our forefathers, was secured to at least a great part of our body, by the treaty of Limerick, in 1691, guaranteed by your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, King William and Queen Mary, and finally confirmed and ratified by Parliament; notwithstanding

Thursday, January 10.

standing which, and in direct breach of the public faith of the nation thus solemnly pledged, for which our ancestors paid a valuable consideration, in a surrender of their arms, and a great part of this kingdom, and notwithstanding the most scrupulous adherence, on our part, to the terms of the said treaty, and our unremitting loyalty from that day to the present, the said right of elective franchise was finally and universally taken away from the Catholics of Ireland, so lately as the first year of his Majesty King George the Second.

And when we thus presume to submit this infraction of the treaty of Limerick to your Majesty's Royal notice, it is not that we ourselves consider it to be the strong part of our case; for though our rights were recognized, they were by no means created by that treaty; and we do with all humility conceive, that if no such event as the said treaty had ever taken place, your Majesty's Catholic subjects, from their unvarying loyalty, and dutiful submission to the laws, and from the great support afforded by them to your Majesty's Government in this country, as well as in their personal service, in your Majesty's fleets and armies, as from the taxes and revenues levied on their property, are fully competent, and justly entitled to participate and enjoy the blessings of the Constitution of their country.

And now that we have, with all humility, submitted our grievances to your Majesty, permit us, most gracious Sovereign, again to represent our sincere attachment to the constitution, as established in the three estates of King, Lords, and Commons, our uninterrupted loyalty, peaceable demeanour, and submission to the laws for one hundred years, and our determination to persevere in the same dutiful conduct, which has, under your Majesty's happy auspices, procured us those relaxations of the penal statutes, which the wisdom of the Legislature has from time to time thought proper to grant.---We humbly presume to hope that your Majesty, in your paternal goodness and affection towards a numerous and oppressed body of your loyal subjects, may be graciously pleased to recommend to your Parliament of Ireland to take into consideration the whole of our situation, our numbers, our merits, and our sufferings, and as we do not give place to any of your Majesty's subjects in loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, we cannot suppress our wishes of being restored to the rights and privileges of the constitution of our country, and thereby becoming more worthy as well as more capable of rendering your Majesty that service which it is not less our duty than our inclination to afford.

So may your Majesty transmit to your latest posterity a crown secured by public advantage and public affection,---and so may your Royal Person become more dear, if possible, to your grateful people.

The above petition was signed by the Delegates from the different counties, cities, and principal towns of Ireland, on behalf of themselves and the Catholics of Ireland.

This day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in state to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne with the usual formalities, his Excellency was pleased to command the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to go to the House of Commons, and desire that the Speaker and the Members should attend him forthwith at the bar of this House; and the Speaker, accompanied by several members, having attended accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have his Majesty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to express his satisfaction in resorting to your counsels in the present situation of affairs.

"His Majesty feels the utmost concern that various attempts should have been made to excite a spirit of discontent and disturbance, and that appearances should have manifested themselves in any part of this kingdom, of a design to effect by violence an alteration in the constitution.

"It is an additional ground of uneasiness to his Majesty, that views of conquest and dominion, should have incited France to interfere with the Government of other countries, and to adopt measures with regard to his Majesty's allies, the States General, neither conformable to the law of nations, nor the positive stipulations of existing treaties; especially when both his Majesty and the States General had observed the strictest neutrality with regard to the affairs of France.

"Under these circumstances I have ordered, by his Majesty's command, an augmentation of the forces upon this establishment.

"By the advice of the Privy Council, measures have been taken to prevent the exportation of corn, provisions, and naval stores, arms and ammunition. The circumstances which rendered these measures necessary, will, I trust, justify any temporary infringement of the laws, and will induce you to give them a parliamentary sanction.

"It will afford his Majesty the greatest satisfaction, if, by a temperate and firm conduct, the blessings of peace can be continued; but he feels assured of your zealous concurrence in his determination to provide for the security and interest of his dominions, and to fulfil those positive engagements to which he is equally bound by the honour of his crown, and the general interests of the empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the national accounts to be laid before you, and I have no doubt of your readiness to grant such supplies for the public service, as the honour and security of his Majesty's Crown and Government, and the exigencies of the times may require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The agriculture, the manufactures, and particularly the linen manufacture, the Protestant charter-schools, and other public institutions, which have so repeatedly been the objects of your care, will, I doubt not, engage your accustomed regard and liberality.

"I am to recommend to you in his Majesty's name, to adopt such measures as may be most advisable for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and for this purpose to render more effectual the law for establishing a militia in this kingdom.

"His Majesty has the fullest confidence that you will, on all occasions, shew your firm determination to enforce due obedience to the laws, and to maintain the authority of Government, in which you may depend upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation and support; and I have it in particular command from his Majesty, to

recommend it to you, to apply yourselves to the consideration of such measures as may be most likely to strengthen and cement a general union of sentiment among all classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in support of the established constitution: With this view his Majesty trusts that the situation of his Majesty's Catholic subjects will engage your serious attention, and in the consideration of this subject he relies on the wisdom and liberality of his Parliament.

"I am truly sensible of the repeated testimonies which I have received of your approbation, and I will endeavour to merit a continuance of your good opinion, by strenuously exerting the power with which I am entrusted for the maintenance of our excellent constitution in church and state, as the best security for the liberty of the subject, and the prosperity of Ireland."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LADY Elizabeth Pratt has kept her bed this fortnight, from a dreadful accident she met with, by burning her handkerchief and head dress. She was alone when it happened, and had the presence of mind to endeavour to roll herself in the carpet, which, unfortunately was nailed to the floor. Her cries, on the discovery of this, brought Mr. Stewart to her assistance, who immediately took off his coat, threw it round her, and extinguished the fire.---Her Ladyship is attended by a physician, whose method of cure is a very simple one---merely the application of ice, which extracts the fire without leaving any mark or scar after the part affected is healed.

"Dover, Jan. 3. Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Lady (the late Miss Pamela *Egalité*) arrived here this morning from the continent, and set off for the capital about noon.

On Wednesday the 2d of January, a meeting of the landholders and others, was held at Bishop's castle, Shropshire, to consider of the propriety of cutting a canal from the Montgomeryshire Branch of Ellesmere Navigation, over the Severn, near Caerhowell Bridge, by Bishop's Castle and Ludlow; to the foot of the Cleyhill, and from thence to join the Leominster Canal, at Ledwich Brook or Kingsland, when a subscription was entered for making an estimate of the expences, every subscriber to which is guaranteed 5 shares. The Right Hon. Lord Clive was in the chair, and, in addition to the gentle-

men through whose ground it is to be cut, Mr. R. Cope and Mr. T. Walcot, of Birmingham, and Mr. H. O. Willis, of Bristol, were chosen on the committee, in compliment to the two towns.

Few schemes promise greater advantage than the above, either to the country through which it is to pass, or to the undertakers:---the estates of Earl Powis and Lord Clive abound with mines of iron, stone, lead, &c. which for want of fuel, have remained useless. Coals, together with lime-stone, will be supplied from that inexhaustible magazine Cleyhill, and Wales, in return, will send back the produce of her mines and forges, also her timber, bark, wool, and slate, articles which the expence of land carriage hath hitherto rendered scarcely profitable to her. The circuitous passage of the Severn will, by means of this cut, be entirely avoided, and the inhabitants of Wales will have a direct communication with, and enjoy the benefit of a competition between the two great marts, Liverpool and Bristol, the former of which is at present shut from them, and the water carriage from the latter exceedingly tedious and uncertain. The produce of the cider countries, hops, &c. must necessarily pass through the canal, whether consumed in Wales, or shipped at Liverpool for Ireland or other countries.

The society in England for the encouragement of arts, have offered their gold medal "to the person who shall first discover and open a passage by

by land from the North-west parts of Upper Canada to the South-sea, between Nootka Sound and the Straits of Kamtschatka." The discovery is to be ascertained by Governor Simcoe, who is expected to patronize all judicious attempts to make it.

L O N D O N, 12th January.

AN account of an Ambassador from the Pope having appeared, we subjoin the following statement:—A person arrived lately in town, directed to Mr. Douglas, the Catholic Bishop of London, entrusted with letters from the Pope, which Dr. Douglas was desired to present to his Majesty's Ministers, requesting the assistance of this country in repelling the intended invasion of Italy by the French.—Dr. Douglas immediately acquainted Lord Grenville with the circumstance; his Lordship, doubting whether he was justified in receiving either an emissary, or papers from Rome, advised with Mr. Burke upon the subject, who the next day took the opinion of an eminent counsellor of Lincoln's Inn, who informed him, "That although it was contrary to act of Parliament to receive any bulls or instruments from Rome, yet he thought that his Lordship would incur no danger by receiving the papers in question." In consequence of this opinion, Lord Grenville informed Dr. Douglas that he could not see the Ambassador, but would receive his papers, which were accordingly sent. We know not what his Majesty's ministers have determined on the subject.

I R E L A N D, 4th January.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to direct, that all the Out Pensioners belonging to the Royal Hospital, near Kilmalsham, and residing in this kingdom, do personally appear on the 28th day of January inst. before the several officers appointed to examine them, in order that lists may be made of those who are fit for his Majesty's service; and such as are, will not be required to serve any where but in Ireland.—Those who reside in Munster, may appear either at Cork, Kinsale, Limerick, Cashel, Kilkenny, or Clare Castle; and pensioners 57 years of age and upwards, need not attend the inspection, being considered from age unfit for service.

January 5th. Saturday last, Mary Blake and Bridget Mopks, who were found guilty at the last Quarter Sessions, for robbing Mary Ryan, and afterwards throwing her into the Liffey at the Sand-quay, were executed at the front of the New Prison, pursuant to their sentence.

The Dove, of Whitehaven, Capt. Thompson, laden with coals, was lost on the North Bull, about one o'clock on Saturday morning last, in a heavy gale of wind and hazy weather, when three of the hands and two soldiers, who were passengers, were drowned; the captain, three of the hands, and two soldiers, were saved.

Another vessel, name unknown, was lost on the North Bull the same morning, and every soul on board perished.

January 8th. At noon, a company of the Royal Irish Artillery, marched from the Castle for Drogheda, with three six pounders. Three waggons with ammunition accompanied them.

It is said they are to proceed from Drogheda to the North, where they are to be stationed.

Two pieces of cannon, and some small arms were yesterday brought into town, under the escort of a troop of horse, from the Earl of Mornington's at Dangan, in the county of Meath, and lodged in the Ordnance stores, in the lower Castle-yard.

Extract of a Letter from Loughrea, dated January 8th.

"For some days past, we have been much alarmed by reports of a large mob having assembled near Woodford, who declared they would pay 10 more taxes, and that they would march through the country, and swear all the inhabitants to be true to them; to oppose all taxes and take vengeance on some particular gentlemen who had been active in preserving the peace of the country. But I am happy to tell you the cause of those alarms is now at an end, for yesterday morning the Rev. Armstrong Kelly, a magistrate of the county, came into this town, with three of the ringleaders of said mob, whom he lodged in jail.

"He had been out all night with a party of the Portumna Association, aided by a party of the 13th light dragoons, and had scoured the country about Woodford for several miles before day light.

"It appears this mob were induced to rise by an incendiary hand-bill, stating that a heavy poll-tax was laid on the peasantry, and that if they would assemble they would be joined by the whole country to strike off this tax, the hearth-money and church cess; and if they did not they would all be made slaves of. Mr. Kelly has taken much pains to undeceive the people, and has offered a reward for the discovery of the person who wrote or distributed this hand-bill.

"Much praise is due to the gentlemen of the Portumna Association, who so spiritedly supported the Magistrate on this occasion."

January 10th. During the recess of Parliament, the magnificent apartment in which the Lords meet, has been newly furnished; the throne has been covered with rich velvet, adorned with gold lace; the seats for the Peers have also had new covers, the glasses, &c. have been newly framed, the House painted, and in many other respects its appearance highly improved.

The temporary Commons-room, has been also elegantly prepared for the reception of the members.

The Commons House, which is rebuilding, is expected to be finished before the next sessions of Parliament.

DROGHEDA, Jan. 12.—Wednesday last, 77 transports were embarked on board two vessels in Dundalk harbour; they were escorted by a strong guard of horse and foot;—a King's cutter lay in the bay to convey them to Cork, from whence they are to proceed to Botany Bay.

L 2

Tuesday

Tuesday last a company of the Royal Irish Artillery marched in here from Dublin, with four six pounders, three waggons and ammunition.

The two troops of the 17th Dragoons quartered here for some time, are now dispersed through the county of Louth; they are replaced by two troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

This morning a party of the Royal Irish Artillery marched from this town for Belfast.

Sir Edward Newenham has disposed of his beautiful seat of Belcamp, in the county of Dublin.

Mr. Ottiwell of the custom-house is the purchaser. He paid for the house and demesne the sum of 7000l.

DUBLIN, 22d January.

Lord Amherst is appointed Commander in Chief of the British army.

Monday last, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Cork, attended by his brother, Quintin Kennedy, Esq; an eminent attorney, set off for Scotland, to get possession of the estate and title of Lord Cassels, who lately died in Scotland.

Dr. Kennedy is of the elder branch of the family, and will, besides obtaining a Scotch Peerage, receive an unincumbered estate of the yearly value of 16,000l.

Tucking mills are intended to be erected in the Liberty for the convenience of the clothiers, to be supplied with water by means of a steam engine. The place generally thought of for this is the large space of ground at the corner of the Upper Coombe and Pimlico, formerly an extensive brewery. This will prevent the costs of carriage to and from Chapelizod, and almost daily attendance of the manufacturers while the goods remain there.

The bodies of the poor persons, overwhelmed by the bog of Poulenard, have been found. In one house, the mother, who was pregnant, was sitting up in her bed, with her arms so encircled about her four children, that the corpses were with difficulty separated, her husband standing over them with his back against the wall, in the posture of endeavouring to support it; other families were in situations which furnished equally affecting proofs of the rapidity of the calamity, and awful warnings to all.

Wednesday morning, 23d. At nine o'clock, the house of Mr. Pat. Byrne, Bookseller, in Grafton-street, suddenly fell; the family were fortunately apprised of their danger in time to escape. By this accident Mr. Byrne, (a much respected citizen) will sustain a very considerable loss, as his valuable stock of books, &c. lies buried in the ruins.

The bridge lately erected between the New Custom-house and Ballybough, by the Royal Canal Company, fell yesterday, killed two of the labourers in the Canal, and much wounded others.

The circumstances in which Mr. Byrne at present stands render him worthy peculiar commiseration. In consequence of the fire at Richardson's, he suffered very considerably--the fall

of his house, and the innumerable losses and inconveniences which such a calamity must necessarily induce, are owing entirely to the same melancholy event.

It is not a little remarkable, that the Canal-boat overflew and Mr. Richardson's house was burnt on one and the same day; and on one and the same day, and at the same hour, the Canal-bridge and Mr. Byrne's house fell.

Description of the City of Dublin State Coach.

It is twenty feet in length, eight feet in breadth, and in height eleven feet and a half, and is easily moved by a single person of moderate strength.

The Body,

WHICH is carved, painted and gilded, is lined with the richest crimson velvet, trimmed with silk fringe, ornamented with bullion tassels of proper colours, and a broad silk lace, bearing the City Arms, bordered with a shamrock leaf, a festoon of blue lustring, trimmed with white tasselled fringe, ornaments the roof, and falls in an easy fold down the pillars, shewing the workmanship, and relieves the weight of the crimson.

On the Roof, which is crimson, is a platform raised on four pillars extended from the corners; on this platform are two figures representing *Prudence directing Liberty*; Prudence is in the act of persuading Liberty in an attentive attitude. From beneath the seat on which Prudence is placed issues a cornucopia of fruits and grain, denoting that Plenty is the reward of Prudence. Liberty rests upon three books, the first is lettered "*Magna Charta*," her prime support; the second *Charters of Dublin*, which contain the rights and immunities peculiar to this city; and the third "*Act of 33d Geo. II.*" which improves, and confirms those rights for ever.

Around the platform, and the pillars which support it, are festoons of leaves of the oak, the emblem of that strength which arises from the union of Liberty and Prudence.

At the corners of the Roof are infantine figures, representing the Genii of Ireland; they hold in their hands branches of Orange Lillies which remind us of William the Third of Glorious Memory, who delivered these countries from a Popish Tyrant.

Over each door, supported by two boys carrying the Sword and Mace of State, are the Arms of Ireland impaled with those of the City of Dublin, to shew the unity of the kingdom at large with the capital.

On the centre of the hind part of the roof are the Scales of Office on a cushion; and on the front the Keys of the City under a Cap of Maintenance on a cushion: the whole under wreaths of laurel, which surmount the cornice, encircle the roof, and form a large Crown of Merit over the Lord Mayor's head, serving to remind him of the great trust committed to his care, and to intimate that he should endeavour to deserve, by honourable conduct, the trophies he bears.

The upper Pannels of the body are glass, with such rich festoons of flowers hanging over them from

from the cornice; the pillars are ornamented in the antique style.

The Waist is formed by a girdle or zone of wheat, denoting his Lordship's power and duty to promote plenty; the lower part of the Body round the pannels is formed by the fasces, to impress the necessity of union in the body of Citizens.

The extreme ends of the bottom are formed of foliage encircled by a snake holding a wreath of flowers in his mouth, the emblem of Wisdom and Mildness, and joined together by an oak, the emblem of Strength and Dignity, which should unite with the Wisdom and Clemency of our Chief Magistrate.

Painting.

On the near Door-pannel is seen a female figure representing the City of Dublin, who offers a prize medal as an encouragement to the Arts, which are represented by female figures bearing the emblems of Painting, Sculpture, Music, Poetry, &c. &c. pressing forward eagerly to obtain the reward; the back ground exhibits a view of College-green, the Statue of King William, and the Parliament House.

On the front pannel Commerce recommending to the patronage and protection of the Chief Magistrate the Manufactures of Ireland which are busily unfolding by her votaries. The hurry and bustle of shipping, &c. form a lively picture of a commercial nation in the back ground.

On the Off-door pannel Apollo instructing the Muses to sing the praises of Hibernia, while the Genii of Immortality hold the Imperial Crown of Ireland over the head of this favoured nation, so antiently the seat of Arts and Learning; the University of Dublin, their present abode, fills up the back ground of the picture.

The Back pannel, Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, directing the Corporation of Dublin in the road to Fame and Honour, which is found by passing through the Temple of Virtue.

The ground of the pannels is pale gold, with medallions of yellow gold, enriched with emblematical devices in pale gold-shaded Shamrock leaves, and Oak branches, proper, fill the spaces between.

The Carriage.

The Carriage is Brancard and double bowed. On each side are two allegorical figures; on the near side Justice and Mercy, on the off-side Plenty and Liberality sitting on seats of antique structure, supported by rich foliage of Oak, &c.

The tops of the Cranes are laurel; the sides are carved with the Vitruvian scrowl or post, relieved with reveals and squares.

The Step is ornamented with leaves, on the sides a double festoon of drapery, at the bottom a border of oak-leaves, round the board and in the middle the City Arms.

The front Bow of each Crane forms a Wolf-Dog's head, bearing alternately on its collar the Shamrock, Harp, and Flaming Castles, (the

City Arms); out of their mouths issue a rich foliage, supporting the two front figures, and terminating with Eagles heads, which bear the Imperial Crown of Ireland on their neeks, as a collar, and support the foot-board, which form, a figure of Fame, borne on the clouds, encircled with the victorious laurel, and proclaiming the rising grandeur of Ireland; on the ends of the foot board are festoons of fruit and leaves.

The fore Transom has on its centre a wheat-sheaf, extending a considerable way on each side, denoting the flourishing state of Agriculture in this kingdom; it is tied with drapery of linen cloth (the staple manufacture); fruit is seen in the centre of each festoon, to shew that industry will always enjoy the produce of its labour.

The Stay-bar rises from the horizontal wheel, and supports the Cranes; it is carved with laurel and oak entwined, representing the Power, Loyalty, and Union of the Citizens of Dublin to support the Constitution.

The hind Bows are formed by a Cornucopia pouring out abundance of fruit, &c.

On the hind Case, which is carved with fresh-water reeds, denoting the riches and abundance flowing in this country by the improvement of trade, through our easy communication with each other by our Canals.

The hind Bar exhibits a festoon of fruit and flowers, surmounted with the Cap of Maintenance, the Mace and the Sword of State; behind the Arms is an Eye refulgent with Glory, representing the penetration and discernment of the Citizens in their choice of Magistrates.

The ends of the Bars form cornucopias, out of which issues an oak foliage enriched with a festoon of laurel which support the two hind figures; the hind part terminates with two Lions couchant, the emblem of Tyranny, which serve as a footstool to Mercy and Liberality.

The wheels are carved round the nave with laurel, with a rich ornamental cap in front, the spokes pannelled and ornamented with a patera in front and sides, and terminated with a water-leaf, the Felices run with the faces surmounted with laurel raised, there is a great variety of ornaments carved on the body and carriage; which fill the space between the emblems; and with the other carved work, are all richly gilt; the ground-work of the carriage and wheels is the finest Oriental cinnabar.

The Hammer-cloth is of the same velvet as the lining, made full, and trimmed with broad silk lace and fringe richly tasselled with bullion, and a festoon of blue silk over the whole, which falls deep at the corners and is finished with tassels.

The Harness

Is of the best Morocco leather, lined and edged with green, stitched with white; the centre of the traces, collars, breechings, pole-pieces and bottom-checks, are perforated, shewing a green stem and shamrock-leaf all through, stitched with white, the backs are formed with double straps, bearing the Harp and Imperial Crown, with the Mace and Sword of State alternately; between

between each of these straps is a smaller, suspended from an oak branch, and bearing a silk tassell at its end, which hangs down the horses side, the hanging or bearing-leathers have the Harp and Imperial Crown, and the City Arms alternately; the reins are crimson silk; the tassels, toppings, rofes, and ribbands are properly varied.

The main-braces and check braces are perforated and ornamented with oak, the whole mounting is plated with silver, neatly perforated and ornamented in some parts with the Imperial Crown of Ireland, and City Arms in rich Or moulu; the stars for the horses foreheads are set, the housings and saddle-cloth are crimson velvet richly laced.

The seat and pannel of the saddle are green velvet, the other parts crimson Morocco leather, edged green---the Harp and Imperial Crown of Ireland, decorated with oak branches and Shamrock leaves wrought with silver, ornament the skirts.

Built by Wm. Whitton, in Dominick-street.

BIRTHS.—*January 1793*

4th. **A**T Carton, the Ducheſs of Leinſter of a ſon.

On the quay at Waterford, the Lady of the late Simon Osborne, Eſq. of Annfield, of a ſon.

7th. In Limerick, the Lady of Nicholas Roſſe, Eſq. of a ſon and heir.

14th. At Edwardſtown, the Lady of Robert Briſcoe, Eſq. of a daughter.

23d. In Moleſworth-ſtreet, the Lady of George Stuart, Eſq. Surgeon General of this kingdom, of a ſon.

In Gardiner's-row, the Lady of George D'Arcy Irvine, Eſq. of a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.—*January 1793*

1ſt. Mr. William Eades of Clarendon-ſtreet, to Miſs Margaret Dunn, of Fiſhamble-ſtreet.

2d. George W. F. Lyſter, Eſq. to Miſs Catharine Hatchell of Upper Ormond-quay.

3d. In Limerick, Robert Franklin Carroll, Eſq. Attorney at law, to Miſs Suſan Wilkinſon, 2d daughter to William W. of Rivers, Eſq.

6th. At Bruſna, King's Co. Mr. John Richardson, to Miſs Eleanor Carr, both of Roſcrea, Co. Tipperary.

6th. At Cork, Mr. James Barry, Brewer, to Miſs Cotter of Mill-ſtreet.

7th. At Limerick, John Molony of Pheenagh, Co. Clare, Eſq. Attorney at law, to Miſs Alice Sargent, daughter of Francis S. William, Eſq.

7th. John Campbell, Eſq. Barriſter at law, to Miſs Sophia Noble, youngſt daughter to Adam N. of Longfield, Co. Monaghan, Eſq.

8th. Wm. Telford, of Greenvile, Eſq. to Miſs Elija Finn, of Kilmanaghan, King's County.

At Edinburgh, Matthew Bailie, of Cairnbroe, Eſq. Capt. 13 Dragoons, to Miſs A. Ramſay, daughter of Wm. R. of Barnton, Eſq.

9th. Charles Berkeley Kippax, Eſq. to Miſs F. J. Hearn, daughter to the late Mark Anthony H. of Dublin, Eſq.

Mr. Daniel Ryan, to Miſs Bayly, of William-ſtreet, Dublin.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to Mademoiſelle Pamela, daughter to the ci-devant Duke of Orleans.

10th. At Limerick, Capt. John Croker, of the late 103d Regiment, to Miſs Horora Grady, 2d daughter of John G. of Cahir, County Limerick.

Mr. Chriſtopher Cullen, of Beresford-ſtreet, to Miſs Kenny, of North King-ſtreet.

On Temple-bar, Monſieur Jocaſto, Dancing Maſter, to the widow Lamb.

Mr. Edward Brady, Printer, to Miſs Sabina Lennon, of Church-lane.

12th. Mr. Girty of Baggot-ſtreet, to Miſs Andrews, of Clarendon-ſtreet.

In London, John Leeſon Eſq. ſon to the Hon. Brice Leeſon, Eſq. and nephew to the Earl of Miltown, to Miſs Ryley, only daughter of the Rev. John Ryley, of Suffolk-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-square.

16. By ſpecial licence, by the Lord Biſhop of Killala, John Thomas Barnewell, Eſq. only ſon to Count B. late of the kingdom of France, and couſin to Lord Trimleſtowne, to Miſs Maria Tereſa Kirwan, eldeſt daughter to Richard K. Eſq. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. of Rutland-square.

Mr. Stanhope Greſham, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Druggiſt, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of Joſeph H. of Kennedy's-lane, Eſq.

17th. Andrew Armſtrong, Eſq. of Ballycumber, King's County, Lieutenant in the 53d Foot, to Miſs Anne Armſtrong, daughter to Mr. A. of Collen, King's County, deceased.

Mr. James Thompſon, of North Britain, to Miſs Gamble, late of Eſſex-ſtreet.

In Limerick, Mr. Anthony England, Grocer, to Miſs England, daughter of the late Mr. Rich. England, Merchant.

Capt. Grant, 27th Reg. to Miſs Armſtrong of Caſtle-garden, King's County.

21ſt. Mr. Edmond Cuſſe, of Killiſhandra, in the Co. of Cavan, Mathematician, to Miſs Hinch, of Biſhop-ſtreet.

22d. Mr. Michael Clifford, of Back-lane, to Miſs Fitzgerald, of Middle Coombe.

At Waterford, Mr. John Veacock, Printer and Bookſeller, to Miſs Lydia Dalton, daughter of the late Thomas D. Eſq.

Mr. Daniel Dwyer, of Innſtioge, to Miſs Frances Bowers, daughter of Edmond B. Eſq. of ſaid place.

23d. Mr. Thomas Rinkell, of North King-ſtreet, to Miſs Healy, of James's-gate.

24th. In Chatham-ſtreet, the Rev. Abraham Stewart, couſin german to the Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, to Miſs O'Connor, daughter to the Rev. --- O'Connor.

DEATHS.

4th December, 1792. At Thoulouſe in France, the Rt. H. Margaret Counteſs of Louth, in the 64th year of her age. She was daughter and co-heireſs of Peter Daly of Quansbury, County Galway, Eſq. and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Kerry, and the late Lady Kingſland. She poſſeſſed the fineſt

finest feelings, and died a victim to her maternal affection for her youngest daughter, the elegant and amiable Lady Matilda Birmingham, who died at Bagneres a few years since.

1st January, 1793. Ambrose Bodkin, of Killrogue, Co. Galway, Esq.

At Newmarket, Co. Galway, Mr. George Hill, extremely regretted.

In James's-street, Mr. Michael Foley, of Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

In Waterford, Miss Power, sister to Richard P. of Ashmore, Co. Waterford, Esq.

In S. Great George's-street, Mrs. Hannah Kelly, relict of Luke Kelly, Esq. formerly an eminent Attorney.

In Mecklenburgh-street, Mrs. Purcell, relict of Toby P. Esq.

2d. Mrs. Creed, wife to Francis Creed, of Ballygrennan, Esq. (Co. Limerick) greatly lamented.

At Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Jones, relict of George J. of Rathconrath, Esq.

3d. In Frederick-street, Mrs. ---- Austen, widow of the late Wm. A. Esq. Master in Chancery.

In Mary-street, Limerick, Mrs. Royle, widow of Thomas R. late of Ballyvirick, Esq.

Drowned, near Tralee, Co. Kerry, James Yielding, Esq. formerly of the East Indies, brother to Counsellor Y. and son of the late James Y. Esq.

4th. In Galway, Croasdaile Shaw, Esq. Deputy Recorder of that town.

5th. At Rochestown, Co. Dublin, John Malpas, Esq. by whose death a considerable fortune devolves to his son-in-law, Richard Wogan Talbot, of Malahide, Esq.

In Mary-street, Limerick, Mrs. Brennan, Harbadafter, widow of the late Mr. Augustine B.

5th. At Millicent, Co. Kildare, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Richard Griffith, Esq.---This lady was not more celebrated for the brilliancy and refinement of her genius in the republic of letters, than she was admired and beloved in private life for the vivacity of her wit, and the benignity of her heart. She is regretted by a numerous acquaintance---but she is deeply lamented by those near friends and relations who had a more intimate knowledge of her worth, and who at once admired her talents, and revered her virtues.---Mrs. Griffith maintained a very high literary character for several years in England, and was justly stiled in the beautiful poem of the *Female Advocates*, "A second Sappho, with a purer flame." She was authoress of the letters of *Frances*, in the collection of original letters of *Henry and Frances*, and of some novels which have obtained considerable celebrity, among others *The Delicate Distress*, *The History of Lady Barton*, &c. &c. Mrs. Griffith was also a very successful dramatic writer, having produced several comedies, which were performed with uncommon applause in the London Theatres.---One of these, the *School for Rakes*, may be deemed an English classic, being unrivalled in elegance of diction and elevation of sentiment. Her last publication was *Advice addressed to young Married Women*, which ran through several

editions, and thus she closed the honourable career of genius devoted to virtue, whose aim was to refine the manners, and to mend the heart.

6th. At Killure, Mr. Walfh, Farmer.

7th. Mr. Augustine Garre, Cook to T. C. Dublin.

At Coolavin, Co. Sligo, Mylts M'Dermott, Esq. commonly called the Prince of Coolavin, a gentleman whose extensive information, easy manners, and hospitable turn of mind, proved his noble descent, and endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, who now sincerely deplore his loss.

8th. Capt. Hyland, of one of the Canal passage boats, tumbled over board and was drowned.

At Clontarf, Miss Penelope Stratford, niece to the late Earl of Aldborough.

In Abbey-street, Mr. Amyas Bush Griffith, only son of Amyas G. Esq. aged 24 years, a youth of refined principles, and most deservedly lamented.

10th. Mr. Richard Cooke, of Abbey-street, greatly regretted.

In Moss-street, Mrs. Poinclou.

In Grafton-street, Miss Grove.

At his seat at Ballydavid, Co. Tipperary, Wm. Baker, Esq.

11th. At Ballyroe, near Freshford, Mrs. Grace, aged 108.

James Roche, of Woodbine, Co. Waterford, Esq. brother to the late Luke R. Esq. of Kilkenny.

On Usher's Island, Mrs. Purcell, wife of James P. Esq.

At his lodgings in Peter's-row, Rev. Dr. Warren Sandford, in the 85th year of his age,

In Nicholas-street, Limerick, Mrs. Margaret Norris, sister-in-law to the late Alderman Jones.

At Middleton, Miss Fitzgerald, daughter to John F. Esq. of Garran James.

In Cork, Mr. Stephen White, Merchant.

12th. Furnell Tomkins, Esq. Son to Capt. T. of Prospect-hall, Co. Limerick.

In Cork, Mr. Thomas Callaghan.

Henry Smithwick, of Peggborough, Esq.

In Hamilton's-row, Mrs. Smith, eldest daughter of the late Dean St. George, and niece to the late Rt. Hon. Nath. Clements.

At Ardnaseeragh, Co. Westmeath, the wife of John Hatfield, Esq.

In Francis-street, the wife of Mr. John Copeland.

BANKRUPTS.---January 1793.

24th. Joseph Kelly, of Cork-street, Co. Dublin, Brewer, to surrender the 2d and 4th February, and on the 5th of March next, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

Nicholas Pritchard, of Marrowbone-lane, Co. Dublin, Cotton manufacturer, to surrender on the 28th and 31st days of January, inst. and on the 28th of February next, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

25th. Thomas Holmes of Oatfield, Co. Sligo, Brewer, Dealer and Chapman, to surrender 5th and 7th February, and 7th March, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

Theatrical Register for January 1793.

THE theatre has ever been esteemed by the Philosopher and Statesman, as highly conducive to improve the manners and morals of a people; when conducted with that decorum, and propriety, its importance deserves. Theatrical representations are certainly the most rational, instructive, and pleasing of all amusements. A predilection for them may be traced in the remotest ages and climates. The Spaniards found them in Mexico; and the English navigators at Otaheite. The Stage, in its rise and progress to perfection; and in its declension, has uniformly kept pace with the fortunes of the people. Sophocles wrote when Greece was near the zenith of its glory; and it was "in the *most high, and palmy state of Rome*" that Terence produced those finished performances that have immortalized his name. To dwell longer on this subject would be useless; and these few remarks are only made, to point out its importance. We intend to lay before our readers an exact list of the Pieces represented on the Dublin Stage; occasionally interspersing observations on the Pieces themselves, and on the performers. Candour shall ever guide our pen; but our pages shall never be defiled by the vile and insipid puffs which, we are sorry to add, are too much the fashion of the present day.

2d. Henry IVth, Part I. Falstaff, Mr. Lee Lewis, and the Pantomime of Oscar and Malvina.

4th. He would be a Soldier; Oscar and Malvina.

7th. The Tempest; Oscar and Malvina.

8th. The School for Scandal; Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Lee Lewis (for his benefit) and the Padlock.

11th. Peeping Tom; the Agreeable Surprise; and the Pantomime of Old Leo, or Harlequin Wanderer, benefit of Mrs. Parker, the Dancer.

14th. The Pantomime of Old Leo; the Poor Soldier; and Oscar and Malvina.

16th. The Tempest; and Oscar and Malvina.

18th. Fontainebleau; and the Doctor and Apothecary; benefit of Mrs. Mountain.

A very remarkable occurrence took place at the Theatre on this night, which seemed to make a great impression on the audience. It is our duty to state facts as they appeared before the Public. At the end of the Opera Mr. Betterton, who played Lackland, came forward on the Stage; and, in a pathetic manner, complained of the treatment he had received from the Manager; who, he said, "had not only deprived him of his cast of parts; but refused to pay him his salary; in consequence of which he, and his wife and children, were almost starving." This appeal roused the indignation of the audience: and the Manager was loudly, and repeatedly called for. He did not appear; Mr. Hitchcock, the deputy Manager, then came forward; but was not permitted to speak. On Monday, appeared in the Hibernian Journal, a long address from Mr. Daly to the public; refuting the charges made against him, in a very satisfactory manner. These charges were made

at a most critical period; as Mr. and Mrs. Daly, after having retired from the Stage for upwards of four years; were announced to appear on the Monday evening following; accordingly on the

21st. The Jealous Wife; Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, by Mr. and Mrs. Daly; and the Pantomime of Old Leo; were presented before a numerous audience; and the Manager, and his accomplished wife, were received with the warmest plaudits; some marks of disapprobation however appearing. Mr. Daly came forward, and said; "that if any Gentleman present, would take the trouble of examining the statement he had laid before the public, and declare it was not just, he was willing to make any apology the audience would demand." On this, the play was suffered to go on; only occasionally interrupted by the bursts of applause bestowed on Mrs. Daly's admirable performance. At the conclusion, Mr. Daly again addressed the audience; and after returning his thanks for the support he had received, added, "it never was his intention or inclination to distress an individual; and that if it met with the public approbation, he would, forgetting all that had passed, restore Mr. Betterton to his situation in the theatre." This manly and humane conduct was received, as it ought, with the highest satisfaction. We have been particular in recording this affair, because, we hope the public amusement will never be again disturbed by such appeals. The Stage, certainly, is not the place for settling disputes between a Manager and his performers.

23d. All in the Wrong; Sir John and Lady Reffless, Mr. and Mrs. Daly; and Harlequin's Frolics.

25th. The School for Scandal, Charles Surface, and Lady Teazle, Mr. and Mrs. Daly; and Oscar and Malvina.

D. D. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Amicus will see that our sentiments coincide with his as to a genuine Collection of Portraits: we shall spare no expence in procuring them.

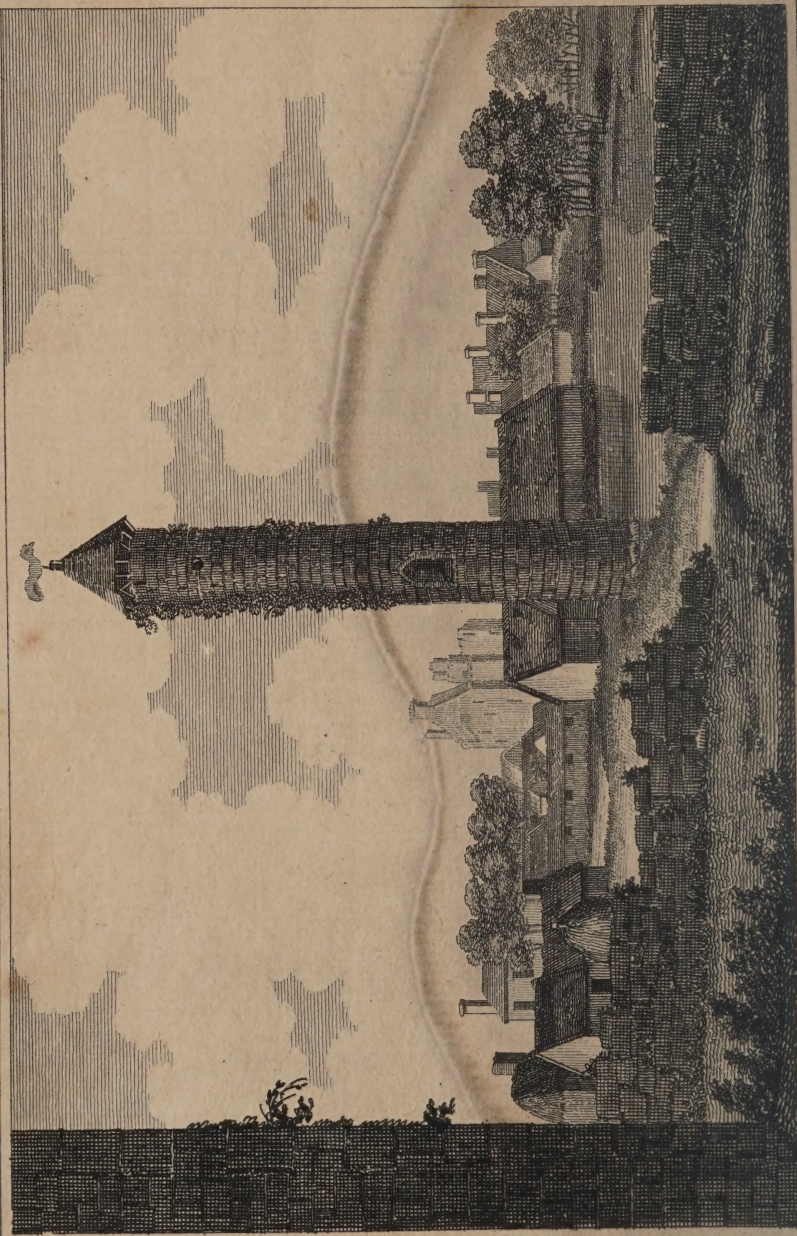
A Poetaster, as he modestly styles himself, has claim to a superior title, if harmonious lines, beautiful imagery, correct and elegant verification, can merit it.

A Roman Catholic has our thanks for his wishes and promises. Virtue and learning will always receive our warmest admiration and praise. This month's *Anthologia* will evince our liberality, and that our production embraces with equal cordiality every denomination of our fellow-subjects.

Quid Nunc's scheme is the emanation of a good heart, but constructed for the service of one party, and would infallibly be rejected by the other.

Antiquariolus thinks nothing would be more grateful to country-readers than accounts of our ancient history and antiquities. These, he will see, have not been neglected; every communication in this department will be honoured with due notice.

A Sketch of The Life and Writings of the late Doctor Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, in our next.



ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

O R,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

O F

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1793.

*An Historical Account of Roscrea, and the Round Tower there.
With an Engraving.*

ROSCREA is a thriving and wealthy town, in the county of Tipperary. The country round it is fertile and populous, and the post-road from Dublin to Limerick running thro' it, added to its other advantages, materially contributes to enrich it.

From the time St. Cronan erected a monastery in Roscrea, about the seventh century, the place became of note, and a large town was soon constructed. This church is at the entrance into the town, and will claim the notice of the curious traveller from the singularity of its architectural decorations. There are a door and two flat niches on either side, in the Saxon order, with a mezzo relievo of the patron saint. At a little distance is a cross in a circle, with a crucifix on one side; adjoining to which is a stone, carved in various figures, and another relievo of the saint. This church, and the round tower near it, seem to belong to the eleventh century.

Antiently a great annual fair was held here on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, for fourteen days. The Danes, in the year 942, formed a design to surprize and pillage the merchants assembled here; but they were defeated, with the loss of Olfinn, their com-

mander, and 4000 men slain. When the English arrived in this isle, they soon extended their power into Munster; and, as they proceeded, secured themselves by strong castles and garrisons. After some contests with Mortogh, king of North Munster, they obtained Roscrea; and, in 1213, founded a strong castle in it, as a barrier against the attempts of the natives on that side. This antient fortress is at present in good preservation, and no small ornament to the town. Within the walls is a dwelling-house, which, with the whole town, is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Milton.

The round tower is eighty feet high, and fifteen feet in diameter, with two steps round it at the bottom. At fifteen feet from the ground is a window, with a regular arch; and at an equal height is another window with a pointed arch. If this latter is not a more recent addition, which it probably is not, it certainly reduces the date of this tower to the twelfth century, which is rather earlier than the time generally allowed for the use of this arch.

The drawing was communicated by the ingenious Mr. Beauford, of Athy.

D.
The

Feb. 1793.

M

The following Curious Account of our Round Towers is taken from the Rev. Mr. Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland.

THERE is a very just observation too applicable, I confess, to modern antiquaries, and from the truth and severity of which none of us can claim exemption: It is, "that as the final cause of the principle of curiosity is the acquisition of knowledge, it is a perversion much to be lamented, that it should so often be found to fasten most keenly on those objects about which little or nothing can be known. A mere scrap of something, between knowledge and conjecture, if it be but obtained with sufficient difficulty, appears far more valuable to persons of this description than abundance of real information, if easily acquired, and if as easily gained by others as themselves."

In the wreck of ages some materials of antient structures have survived: though it is impossible with them, or every adscititious help, to restore them to their original utility and beauty; yet, by putting what remains together, in many instances, we may form a notion tolerably correct of their proportion and architecture: the same may be said of antient manners, customs, sciences, and arts. Thus far we deserve some portion of praise. While we proceed on authentic and solid grounds, and reject idle hypotheses and conjecture, antiquarian disquisitions become a rational study, and interest every reader.

To apply these reflections to the present subject, we shall soon see strong cause to admire how men, eminent in literature, should be so miserably defective in judgment, as to despise or neglect the real information respecting our Round Towers lying before them, and to seek for it in barren ways and thorny paths, where it cannot be found. Their original designation is too obvious ever to be mistaken; of this if any doubt could possibly exist, where should we look for its removal but in antient writers? If antient writers are unanimous, and well-informed moderns agree with them, as to their authors and use, will

any say these points are not drawn from obscurity, or that we have not gone beyond verisimilitude, and arrived at some degree of certainty? Let the candid and learned reader determine for himself from the evidence now to be submitted to him.

Giraldus Cambrensis, about 1185, is the first who mentions our Round Towers. He ^a calls them "Ecclesiastical Towers, which, in a style or fashion peculiar to the country, are narrow, high, and round." Though this passage has been frequently quoted, yet no one has observed, that from its ^b grammatical construction we may fairly infer, that Cambrensis saw the Irish in the very act of building these towers. It was a singular and striking spectacle for our author to behold so great a number of them dispersed over the country; all of the same figure and fashion, contiguous to wooden churches, and supporting bells to summon the vicinity to religious duties, or to warn them of approaching danger. Surely it must be esteemed a gross perversion of common sense, to extract from Cambrensis's plain words any other meaning than that now given: he was fully competent to deliver a simple fact; nor did the objects he was describing require the microscopic eye of some modern Irish Antiquaries.

John Lynch, in 1662, is the next who speaks of our towers. His words are: "^c the Danes, who entered Ireland, according to Giraldus, in 838, are reported to be the authors of our orbicular narrow towers. They were called Clochtheach; that is, the house of the bell."

NOTES.

^a Turres ecclesiasticas, quæ, more patrio, arctæ sunt et altæ, necnon et rotundæ. Topog. p. 720.

^b See Voss. de Construct. ferm. p. 504. Amf. 1662.

^c Exiguas illas orbiculares arctasque turres, Dani Hiberniam, Giraldo auctore, A. D. 838, primum ingressi, primi erexisse dicuntur. Clochtheach enim perinde est ac domus campanæ, Cambrens. Evers. p. 133.

Peter Walsh, in 1684, observes:—"that it is most certain those high, round, narrow towers of stone, built cylinder-wise, were never known or built in Ireland (as indeed no more were any castles, houses, or even churches of stone, at least in the North of Ireland) before the year of Christ 838, when the heathen Danes, possessing a great part of the country, built them in several places, to serve themselves as watch-towers against the natives. 'Tho' ere long, the Danes being expulsed, the christian Irish turned them to another and much better (because a holy) use; that is, to steeple-houses, or belfries. From which latter use made of them it is, that ever since, to the present day, they are called in Irish Clochtheachs; that is, belfries, or bell-houses; clog, or clog, signifying a bell, and theach a house, in that language."

"It may not be improper to add," says Dr. Molyneux, in 1727, "to these remarks upon Danish mounts and forts, some observations on the slender, high round towers here in Ireland, though they are less antient, since they are so peculiar to the country, and seem remains of the same people, the Ostmen or Danes. These we find common every where, spread over all the country, erected near the oldest churches founded before the Conquest; but I could never learn, that any building of this sort is to be met with throughout all England, or in Scotland. That the native Irish had but little intercourse with their neighbours, and much less commerce with those at a greater distance, before the Danes came hither and settled among them, is pretty certain; and that the Danes were the first introducers of coin, as well as trade, and founders of the chief towns and cities in the kingdom, inclosing them with walls, for safer dwelling, is generally agreed on all hands;

N O T E S.

^d Prospect. p. 416, 417.

^e Boate's and Molyneux's Nat. Hist. p. 210, 211.

^f This is a mistake, as will hereafter appear.

and it seems no way less probable, that the same nation too must have introduced, at first, from countries where they trafficked, the art of masonry, or building with lime and stone. For that there were lime and stone buildings here before the Conquest by the English in Henry the second's reign is certain; notwithstanding some, and these reputed knowing men in the affairs of Ireland, have hastily asserted the contrary. For it appears, beyond all controversy, that these high round steeples we are speaking of were erected long before Henry's time, from a plain passage in Giraldus Cambrensis, who was in Ireland in that prince's reign, and came over with his son, King John, whom he served as secretary in his expedition hither: he speaks of them, in his account of this island, as standing then; and, I am apt to think, few of these kind of towers have been built since that time. And since we find this kind of church-building, though frequent here, resembling nothing of this sort in Great Britain, from whence the christian faith, the fashion of our churches, and all their rites and customs, it is plain, were first brought hither, the model of these towers must have been taken up some other way; and it seems probable the Danes, the earliest artificers in masonry, upon their first conversion to christianity, might fancy and affect to raise these fashioned steeples in this particular form, standing at a distance from their churches, as bearing some resemblance to the round tapering figure of their monumental stones and obelisks, their pyramids, their mounts and forts, of which they were so fond in time of paganism. And Sir James Ware, cursorily speaking of one of these round steeples at Cork, in his Antiquities, chap. 29, says, there prevailed a tradition in that country that ascribed the building of that tower to the Ostmen, who were inhabitants of Cork; and we might well presume, that had the old native Irish been the authors of this kind of architecture, they surely would have raised such towers as these in several parts of Scotland also, where they have been planted and settled

many ages past, but there we hear of none of them.

"Their figure somewhat resembles those slender high round steeples described by travellers in Turkey, that are called minarets, adjoining to their mosques or temples. Cloghachd, the name by which they are still called among the native Irish, gives us a further proof of their original, that they were founded first by Ostmen: for the Irish word Cloghachd is taken from a foreign tongue; and, being a term of art, imports the thing it signifies must likewise be derived from foreigners, as, were it necessary, might be made appear by many instances. Now the Irish word does plainly owe its etymology to Clugga, a German-Saxon word that signifies a bell; from whence we have borrowed our modern word a clock; this appellation also shows the end for which these towers were built, for belfries or steeples, wherein was hung a bell to call the people to religious worship; but the cavity or hollow space within being so narrow, we must conclude the bell must needs be small, one of a larger size not having room to ring out, or turn round; which argues too they are antient, for the larger bells are an invention of later times, and were not used in the earlier ages of the church. These towers, the better to let out the sound, and make the bell heard at a greater distance, have all of them, towards the summit, four openings or windows, opposite to one another, that regard the several quarters of the heavens; and though they agree much in their shape, yet they so far differ in their model, that some remarkable distinction may easily be observed between one tower and another." Thus far Molyneux, in whose sentiments we perceive a perfect coincidence with the plan of this work, and whose words, now given, are rich in antiquarian knowledge.

Let it now be remarked, that the opinion of every author, who has spoken of our round towers for the space of 542 years, that is, from Cambrensis to Molyneux, is uniform in pronouncing them Ostman or Danish works. No silly conjectures or absurd refinements had as yet

been introduced into the study of antiquities; writers only sought after and recorded matters of fact. All these authors, it will be said, follow Cambrensis: I grant they do; but would any of them adopt his notions, was it possible to substitute better or more authentic in their room? The answer is positive and direct, that they would not: and here is the proof. In 1584, Stanishurst led the way in severely criticising many of his positions. In 1662, John Lynch, in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, entered on a formal examination of his Topography; not a page, scarcely a paragraph, escaping his morose and carping pen; and yet Lynch was a good scholar and antiquary. In his time Irish MSS. were more numerous and collected than since, consequently the means of information more ample; and yet he discovered nothing in his extensive reading to contradict what Cambrensis had delivered.

Walsh's disposition to tread in the steps of Giraldus, may be judged from these words in the Preface to his Prospect: "What I would say on the whole is, that if hatred, enmity, open professed hostility, special interest, and actual engagement in the destruction of the antient Irish nation; if ignorance of their language, and wilful passing their history, even the most authentic of their records; if these can render Cambrensis an author of credit, then no author, how idle, unwarrantable, incredible, false, or injurious, is to be rejected." From this and much more passionate language, no one will affirm, that our learned Franciscan would have embraced Cambrensis's ideas, were they not founded on the best grounds. These grounds are partly stated by himself, and more fully by Molyneux: both show the Irish, previous to the great northern invasion in the eighth and ninth centuries, had no commerce, no coin, no mechanic arts, particularly that of masonry. Nothing more, I believe, can or need be added as to

NOTE.

2 Antiquities of Ireland, p. 43, 115, 123, 141, 143.

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the authors and use of Round Towers; the Ostmén began them, and they were imitated by the Irish.

But as later writers, led astray by a warm imagination, or the affectation of singularity, have raised many objections to, and involved in doubt, the plainest matter, I am doomed to the irksome task of examining and confuting their whimsies. And here I must note an error of Walsli, which he has lapsed into from following Ware: the latter places the conversion of the Ostmén in 948, whereas I have ^h proved, from a coin of Ivar, that they were Christians in 853. Walsli, not knowing this, imagined, from the construction of our Towers in 838 to the evangelizing these Ostmén in 948, these steeples must have been used for watch-towers, which their situation in vallies makes highly improbable. But from the coin before it now appears, there was but an interval of fifteen years from the date of their erection in 838 to the time of Ivar's coin, in 853; and this is nothing, if we consider the loss of antient memorials, and that if they had survived, we should have found the time of their conversion and of building these towers exactly synchronized. Though they were not built for watch-towers, they certainly might have occasionally served to alarm the vicinity.

By the words "turres ecclesiasticæ," Cambrensis precisely determines their shape and appropriation. A tower, in the ⁱ middle ages, was a tall, round, tapering figure, and very accurately expressed that of a Round Tower. He would not call it Campanile, for that was a square fabric, and first ^k used for bells of considerable magnitude. The Anglo-Saxon steopl, stypel, and the Franco-Gallic ^l bafroy and besfroi are

equivalent to the Latin turris; besfroi; when applied to a bell-tower, was corrupted into belfry; the last syllable of which can no otherwise be explained but by its junction with the first. The Irish Clog-teach is an hybrid compound: the first word is the Teutonic Klocke, which originally ^m signified a long scyphon or cup, in this hung the clapper or tongue: many of these antient bells were in ⁿ possession of the celebrated Dutch antiquary, Smetius. So that the Latin Campanile, the Anglo-Saxon Bell-hus, the Teutonic Klock-torre, and the Irish Clog-teach, seem to be all contemporary names of the same thing, and all invented and first used in the ninth century. Though there are numerous passages in classical writers of the common use of bells in civil and religious affairs; I do not recollect any direct proof of their suspension in towers, except one in Parthenius be esteemed such. He lived about the Incarnation; and tells us a bell was placed in a ^o fortress, in the city of Heraclea, in Italy, which a lover, as an arduous attempt and an evidence of his gallantry, undertook to ^p throw down. The bells in the Dodonæan ^q grove, and over the tomb of Porfenna, king of Hetruria, were certainly suspended, as were those in baths and market-places; but not in appropriated buildings. Bells were hung up in Monasteries in the seventh and eighth centuries, and sounded by pulling a ^r rope. In the pontificate of Stephen,

A. D.

N O T E S.

^m Kilian. Dic. Teut. in voce. Mag. de tintinab. c. 8.

ⁿ Braun. de Vestit. Heb. T. i. p. 570.

^o Εγγυμνη κορυβ. Parthen. Erot. p. 356. Edit. Gale.

^p Τον κωδωνα κατακομσαι. Parthen. supra.

^q Vandale. de Orac. p. 476. Plin. l. 36. c. 13.

^r Perstitit ille restim trahendæ campanæ, sed sonum exprimere non potuit. S. Audoen. vit. S. Elig. l. 2. c. 2. This was in 650. In the next age Bede says: Audivit subito in aere notum campanæ sonum.

About

N O T E S.

^h Antiquities of Ireland, p. 127.

ⁱ Tarres vocatæ, quod teretes sint et longæ: teres enim est aliquid rotundum cum proceritate, ut columnæ. Isidor. Orig. l. 15. c. 2.

^k This word, I believe, is not older than 870. Anastas. in Leone IV.

^l Skinner's Etym. Lacombe, dict. du vieux François, in besfroi.

A. D. 754, Christian congregations were collected by the sound of trumpets.

* *Ære tubas fuso attollit, quibus agmina plebis,
Admoneat laudes, et vota referre sonanti.*

However his successor, Stephen III. about 780, erected a tower on the church of St. Peter at Rome, and placed in it three bells; and in 850, Leo IV. built a belfry, and set in it a bell with a golden hammer. From the example of these Pontiffs towers multiplied throughout Europe in the ninth century, and at this time were constructed by the Ostmen in this isle.

A capitular of Charlemagne, A. D. 787, forbids the horrible practice of baptizing bells. From being constantly used in holy offices, a peculiar sanctity was ascribed to them: they were believed by their sound to remove thunder and appease tempests, and banish the evil spirits who caused them: in the same superstitious prepossession they were rung on the death and interment of persons, and in many parts of the church service. A people just emerging from idolatry eagerly embraced a corrupt religion, so congenial, in many parts, to that they formerly professed; and hence the Ostmen did not esteem themselves Christians without bells and belfries: protected by these, and the reliques of saints in their crypts, they defied the power of visible and invisible enemies.

N O T E S.

About the middle of the sixth century, Columba says to one of his attendants — Cloccam pulsa. Pinkerton. Vit. S. Scot. p. 65.

* Flodoard. in Stephan. 2.

† Anastas. in Steph. 3. and Leon. 4.

‡ Ut elementum aquæ mysterialiter baptismo commodum S. Spiritus sui sanctitate reddatur. Ord. Rom. This Ordo was compiled in the ninth century. At this day, in the church of Rome, bells have sponsors, and are baptized. Hospinian. de templis. Durand. Rational. Div. Offic. passim.

¶ Antiquities of Ireland, p. 143.

The only difficulty attending this inquiry concerning our Round Towers is, satisfactorily to account for their shape. Molyneux's opinion is, (and it is a very plausible and ingenious one) that the rotund figure bore a resemblance to their old monumental stones and obelisks, their pyramids, their mounts and forts, of which they were so fond in time of paganism. To do justice to this idea, I must remark, that it is the same entertained by a ^x learned Scotch Antiquary, who thinks the circular buildings in the north of Scotland were places of religious worship, and constructed by the Scandinavians. However, confining myself, as I ever wish to do, to matters of fact, and knowing that belfries abroad were ^y distinct from the church, and that the Round Towers at Grymbald's crypt at Oxford, and the Round Steeple to the church at Aix la Chapelle, exhibited by Montfaucon, in his monuments of the French monarchy, belong to the ninth century; I conclude the round figure of our Towers was adopted from the Continent, between which and Ireland a constant intercourse was maintained, particularly in that ^z age. "Our writers," says ^a O'Flaherty, "glory in many missionaries of religion, professors of learning and piety, bred and born in Ireland, who were famous in France, as well in Charles the Great's time, as before and after him." These missionaries, who frequently visited their native country, might have taken the hint of our Round Towers from what they saw abroad. If this was the case, as it probably was, such structures might have become fashionable in Ireland, without any necessity for the same practice being followed by the ecclesiastics of other countries, where the art of masonry was not cultivated. "A local invention," says Mr. Pinker-

N O T E S.

* Mr. Anderson apud Archaeologia, v. 5. p. 251.

† Prope valvas majoris ecclesiæ campanarium erexit. Du Cange. voce campana. Καμπαναριον κατὰ τὸν αἰγιον ναον. Du Cange supra.

‡ Antiquities of Ireland, p. 176.

^a Ogygia vindicated, p. 271, 272.

ton, speaking of the circular buildings in Scotland, "might have taken place among the Norwegians there, and yet not extend to their other possessions." There are in Caithness and the Hebrides, according to Doctor Macpherson, Mr. Cordiner, and Mr. Anderson, thousands of circular buildings, shaped like a glass-house; but without cement. If these were religious edifices, they show a different style or fashion from our Towers; at the same time they incontrovertibly evince the predilection of the Northerners in favour of rotundity: for Caithness, where these buildings abound, was so long subject to the Norwegians and other northern rovers, that the language of the people at present may be derived from Norwegian roots. It is very remarkable, that the drawing of a Scottish Sheelan, as given by Mr. Pen-
nant, has the same glass-house shape; and such were the houses of the Belgic Gauls, as described by Strabo. I come now to examine the opinions of learned men relative to our Round Towers.

Mr. Gordon ^b gives an account of two in Scotland, one at Abernethy, the other at Brechin. The last has the figure of our Saviour on the cross over the door, with two little images or statues towards the middle, which clearly show it to have been the work of a Christian architect. He tells us the vulgar notion is, that they are Pictish structures, and that he would have believed it, were there not such towers in Ireland, where the Picts never were settled. This seems to be an error, for the Picts were Scandinavians, and early arrived in ^c Ireland.

Mr. Harris ^d is certain, because no Round Towers are seen in Denmark or England, therefore they could not be of Danish erection: but this argument is far from being conclusive. Our author therefore proposes a notion started by a Dean Richardson, as more probable, that they were the residence of anacho-

rite monks. In support of this idle whimsey, he alleges Evagrius's account of Simeon Stylites. "The ^e fabric of Simeon's church," says the historian, "represents the form of a cross, beautified with porticos of four sides; opposite these are placed pillars curiously made of polished stone, whereon a roof is gracefully raised to an height. In the middle of these porticos is an open court, wrought with much art, in which court stands the pillar, forty cubits high, whereon that incarnate angel upon earth led a celestial life." It must require a warm imagination to point out the similarity between this pillar and our tower; the one was solid, the other hollow: the one was square, the other circular: the ascetic there was placed without on the pillar, with us inclosed in the tower. He adds, these habitations of Anachorites were called Incluseria, or arcti Incluserii ergastula, but these were very different from our Round Towers, for he mistakes Raderus, on whom he depends, and who ^f says, the house of the Recluse ought to be of stone, the length and breadth twelve feet, with three windows; one facing the choir, through which he may receive the body of Christ; the other opposite, through which food is conveyed to him; and the third for the admission of light; the latter to be always covered with glass or horn, Harris, speaking of Donchad O'Brien, abbot of Clonmacnois, who shut himself up in one of these cells, adds, "I will not take upon myself to affirm, that it was in one of these towers at Clonmacnois he was inclosed." It must have been the strangest perversion of words and ideas to have attempted it. Is it not astonishing that a reverie thus destitute of truth, and founded on wilful mistakes of the plainest passages, should have been attended to, and even be, for some time, believed?

When Mr. Smith published his Natural and Civil History of Waterford in

N O T E S.

^b Itinerar. Septent. p. 164.

^c Antiquities of Ireland, p. 10, 11.

^d Harris's Ware, p. 129.

N O T E S.

^e Lib. 1. c. 14. Hanmer's Translation.

^f In Bavaria Sancta.

1746, he only tells us, "that there was no doubt but the Round Tower at Ardmore was used for a belfry, there being towards the top not only four opposite windows to let out the sound, but also three pieces of oak still remaining, on which the bell was hung; there were also two channels cut in the cill of the door, where the rope came out, the ringer standing below the door on the outside." How quickly, in the eye of reason, does the finest-spun hypothesis disappear before this decisive evidence! Here is a plain and candid statement of a matter of fact, which speaks the original designation and use of these towers. This writer at this time was not refined enough in antiquarian speculations to be whimsical; however, the case was otherwise in 1750, when he gave us his History of Cork; for there he tells us, he formerly thought these towers were the retreats of Anachorites, (whereas he positively pronounced them belfries) but that an Irish MS. informed him they were penitential towers, the Penitent descending from one floor to another, as his penance became lighter, until he came to the door, which always faced the East, where he received absolution. This was the waking dream of some ignorant ecclesiastic, and yet it had its day of fashion, like other absurdities. Mr. Collinson, in 1763, drew up a ^g Memoir relative to our Round Towers, it is little more than a transcript of Smith. In the same year Mr. Brereton ^h examined Mr. Collinson's account, and rejects the penitential use of our Towers, and imagines them to be rather Irish than Pictish or Danish structures, and deems their antiquity greatly anterior to the use of cast bells; and, from an old trumpet being found in one of them, conjectures such instruments were used for assembling the faithful to divine worship. These sorts of guesses merit very little regard, because the era of the casting of bells ought to have been ascertained, and how far the metallurgic skill of the an-

tients reached in this respect, and whether the bells used in markets, baths, and camps were cast or not. These points should have been elucidated previous to the delivery of any opinion on the subject. We have ⁱ seen bells of some magnitude suspended in the French monasteries in the seventh century, and they must have greatly improved in size in the eighth and ninth; for it could not be for uncast bells, if ever such there were, that Popes Stephen and Leo erected belfries in 780 and 850. The diameter of our Towers within, at the base, is generally nine feet; suppose they diminish at top to four, it will be found that a bell of considerable size, but of a rounder shape than that now used, might very well be suspended and rung so as to give a loud sound. A man with a trumpet would occupy as large a space; and I do not deny but trumpets might have been occasionally used, but never, I think, for religious but other purposes in this isle.

Mr. Gough's Memoir follows Mr. Brereton's in the volume of the Archaeologia last cited: he very judiciously corrects Mr. Gordon's description of the Brechin Round Tower, which has on its western front two arches one within the other in relief; on the point of the outermost is a crucifix, and between both, towards the middle, are figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John, the latter holding a cup and a lamb: at the bottom of the outer arch are two beasts couchant. Mr. Pennant ^k thinks this and the other Towers could not be designed for belfries, because they are placed near the steeples of churches, infinitely more commodious for that end. This remark might pass very well from an hasty traveller, but is unworthy the pen of our ingenious Tourist, because it supposes the steeples of churches and round towers to be coeval: in this point of view, the latter must have been constructed for some other purpose than that of belfries. But, in fact, these towers

NOTES.

^g Archaeologia, v. 1. p. 305.^h Archaeologia, v. 2. p. 80, 83.

NOTES.

ⁱ Supra, Note 18.^k Tour in Scotland.

were built when churches were of wood, and when the campanile was a distinct edifice, and long before it was usual to connect the steeple with the church.

Mr. Harmer has¹ given "Observations on the Round Towers in Ireland," which, as far as I can perceive, have no relation to the subject. He tells us of a square tower at the Monastery of St. Sabba, seven miles from Jerusalem, three stories high, and twelve yards in diameter, in which two or three hermits shut themselves up, and lead an austere life. This was originally a watch-tower, and so it continues at present.

I shall now close this chronological account of learned conjectures with those of a living author, who notwithstanding the crosses on the caps of many of our round towers, and christian symbols worked in the body of the structure of others, and the late introduction of masonry into this isle, begins his career by^m affirming our towers to be the same as the Persian Pyratheia, and that merely from Mr. Hanway's saying there were round towers in the country of theⁿ Gaurs. Now if the Gaurs came hither, their monuments would have been similar to those described by Strabo, which "were^o inclosures of great compass, in the middle were altars, and on them the Magi preserved much ashes and a perpetual fire." The Greek words throw not the smallest light on the figure of the Pyratheia, much less can it be inferred they were of lime and stone, or of the altitude of our towers. Even Hyde, from whom he takes the shape of the modern Parsee fire-temple, would have informed him, that the antient Persians had^p no temples,

nor even a name for them in their language. What the Parsees now use were taken from Christian or Mohametan archetypes.

Our author next^q assures us, that these towers were certainly Phenician. I do not recollect in any antient writer a description of a Phenician temple; but as the Phenicians derived much of their religion from the Egyptians, the sacred edifices of both people may well be supposed to be the same. These consisted of^r four parts, making a figure very different from our Round Towers, but approaching the oblong shape of our present churches, as the learned reader will see by casting his eyes on the margin.

At one time our Round Towers are^s fire-temples; then they are constructed by Conning, a Carthaginian general, on Tor-inis, an isle on the coast of Donegal; then they are forcerers' towers; then, "the fact is, these towers were for celestial observations;" then Cormac assures us the approaching festivals were from them proclaimed; and, lastly, "the Irish Druids observed the revolutions of the

NOTES.

^q Collectanea, No. 8. p. 285.

^r Λιβωστρατον ἰδαφας, Προπυλον μεγα, Προναος και ο Ναος. Strab. l. 7.

^s Collectanea, No. 12. pref. p. 70, 134, 145, 482, 487. I had almost forgot our Author's Bulgarian round tower, which was a Turkish minaret. He should have known, that the Turks, or Magiars, colonized Bulgaria in 889. Gibbon's Rom. Hist. v. 6. p. 34. note 2. that then they were tolerably civilized. Foster's Northern Voyages, p. 29. Note. That Arabic inscriptions in Turkish mosques are common. Tollii Epist. Itiner. p. 150. And that those on the Bulgarian tower are not old. Foster, supra. The Turks received the idea of belfries, or their minarets, from the Greeks, A. D. 874. Sabellic. Ennead. 9. l. 1. Here are materials for a dissertation to convict our Author of the grossest ignorance, or unpardonable inattention.

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NOTES.

¹ Archaeologia, v. 9. p. 268.

^m Collectanea, No. 2. p. 206.

ⁿ Travels into Persia, part 2. c. 43.

^o Σηκος τινες αξιολογοι. Geograph. l. 15.

^p Nulla erant templa veterum Persarum, quippe qui omnia sua sacra sub dio peragebant, ideoque in sua religione et lingua non habebant templi nomen. Hyde de relig. vet. Pers. p. 359. Edit. Costard.

Feb. 1793.

the year by dancing round them." Thus our author, with sportive jocularity, dances his readers and purchasers thro' the fairy labyrinth of absurdity; dimpling their cheeks with smiles at the profundity of his remarks, and the fecundity of his genius. Thrice happy he,

Qui quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnes!

A List of such Round Towers as have hitherto been discovered in Ireland.

NAMES.			COUNTIES.
Aghadoc	-	-	Kerry
Aghagower	-	-	Mayo
Antrim	-	-	Antrim
Ardfert	-	-	Kerry
Ardmore	-	-	Waterford
Ballagh	-	-	Mayo
Ball	-	-	Sligo
Ballygaddy	-	-	Galway
Boyle	-	-	Roscommon
Brigoon	-	-	Cork
Ballywerk	-	-	Cork
Cailter Isle	-	-	Clare
Cashel	-	-	Tipperary
Castledermot	-	-	Kildare
Clondalkin	-	-	Dublin
Clones	-	-	Monaghan
Clonmacnois two	-	-	Westmeath
Cloyne	-	-	Cork
Cork	-	-	Cork
Devenish	-	-	Fermanagh
Donoghmore	-	-	Meath
Downpatrick	-	-	Down
Drumboe	-	-	Down
Drumcliff	-	-	Sligo
Drumiskin	-	-	Louth
Drumlahan	-	-	Cavan
Dysart	-	-	Queen's County
Ferbane two	-	-	King's County
Fertagh	-	-	Kilkenny
Glendaloch two	-	-	Wicklow
Kilbennan	-	-	County Galway
Kilcullen	-	-	Kildare
Kildare	-	-	Kildare
Kilkenny	-	-	Kilkenny
Killala	-	-	Mayo
Kilmacduagh	-	-	Galway
Kineth	-	-	Cork
Kilree	-	-	Kilkenny
Limerick	-	-	Limerick
Lusk	-	-	Dublin
Mahera	-	-	Down
Melic	-	-	Galway
St. Michael	-	-	Dublin
Moat	-	-	Sligo

NAMES.			COUNTIES.		
Monasterboice	-	-	Louth		
Newcastle	-	-	Mayo		
Nohovel	-	-	Cork		
Oran	-	-	Roscommon		
Oughterard	-	-	Kildare		
Ram Isle	-	-	Antrim		
Rathmichael	-	-	Dublin		
Rattoo	-	-	Kerry		
Roscrea two	-	-	Tipperary		
Scattery	-	-	Clare		
Sligo two	-	-	Sligo		
Swords	-	-	Dublin		
Teghadow	-	-	Kildare		
Timahoe	-	-	Queen's County		
Tulloherin	-	-	Kilkenny		
Turlogh	-	-	Mayo		
West Carbury	-	-	Cork		

ROUND TOWERS.	HEIGHT.		CIRCUMFERENCE.		THICKNESS OF THE WALLS.		DOOR FROM THE GROUND.	
	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Cloyne - -	92		50		3	8	13	0
Fertagh - -	112		48		3	8	10	0
Kilcullen - -	40		44		3	6	7	0
Kilmacduach - -	110		57				24	0
Teghadow - -	71		38		3	8	11	6
Downpatrick - -	66		47		3	0		
Devenish - -	76		41		3	6		
Monasterboice - -	110		51		3	6	6	0
Timahoe - -	35		53		4	4	14	0
Kildare - -	110		54		3	6	13	0
Oughterard - -	25		48		3	0	8	0
Cashel - -			54		4	0	11	0
Swords - -			55		4	8	2	0
Abernethy - -	57		47					
Brechin - -	85							
Drumiskin - -	130							
Kenith - -	70							
Kells - -	99							

It may be remarked, that almost all our Round Towers are divided into stories of different heights: the floors supported in some by projecting stones, in others by joists put in the wall at building, and in many they were placed upon rests. The last are from four to six inches, carried round and taken off the thickness of the wall in the story above. These rests do not diminish the thickness of the wall as they ascend,

because then it would not have been sufficiently strong to bear storms, or support the conical cap. They seem therefore to be swellings in the wall, which rather add to its thickness upwards; and this is confirmed by the Round Tower at Lusk, whose wall is three feet thick at top.

Cashel Tower is divided into five stories, with holes for joists.

Fertagh has five stories and one rest.

Kilcullen has three stories and one rest.

Kildare has six stories and projecting stones for each.

Monasterboice has six stories and projecting stones.

Oughterard has five stories and projecting stones.

Teghadow has six stories, the upper has projecting stones, the others rests.

Timahoe has seven stories, the second has projecting stones, the others rests.

The door of Cashel Tower faces the SE. those of Kildare and Kilkenny the S. and the others vary.

Kenith Tower stands 124 feet, Drumboe 20, Downpatrick 48, Kildare 90, Kilkenny 8, and Drumiskin 90 feet from their respective churches. Ardmore, Castledermot, Cloyne, and other Towers were formerly and at present are used for bellfries.

The sculptures at Brechin have been before described. The two beasts couchant are well explained by ¹ Eusebius in his life of Constantine. The church of Brechin ² is supposed to be founded, A. D. 990, its Round Tower is probably a century earlier, for in Ireland the latter preceded the erection of sees by many ages. The Irish clergy were the only teachers of religion among the Picts in those times, Tuathal Mac Artgusa, being called archbishop of Pictland in 864, as Tighearnac, the annals of Ulster, and Mr. Pinkerton declare. Brechin is in the same shire of Angus with Dunkeld, over which Artgusa presided, so that the Round Tower of Brechin can be ascribed to no other founders than the Irish missionaries, who constructed such in their native land. At Glendaloch the approximation of the belfry appears in the most satisfactory manner. There we see the great insulated Round Tower, at the Ivy Church; the Tower approaches the western portal, and at St. Kevin's kitchen it unites itself to the church.

N O T E S.

¹ Lib. 3. c. 3. Edit. Valesii, where the reason of this representation is given at some length.

² Pinkerton's Scotland, v. 2. p. 268.

Instances these more strongly evincing the truth of what has been advanced, than fine-spun hypotheses or ingenious conjectures. The chevron moulding on the semicircular arches at Timahoe and Kildare, sufficiently points out the date of the antient structures.

An Original Letter of Dr. Goldsmith's.

To Robert Bryanton, Esq. Ballymahon, Ireland.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26, 1753.

My dear Bob!

HOW many good excuses (and you know I was ever good at an excuse) might I call up to vindicate my past shameful silence:—I might tell how I wrote a long letter at my first coming hither, and seem vastly angry at my not receiving an answer; I might alledge that business (with business you know I was always pestered) had never given me time to finger a pen;—but I suppress these, and twenty more equally plausible, and as easily invented, since they might all be attended with a slight inconvenience of being known to be lies; let me then speak truth: an hereditary indolence (I have it from the mother's side) has hitherto prevented my writing to you, and still prevents my writing at least twenty-five letters more, due to my friends in Ireland. No turnspit dog gets up into his wheel with more reluctance than I sit down to write; yet no dog ever loved the roast-meat he turns better than I do him I now address.—Yet what shall I say now I'm entered? Shall I tire you with a description of this unfruitful country, where I must lead you over their hills all brown with heath, or their vallies scarce able to feed a rabbit?—Man alone seems to be the only creature who has arrived to the natural size in this poor soil—every part of the country presents the same dismal landscape.—No grove nor brook lend their music to cheer the stranger, or make the inhabitants forget their poverty:—yet, with all these disadvantages to call him down to humility, a Scotchman is one

of the proudest things alive :—the poor have pride ever ready to relieve them :—if mankind should happen to despise them, they are masters of their own admiration, and *that* they can plentifully bestow on themselves. From their pride and poverty, as I take it, results one advantage this country enjoys, namely, the gentlemen are much better bred than amongst us.—No such character here as our fox-hunters, and they have expressed great surprize when I informed them that some men in Ireland of 1000l. a year, spend their whole lives in running after a hare, drinking to be drunk, and getting every girl, that will let them, with child ; and truly, if such a being, equipped in his hunting dress, came among a circle of Scotch gentry, they would behold him with the same astonishment, that a countryman would king George on horseback. The men here have generally high cheek-bones, and are lean and swarthy, fond of action, dancing in particular. Though, now I have mentioned dancing, let me say something of their balls, which are very frequent here :—when a stranger enters the dancing-hall, he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies, who sit dismally in a groupe by themselves ; on the other end stand their pensive partners, that are to be ; but no more intercourse between the sexes, than there is between two countries at war :—the ladies, indeed, may ogle, and the gentlemen sigh, but an embargo is laid on any closer commerce ; at length, to interrupt hostilities, the lady directress, or intendant, or what you will, pitches on a gentleman and lady to walk a minuet, which they perform with a formality that approaches despondence, after five or six couple have thus walked the gauntlet, all stand up to country dances, each gentleman furnished with a partner from the aforesaid lady directress, so they dance much and say nothing, and thus concludes our assembly. I told a Scotch gentleman, that such profound silence resembled the ancient procession of the Roman matrons in honour of Ceres : and the Scotch gentleman told me (and, faith, I believe he was right) that I was a very great

pedant for my pains.—Now I'm come to the ladies, and to shew that I love Scotland, and every thing that belongs to so charming a country, I insist on it, and will give him leave to break my head that denies it, that the Scotch ladies are ten thousand times handsomer and finer than the Irish :—to be sure now I see your sisters Betty and Peggy vastly surprized at my partiality, but tell them flatly, I don't value them, or their fine skins, or eyes, or good sense, or ———, a potatoe ; for I say it, and will maintain it, and, as a convincing proof (I'm in a very great passion) of what I assert, the Scotch ladies say it themselves. But, to be less serious, where will you find a language so pretty become a pretty mouth, as the broad Scotch ? and the women here speak it in its highest purity ; for instance, teach one of their young ladies to pronounce—“ Whoar wull I gong ”—with a becoming wideness of mouth, and, I'll lay my life, they will wound every hearer. We have no such character here as a coquet ; but, alas ! how many envious prudes !—Some days ago I walked into my Lord Kilcoubry's (don't be surprized, my Lord is but a glover), when the Duchess of Hamilton (that fair who sacrificed her beauty to ambition, and her inward peace to a title and gilt equipage) passed by in her chariot ; her battered husband, or, more properly, the guardian of her charms, sat by her side. Strait envy began, in the shape of no less than three ladies, who sat with me, to find faults in her faultless form :—“ for my part,” says the first, “ I think, what I always thought, that the duchess has too much red in her complexion.”—“ Madam, I'm of your opinion,” says the second, “ and I think her face has a palish cast too much on the delicate order.”—“ And let me tell you,” adds the third lady, whose mouth was puckered up to the size of an issue, “ that the duchess has fine lips, but she wants a mouth.”—At this, every lady drew up her mouth as if she was going to pronounce the letter P.—But how ill, my Bob, does it become me, to ridicule women with whom I have scarce any

correspondence!—There are, 'tis certain, handsome women here; and, 'tis as certain, there are handsome men to keep them company.—An ugly and a poor man is society for himself: and such society the world lets me enjoy in great abundance.—Fortune has given you circumstances, and nature a person, to look charming in the eyes of the fair world. Nor do I envy my dear Bob such blessings, while I may sit down and laugh at the world, and at myself, the most ridiculous object in it.—But I begin to grow splenetic; and, perhaps, the fit may continue till I receive an answer to this. I know you can't send news from B. Mahon, but, such as it is send it all; every thing you write will be agreeable and entertaining to me. Has George Conway put up a sign yet; or John Finely left off drinking drams; or Tom Allen got a new wig? But I leave to your own choice what to write.—While OLIVER GOLDSMITH lives, know you have a friend!

P. S.—Give my sincerest regards (not compliments, do your mind) to your agreeable family; and give my service to my mother, if you see her, for, as you express it in Ireland, I have a sneaking kindness for her still.

Direct to me—Student in Physic, in Edinburgh.

A Sketch of the Life and Writings of Doctor Thomas Burke, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory.

THE subject of this sketch was descended from the noble and numerous stock of the De Burgos, or Burkes, of Connaught, the head and representative of which is the present amiable nobleman, the Marquis of Clanrickarde. In 1723, being then a youth, he was sent to Rome, and placed under the direction of his relation, the Rev. Thomas Burke, at that time Apostolic penitentiary of St. Maria Maggiore, that he might prepare himself for entering into the Dominican order. He had scarcely reached his 15th year, when he was invested with the habit of the order the 14th of June, 1724, by the Rev. James

Fitz-gerald, prior of the convent of St. Sixtus and Clement, having first obtained a dispensation from the congregation of cardinals. On the 2d of March, 1726, being then sixteen, he made his profession. While a novice, he began his studies under the Rev. Thomas Vincent O'Kelly. His course of philosophy he went through under the Rev. John Brett, and for five years after applied to theology.

—So great was his progress in letters, that he was particularly noticed by pope Benedict XIII, who came almost every week to the college of S. Sixtus while it was rebuilding. During the Carnival of 1729, the pope continued there for ten days; he ate without any ceremony with the brethren, and treated them with the greatest affability. At a proper age he was ordained deacon, and gradually advanced to the highest theological honours, which he received the 29th of July, 1742, from the Rev. Thomas Ripoll, general of the order. The next year he returned to his native city, Dublin, and in the years 1749 and 1757 was definitor of a provincial chapter, and in 1759, he was by the pope promoted to the see of Ossory. This exalted station, so justly due to his talents and erudition, to his humanity, charity, and other christian virtues, he did not enjoy many years, for he died at his house in Maudlin-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday the 25th of September, 1776, universally lamented. We come now to recite his literary labours.

1. In 1738, he translated, while at Rome, from the Spanish into Latin—"Promptuarium Morale," of Francis Larraga, a dominican. This performance he so changed, encreased and illustrated, that it became almost a new work. It contains what is called abroad, moral theology, and was useful for those who took orders, heard confessions, or were penitents.

2. He was employed by the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, in 1741, to solicit the Holy See, that ten Irish saints, who as yet were only invoked in parishes of which they were patrons, should have offices to be used throughout the isle, which

which offices he compiled. These were approved of by pope Benedict XIV, and received in Ireland, and the Irish colleges abroad. However, by a Monitum prefixed to the *Officia propria S. Hiberniæ*, it appears that Doctor Burke was not sufficiently careful in collecting the history of those saints, and consequently was not so generally accepted, and it after received some improvements from him.

3. In 1753, when he was about to commit to the press—*Promptuarium dogmatico-canonico-morale*—he was unexpectedly chosen in a provincial chapter, historiographer of the dominican order in Ireland. After seven years incessant application to the affairs of the dominicans, his work received the approbation of John Thomas de Boxadors, general of the order at Rome, and his licence to print it, dated 14th February, 1759. The title is rather prolix.

4. "*Hibernia Dominicana: five historia provinciae Hiberniae ordinis praedicatorum ex antiquis MSS. probatis auctoribus, literis originalibus, nunquam antehac impressis, instrumentis authenticis & Archivis, aliisque invictae fidei monumentis deprompta. In qua nedum omnia, quae ad memoratam attinent Provinciam & caenobia ejus, tam intra quam extra regnum Hiberniae constituta (interjectis singulorum fundatorum genealogiis) atque alumnos ipsius, seu dignitate episcopali, seu munere provinciali, seu librorum vulgatione, seu martyrio, publicave virtutis opinione claros, succincte distincteque exhibentur. Sed etiam plura regulares generatim sumptos, clerumque secularem, necnon & res civiles Hiberniae, atque etiam Magnae Britanniae spectantia, sparsim appositeque, adjectis insuper notis opportunis, inseruntur, & in perspicuo ordine collocantur. Per P. Thomam de Burgo, praelibati ordinis alumnus. S. Theologiae Magistrum & Protonotarium Apostolicum, necnon Hiberniae Dominicanae Historiographum, postea E. O. id est, Episcopum Ossoriensem. Coloniae Agrippinae, ex typographia Metternichiana sub signo gryphi. Anno 1762. Cum permisso Superiorum & privilegio Sacrae Caesaris Majestatis.*

This work, though declared to be printed at Cologne, was executed by Edmund Finn, in Kilkenny, under Dr. Burke's own inspection. It is dedicated to Cardinal Corsini, Protector of Ireland, and of the dominican order. In 1772, he published, "*Supplementum Hiberniae Dominicanae, varia virorum generum complectens additamenta, juxta memorati operis seriem disposita, per eundem auctorem P. Thomam de Burgo, O. P. Ep-sc p m Off-r-n-s-m. A. D. 1772.*"

Dr. Burke's principal design in this supplement is to vindicate the pope's nuncio, Rinuccini, from the charges brought against him while he resided here, by the supreme council of confederate catholics, and sent by them to the pope. This our author was enabled to do, by a visit which he made to Florence, in his way to Rome, in 1769, where he discovered in the library of the Marquis Rinuccini ample materials for his purpose, which he has here given.

The following is a succinct view of this curious work. It is divided into seventeen chapters. In the first he treats of the name, quality, dimension and division of Ireland. In the second, of the origin of the dominicans and their arrival in Ireland. In the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th chapters of their history from 1224 to 1759. In the 8th the same subject is continued. In the 9th he gives an historical account of the forty three dominican monasteries in Ireland. In the 10th, he mentions the seven doubtful convents claimed by the order. In the 11th, we have the dominican nunneries. In the 12th, the extra-national monasteries and nunneries. In the 13th, the prelates of the order. In the 14th, the provincial priors. In the 15th, the dominican writers. In the 16th, those who suffered for religion. In the 17th, the present state of the order. To these is added an appendix, exhibiting the abbeys, convents, and other religious houses in Ireland at the time of the reformation, compiled from Ware, Harris and Allemande. This part is very incorrect and imperfect, and has been completely executed by Archdall in his *Monasticum Hibernicum*, 1786.

We should now have proceeded to make some remarks on the political tendency of this work, which discovers very little of that liberality which might be expected in a cultivated mind: but fortunately we are saved this disagreeable part of our task by the following

“ Declaration

Of the titular Bishops, in July 1775, on occasion of the Hibernia Dominicana.

A book, under the title of Hibernia Dominicana having been printed, as it appears from its title page, in the year 1762, and a supplement thereto published in the year 1772, as appears also from the title-page thereof, the general uneasiness and alarm which the said book and supplement occasion amongst our people, have put us under the necessity of attentively examining them. We have attentively examined them, and we think it incumbent on us to express, in the most decisive manner, and with all sincerity, our entire disapprobation of them, because they tend to weaken and subvert that allegiance, fidelity and submission which we acknowledge ourselves to owe from duty and from gratitude to his Majesty, king George the third. Because they are likely to disturb the public peace and tranquillity, by raising unnecessary scruples in the minds of our people, and sowing the seeds of dissensions amongst them, in points, in which they ought, both from their religion and their interest, to be firmly united. And because they manifestly tend to give an handle to those who differ in religious principles from us, to impute to us, maxims that we utterly reject, and that are by no means founded in the doctrines of the Roman catholic church. For these reasons we consider it as our indispensable duty, not only to manifest, as we hereby do, our sentiments, but also inculcate the same, as far as in our power, to those under our care, but particularly our clergy, to whom we must earnestly recommend, that they be careful and zealous upon all occasions, to instruct their flocks, in those unfeigned principles of allegiance, fidelity and attachment to the person and government of our gracious Sovereign his Majesty, King George the third, which we, con-

forming ourselves to the doctrine of our holy church, and to the repeated instructions of the supreme pastors thereof, have heretofore constantly enforced, and will always, with God's blessing, continue to enforce by our words and our example.

Given under our hands at Thurles, this 28th day of July, 1775.

James Butler,
James Keefe,
William Egan,
F Moylan,
Dan. O'Kearney,
John Butler,
Mat. Mac Kenna.

H. D.

The under written Letter was sent to the Mayor of Limerick more than three years since, and close enquiry made about the requested Information, to no purpose. Perhaps some of the Readers of the Anthologia may know something of the Matter, a Communication of which to the Editor will be deemed a particular favour.

“ *The Mayor of Limrick, in the Province of Munster, Ireland.*

“ Honoured Sir, Aberdeen,
10th Oct. 1789.

STRANGERS when they stand in necessity of information of any circumstances in places at a distance from their own residence, apply to those who are in offices of eminence and trust, in them whose education and virtue raises them above the arts of dissimulation, and render them both well informed and honourable. The late Adam Anderson, or Dr. Adam Anderson, as he is called in advertisements in the English and Scotch Newpapers; author of the large treatise on commerce, who died at London, in 1775, and his daughter Mrs. Hardie, who died in Camberwell, in October, 1784, had an estate of 700*l.* of yearly rents lying somewhere near the banks of the Shannon, bordering on Limerick. A society of learned gentlemen in this place, would request of you, honoured Sir, who is the president of a respectable community,

community, to inform them at what distance it lies from Limerick, if it is fold, or remains in the possession of their heir, and the name of their heir; if you could add any circumstances relating to Mrs. Hardie's disposition, character and manner of life, during her residence in your country, you would particularly oblige the gentlemen. They hope to have a few lines from you, which they will consider as doing them an important favour. I write these lines at their desire, and am, with respect, honoured sir, your faithful humble servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson, Master
of Rt. Gordon's-
Hospital, Aberdeen,
Scotland.

Communicated by H—y.

We hope the following account of Dr. Geddes's Bible will prove acceptable to our Readers; the first Volume only has appeared; but we understand the remainder will follow with all possible expedition; as the translation is entirely finished. The work is to consist of six Volumes 4to, price to subscribers, One Guinea and a Half, each Volume. We transcribe the title of the first Volume:

The Holy Bible, or the Books accounted Sacred by Jews and Christians; otherwise called the books of the old and new Covenants; faithfully translated from corrected Texts of the Originals; with various Readings, explanatory Notes, and critical Remarks, by the Rev. Alexander Geddes, L. L. D. Vol. I. London printed for the Author, 1792.

THIS excellent work, the united effort of genius and learning, opens in the following interesting manner. "The Pentateuch, or, as they are commonly called, the five books of Moses, are not only the foremost in rank, but also the first in importance of all the Hebrew scriptures. They are the great repository of the most remote antiquities, religion, polity and literature of the Jewish nation; to which, in all their posterior writers,

February, 1793.

there is a constant reference or allusion. To them the righteous judge, the reforming prince, the admonishing priest, the menacing prophet, perpetually and uniformly appealed: on them the historiographer, the orator, the poet, the philosopher endeavoured to form their respective styles; and to rival the language of the Pentateuch was, even in the most felicitous periods of their state, considered as the highest effort of Hebrew genius. Nor is this, indeed, a subject of wonder; for, the idea of divine inspiration being here left out of the question, these books must, by competent judges, be allowed to be an admirable composition. I know not if it would be too much to affirm, that whether they be considered as a compend of history, or as a digest of laws; or as a system of theology; or as models of good writing, they are in some respects unequalled, in none overmatched by the best productions of antient times. Let the Chaldean or Grecian Cosmogonies be compared with the first chapter of Genesis; the best narratives of Herodotus or Livy, with the whole story of Joseph; the most laborious harangue of Thucydides or Sallust, with the simple tale of Abraham's servant, or the pathetic and winning speech of Judah; the most sublime ode of Pindar with either of the songs of Moses: the twelve tables with the decalogue; and the republics of Plato or Tully with the whole Mosaic jurisprudence, I will venture to say, that if the taste of the comparer has not been previously vitiated by modern meretricious refinements, he will be induced to give to the former, either a decided preference or an equal praise. To dwell on this topic, and more minutely to consider the character of the author, as an historian, orator, poet, legislator and divine, would be a pleasing task, but would, instead of a short preface, demand an entire volume."

He then considers the author of the Pentateuch in his historic and legislative capacity. As to the first, Moses does not amuse his readers with long metaphysical discussions, about the nature of the universe, the generation of matter, cause and effect, time and eternity, and

O

such

such other subtle and insolvable questions, but with the greatest simplicity tells us, "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." But whether this refers to a prior primordial creation, or merely to one particular link in the great chain of mundane revolutions, can only be guessed at from circumstances. To Dr. Geddes it appears highly probable, that the proposition is purely proleptical; and that by the creation of the heavens and the earth is meant no more than producing those appearances in the former, and that change in the latter, which then gradually took place, and which are so beautifully related in the subsequent paragraphs. This planet, called earth, may have rolled in its little orbit millions and millions of years, and have undergone, for aught that we know to the contrary, millions of revolutions, before it was made the habitation of man. Whether priorly to that era, it had ever been inhabited, or lain till then in its chaotic state, that is in a state of desolation, is a question which it would be rash to decide: yet many terrestrial phænomena lead us to suspect that it had been peopled with animals of some kind, long before the commencement of our earliest chronology.

Our author preceeds to state, that the earth was originally a mass of unformed matter, totally immersed in water, and surrounded with a dark, dense and tempestuous air. What was then to be done? This dark mass of earth and water must be enlightened; this dense air must be rarified; these waters must be evaporated or dispersed. God therefore said, "let there be light." This light if it emanated from, or was excited by the sun, could not even imperfectly illuminate more than one half of the earth at once; and that, while that half was illuminated, the other would remain in darkness; and this is fitly called separating the light from the darkness, namely, by that ever-sitting boundary called by us the horizon. But in order to move this boundary, and to carry alternate light and darkness to every part of the globe, it was necessary, either to make

the sun circle gradually round the earth; or the earth to turn gradually on its own supposed axis toward the sun. The latter we know at present to be the case: but whether it was known to the author of the Pentateuch, may be reasonably questioned. Light being thus separated from darkness by the aforesaid ideal boundary, they would follow one another without interruption, and produce successively those vicissitudes which we call day and night.

When by this revolution of light and darkness one day was completed, God, according to Moses, began his operations by causing part of the waters to be evaporated through the expanded air. "Let there be an expanse amidst the waters, which may separate waters from waters. This separation is said to have taken place in the course of the second day; during which the atmosphere assumed the quality it has, of raising such a number of small particles from the surface of the watry element, as are necessary to form those copious showers by which the earth is fertilized, and without which it would be incapable of producing any thing. Still however was the earth covered with waters, and a new operation was requisite to disperse those into proper receptacles, that the dry land might appear. This is called the work of the second day, and produced the distinction of earth and seas. The former was now fit for vegetation, and was accordingly covered with grass, herbs and trees, capable of reproducing themselves: this was the work of the third day.

By this time the atmosphere was sufficiently expanded and attenuated to admit the rays of the sun and other heavenly luminaries, which now, on the fourth day, began to shine with full splendour upon the earth; and of which the influence was now necessary to the preservation and growth of the vegetable creation. On the fifth day the waters were peopled with fishes, and the air with flying creatures; and on the sixth, the dry land was peopled with reptiles, beasts and man. All this is eminently ingenious, and in our opinion satisfactory, and

ably supported by arguments which we have not room to detail, but very well deserve perusal.

Dr. Geddes next treats of the history of the creation of Adam and Eve, and of their fall; the difficulties respecting the serpent knowing the tree of good and evil, speaking to Eve, &c. and the wild opinions of the early fathers and biblical commentators are recited, and the explanation of Abrabanel on these heads adopted: that the serpent was the same reptile as at present; that the woman saw him eating the forbidden fruit, and thence inferred that it could not be deadly, it being beautiful and conferring knowledge, all conspired to break the command of God. This seems to us sober and rational, and probably true. However Dr. Geddes inclines to adhere literally to the text, and asks, why might not the Hebrews have their mythology as well as other nations? If we may suppose, that the Hebrew historiographer invented his Hexahemeron, or six days creation, to enforce more strongly the observance of the sabaoth; which he thinks much more than probable, may we not, in like manner, consider his history of the fall as an excellent mythologue, to account for the origin of human evil, and of man's antipathy to the reptile race? Regarded in this light, it will require no straining effort to explain it, the serpent will then be a real mythological serpent; will speak like the birds in Pilpay or Esop; will be a most crafty envious animal; in short the whole chapter will be an incomparable example of oriental mythology. "Reader, says the Doctor, dost thou dislike this mode of interpretation? embrace any other that pleases thee better." We confess we dislike it, though we may admire the ingenuity it displays.

Dr. Geddes proceeds to examine the theology and jurisprudence of the Pentateuch, which he successfully analyzes, and then comes to the question who was the author of the Pentateuch. This, he observes, would some time ago not only be deemed impertinent but impious. From intrinsic evidence three things appear to him indubitable. 1. The Pentateuch in its present form was not written

by Moses. 2. It was written in the land of Canaan, and most probably at Jerusalem. 3. It could not be written before the reign of David, nor after that of Hezekiah. He refers it to the long pacific reign of Solomon: yet he thinks it was compiled from antient documents. The Doctor is of opinion the Hebrews had no written documents antecedent to the age of Moses, and that all their history, prior to that period, is derived from monumental indexes, or traditional stories. Of this he enters into no proof, but scripture supplies many. As when Abraham sent his steward into Mesopotamia he gives him no letters but a verbal command. The intercourse between Joseph and Jacob is not by letters, the monument in Bethel has no inscription, &c. But in the time of Moses letters were known, or the decalogue could not have been understood. The Doctor supposes the cosmogony and general history, both before and after the deluge, might have been drawn from the Archives of Egypt. For not only heathen but sacred writers agree in making Egypt the parent of knowledge. "Egyptum matrem omnium artium," says Macrobius. It is the highest praise of Solomon that he excelled the Orientals and Egyptians in wisdom. See Isaiah 19. Our author will probably support these and other points with other evidences equally strong. To conclude, a more elaborate, correct and luminous text could not be formed from the various versions of scripture than that we are here presented with: its happy and judicious arrangement obviates contradictions and difficulties, and supercedes the necessity of tedious uninteresting commentaries. The whole is edited with the taste of a classical scholar, and the erudition of a veteran divine, and must prove a most acceptable present to the biblical student as well as to the christian world. H.

Dublin, February 3d, 1793.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

AS even the warmest admirers of Metastasio deny his general claim to the praise of originality, I presume I shall

shall not be accused of wishing to detract from his acknowledged merit, if I should produce a presumptive proof of his plagiarism. I shall readily acknowledge that this proof may be as difficult to establish as the classical ignorance of Shakespeare;—but commentators are not to be deterred by difficulties.

In reading the *Demetrio* of Metastasio, the scene between Cleonice and Alceste, in the 3d Act, (in which the former declares her intention of relinquishing the throne, in order to follow the fortunes of her lover), brought to my mind the old English ballad of *The Nut-Brown Maid*. In this scene Alceste uses arguments similar to those employed by the hero of the ballad, to dissuade his mistress from her purpose. And Cleonice, in many instances, speaks the sentiments of the *Nut-Brown Maid*.

Unacquainted with the extent of Metastasio's literature, I cannot venture to assert the probability of his having read the ballad in the original; but he might have met with it either in a French or an Italian translation. The beautiful manner in which it has been modernized by Prior, gives it a claim to the notice of all foreigners who cultivate our language.

I shall now proceed to shew the grounds upon which I rest my proof.

When the sentence of banishment is pronounced on Alceste, Cleonice demands a private meeting with him. The scene opens with a declaration of her intention of abdicating the throne, and uniting her fate with his. On Alceste's attempting to expostulate with her, she says,

Non poss'io
Viver senza di te. Se Alceste, e'l
regno

Non vuol ch' io goda uniti
Il rigor delle stelle a me funeste,
Si lasci il regno, e non si perda Alceste.

In the English ballad the heroine expresses herself nearly in the same manner.

What is true passion, if unblest'd it
dies;

And where is Emma's joy, if Henry
flies? &c.

View me resolv'd, where e'er thou
lead'st to go,
Friend to thy pain, and partner of thy
woe.

Among the arguments employed by Alceste to shake her purpose, he urges his poverty—

Ma i sudditi ed il regno,
Che in retaggio mi diè forte tiranna,
Son pochi armenti, ed una vil capanna.

Thus the hero of the English poet:

But canst thou, tender maid, canst thou
sustain
Afflictive want, or hunger's pressing
pain?—
When with hard toil we seek our
ev'ning food,
Berries and acorns from the neighbour-
ing wood;
And find among the cliffs no other
house,
But the thin covert of some gather'd
boughs;
Wilt thou not then, &c.

In reply to the arguments of Alceste, Cleonice says,

Nel tuo povero albergo
Quella pace godrò che in regio tetto,
Lunga da te, questo mio cor non gode.
Là non avrò custode
Che, vegliando, assicuri i miei riposi;
Ma i sospetti gelosi
Alle placide notti
Non verranno a recar sonni interrotti.
Non fumeran le mense
Di rari cibi in lucid'oro accolti;
Ma i frutti ai rami tolti
Di propria man non porteranno, aspersi
D' incognito veleno,
Sconosciuta la morte in questo seno.
Andrò dal monte al prato,
Ma con Alceste a lato:
Scorrerò le foreste,
Ma sarà meco Alceste. E sempre il Sole
Quando tramonta, e l'occidente adorna
Con te mi lascerà,
Con te mi troverà quando ritorna.

Emma

Emma replies to the arguments of her lover with the same contempt of poverty, and the same ardour of love :

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determin'd to recede ?
Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
On the smooth surface of a summer's
sea, &c.

No, Henry, no; one sacred oath
has ty'd
Our loves ; one destiny our life }
shall guide ;
Nor wild, nor deep our common }
way divide.

When from the cave thou risest with
the day,
To beat the woods, and rouse the
bounding prey ;
The cave with moss and branches I'll
adorn,
And chearful sit, to wait my lord's
return.

And when thou frequent bring'st the
smitten deer ;
(For seldom, archers say, thy arrows
err)

I'll fetch quick fowl from the neigh-
bouring wood,
And strike the sparkling flint, and dress
the food :

With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll cull the furthest mead for thy repast:
The choicest herbs I to thy board will
bring,

And draw thy water from the freshest
spring :

And when at night with weary toil
oppress'd,

Soft slumbers thou enjoy'st, and whole-
some rest ;

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with
midnight pray'r

Weary the gods to keep thee in their
care ;

And joyous ask at morn's returning
ray,

If thou hast health, and I may bless
the day—

Again,

Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll
abide,

And fall, or vanquish, fighting by thy
side.

It would be easy to proceed with the parallel. But I trust that the passages which I have adduced will be sufficient to prove, that Metastasio had either read *The Nut Brown-Maid*, or that it is possible, that two poets may think alike on the same subject.

EUBANTE.

Curious Letter.

[The following Letter was found, two Months ago, in a Porter-house, and we give it to our Readers as a Curiosity.]

My Déar Mister Printur,

I ME a very plane man, I hav no Latin, and verie littel English, tho' I can tauke Irish as faste as any man in Munster, except my weis, who to be sure can tauke me des; and afterwards tauk onn till Ime tired of hearing hur. But tho' Ime not booklarn'd, yet father Tedy O'Rorke, who is a deep skollard, offien tells me, when Ime giving him a jorum of whiskey punch, that tho' Ime ignorant, yet I have a goode understanding. But if this be aule Blarny, and if I hav no undarstanding at aule, this need nat hindor me from riting abaute pollyticks, becaise this is a thing that every bodie understands. But it is time for me to be astur telling you what it is I mane. The society of United Irishmen are sartingly mity fine people; they can't but noe every thing, for they hav among um aule proffissions, atturnies, and bruers, and steymakurs, and docturs, and grand jon-tlemen, who ware formerly parliament men, and if they wer able to by burroes, wud be the seme agen; and they hav likeweys among um, preests and prospitieron ministers, and etheists, and all the othur religions in the kingdom. Now this society tells us hat the Frenshe revolushon is the most charmin, vartuous, nobel bizniffe that the world ever sawe, and that we aut to immitete it as faste as we can. But, on the other hand, there ere toppingmakers who swere shat is the most abominable, hellish worke that ever was none sence Adam was cristened, and that, if we attempt any such thing, we shall distroy all Ireland, and what is
worse

worser, destroy ourselves. Now, by the vassment, these great people bodder me so, by their palauvering on both sides, that I don't noe what to think of it, at all at all; and therefore I send you my own thaurs upon the subject.—I thinks then that tenn years is littel enuff for giving the French Revolution a fare triel. If we find in the year 1800 that it has brount to the Frenshmen, riches, and honour, and happynefs, and all that, then, in the name of the bless virgin, let us aule drawe our spedes, and flauns, and shillellies, and hav a grand bodderation of our one. But iff we see that it has maid the Frenshmen poor, and infamous, and wicked, then lett us remane snug, and pasible, and content ourselves with volunteering, and singin trezion, and rankeing rebellion, jest to sho that we are brave Irish boys, but not come the joak any farthur. In the mane time, until that hapy yeer shal come, in which we may possibly hav the plesure of cutting one anoders throats, let us be indistrous, and ern a grete dele of money, and seve more. For tho' England, to be shure, is not match for us, yet in case of a war with hur, we shood want some mony. War is like lawshute; and I know, to my grief, what a lawshute is, for I was almost ruined by ganing a cauze against a gossup of mine, that cheted me; butt the divel shal hav all my gossups, men, wimen, and childrin, befoar I go to law with one of um agen. War requiers money as bad as a lawshute: without mony our generuls, and cornits, end grany deers wood'nt fire; without mony our preefts wood'nt prey us out of purgaturry, when we were kilt; nay, our drummers wood no moar rattle their sticks without mony than Counsillor O'Currin, or Counsillor O'Driscoll wood rattle their tongues without their hire. When we have got mony, then will be the time to invaid Englonnd, take Lonnon, bring it hoam with us, and build it in Belfast. My deer countrymen, every one of you noes parsitly, that you are a wize nashon; herfoar, my sweet duils, take a fool's advice, and be quiet.

I am, deer printur, your sarvent, to command till death,

PATRICK O'FLEHERTY.

Ballybooby, near Tipperary,

Ogus the first, 1792.

In the public library at *Cassell*, there were a few years since (and probably are there still) a few MSS. relative to *Irish* affairs.—Any gentleman in that neighbourhood, who will be so kind as to favour the Editor with a particular account of their contents, will much oblige him, and perhaps the information will be of some public utility.

NO 4430. Clarendon's short view of Ireland, from 1640 to 1652. 4to. Q 12. Quære in what does this differ from *Clarendon's Irish Rebellion*, or *Vindication of the Duke of Ormond*, printed in 8vo. 1720? what is the first and last sentence in the volume? &c.

5003. *Clanrickardes* (Earl of) letters in MSS. 2 vols. Folio. S. 4. Quære are these originals? how many letters? are they the *same*, or *all* that were published by the late Earl in 1757, or did he ever send to consult them? &c.

4729. An Irish MS. Folio. R. 9. Quære its title, and date, if any; No. of pages, and the author's name? &c.

4994. *Instruments of Monasteries, Abbays, &c.* 2 vols. Folio. S. 4. Quære are they *Charters, Bulls, Patents*? &c. and what particular *Abbeys, &c.* do they appertain to? are there any seals appendant? &c. &c.

H—v.

Remarks on the Book of Revelations.

THERE is a strange perverseness in human nature, which makes us look for difficulties and mysteries in the plainest things; nor was this observation ever more fully verified than by the writers on the Revelations. Protestant authors have discovered in this book the rise and downfall of popery, and Roman Catholics, as *Pastorini*, have traced in it the history of their church, and its persecution and desilement by heretics, Lutherans, and a long list of sectaries. No two commentators agree in their explanation of the text, a circumstance of itself sufficient to restrain the pruriency of

of fancy; and the licentiousness of conjecture. "They all attributed, says Moheim speaking of the Theologists of the second century, a double sense to the words, one obvious and literal, the other hidden and mysterious. The former they treated with the utmost neglect, and turned the whole force of their application and genius to unfold the latter, or in other words they were more studious to darken the holy scriptures with their idle fictions, than to investigate their true and natural sense."

From such gloomy speculative divines arose the wild doctrines of Millenium, and the new Jerusalem.

Taking the Revelations, as far as plain common sense can judge of them; they seem to be the composition of a most zealous christian Jew, who, in every line, inculcates a firm belief in the divinity of Christ; it was this made them so acceptable to the early professors of christianity, and hence Epiphanius styles those who rejected them—Alogi, or disbelievers in the Logos.

The first chapter clearly intimates that the book was addressed to the seven Asiatic churches; who, being planted by the apostles, were, or ought to have been, the watchful guardians and sacred depositaries of the true faith. Of Ephesus, the writer says, it had fallen into errors; but does not state what they were; however he commends it for rejecting the opinion of the Nicolaitans. These, according to Ittigius, entertained improper notions of God and Christ, and were lax in their morals. The second church of Smyrna had works, tribulation and poverty, but was rich in spiritual graces. Some of its members pretended to be Jews, but were not, this he calls blasphemy, or calumny. Here and in other places the writer discovers himself to be a Jew, and betrays a jealousy that the Gentiles should participate in the advantages of the gospel.

This will appear still clearer from what he says of the church of Pergamos. "I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where satan's seat is; and thou holdest fast my name, and hast not denied my faith, even in those days

wherein Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you, where satan dwelleth. But I have a few things against thee, because thou hast them that hold the doctrine of Balaam, who taught Balac to cast a stumbling block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit fornication. So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate." By satan's seat and satan's synagogue are meant those Jews who obstinately rejected Christ. The early christians who wished to win converts to the faith, like the modern missionaries in China, permitted those whom they received into the Church to practise their old superstition, and eat part of their sacrifices; and in times of danger to abjure Christ. The Jews, above any other nation, abhorred idols and the offerings made to them, and hence the severe terms in which our author mentions those semi-christians.

The fourth church of Thyatira he praises for good works, but some of them ate the sacrifices of Idols.

The fifth church of Sardis had not perfect works; there were few there who were not defiled.

The sixth church of Philadelphia he speaks well of, they had kept the faith and not denied Christ. But there were men there who pretended they were Jews to avoid persecution, and yet were nominal christians, still retaining their old corruptions.

The seventh church of Laodicea was neither hot or cold; it wanted that zeal and firmness which defied, even courted, the severest trials in asserting christianity. All this is plain and intelligible. The writer's next business was to exhibit the divinity of Christ, his powers, his appearance as the great Judge of the world, the punishment of his enemies, and christianity in the most striking and forceable manner. He was to raise emotions of grandeur and sublimity in the minds of his readers, this he does by a judicious selection of objects admirably calculated for this purpose, and all of them to be found in the various books which compose the Old Testament. He adopted the

the eastern style of writing; full of symbols, ænigmas, visions, prophecies, and highly figurative expressions. He opens the portals of heaven; and discloses the Almighty and the Redeemer seated on thrones, surrounded by a celestial host: the rest of the book is little inferior to this exordium. We may easily imagine the excesses a man ravished beyond the bounds of reason, and indulging a most licentious fancy, must commit. All the orientals are guilty of similar errors. To deduce prophecies, mysteries and strange doctrines from the ravings of a visionary may be expected from weak intellects, or from artful designing men. I acquit the author of the Revelations of any improper intention, he had certainly nothing in view but to establish the divinity of Christ, to encourage christians in persecutions, and to condemn the heretical innovations, which, according to Eusebius in his account of Polycarp, had early crept into the christian church at Rome. His predicting the overthrow of that church, shows he writ after the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople. Many of his obscurities seem to be particular opinions, as the Millenium, entertained by private societies of christians. I can trespass no longer on the present publication, devoted to curious and interesting subjects: these hints may hereafter be expanded, when they will be supported by numerous, and, I hope, convincing authorities.

D.

Observations on the Statutes.

(Continued from Page 23.)

7 Hen. VI. A. D. 1429.

AN ACT for the addition of jurors, by which is meant, that all indictments must set forth the christian and surname, the state and rank, mystery, town and place of the offender: the time and place of the commission of the crime, &c. which was agreeable to the English act, 1 Henry V. This excellent law operated equally in favour of the criminal, as well as of public justice.

18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440.

An act against the extortion of purveyors and harbingers. It states that great extortions and oppressions were practised by purveyors, harbingers and aveners; who are now abolished, and the chief governors are to agree and pay for such goods as are taken by their achatours; all the statutes in England on this head to be of force in Ireland.

Purveyance was the source of great oppression, and was provided against by the great charter, and by the statutes of purveyance; in the reign of Edward III. The name of purveyor became so odious that it was changed into that of achatour, or acheteur, purchaser. The harbinger, says Blunt, was an officer in the prince's court, who provided lodging for noblemen; but from Fitzherbert and Lord Coke, the herberger, for that is the name, seems to have been employed in procuring accommodations for their lords when journeying. The aveners business was to collect oats for their houses.

Chap. II. This second chapter is an act, that such as put themselves into comrick, or that do take any to comrick, shall be traitors, and the comrick treason.

Many of the English lords not only granted protections to their own immediate ténantry, but also gave coimbreacht or safeguard to others, by which thieves, robbers, and rebels were greatly multiplied. Spencer has fallen into some errors in speaking of comrick, from not knowing it was an Irish word. "When any fleeth, says he, under the succour and protection of any against an enemy, he cryeth unto him comericke, that is in the British, help, for the Brittain is called in his own language, comeroy." If he would make comericke Welsh, as he intends the word should be gomeraeg; and comeroy, gomro or gomero; the meaning according to him would be, that a Gomro or Briton, flying to another Briton for protection, cries Gomeraeg; which is not help but the British tongue, intimating that the speaker who seeks safety is a Briton. This interpretation of our celebrated poet is far-fetched, and indeed

indeed not relevant. The first invaders of Ireland under Fitz Stephen, the Geraldines and Strongbow, were undoubtedly Welsh, but comericck is an Irish word, and at this time used technically.

Chap. III. An act that no lord nor other, shall charge the king's subjects with horses, horsemen or footmen, without their good wills: the offender a traitor, &c.

The lords and captains of countries quartered on their tenants, their miserable soldiers, known by the names of hobblers, kerns or hooded men. The first were so denominated from the Belgic Hobbelen, to skip or dance, from the short quick step of their light horses. Casaubon's etymology is ridiculous, De Ling. Anglic. vet. pag. 292. The Irish mantle, as described by Spenser, was a large loose cloak with a hood, "it was very convenient, says he, for a rebel, a thief or a robber; when they have done their errand they can pass through a town or company, being *close-hooded* over their heads." To the same purpose Baron Finglas; "that no Englishman in the land wear overslip coat and *hood*, on pain of an hundred shillings, to be levied at the next assizes."

Chap. IV. An act that no protection (quia profecturus) shall be granted before that the party make oath the cause containeth truth.

One of the principal and most usual evils was, being in *servitio regis*: this defeated the efficacy of a summons, and superceded the necessity of an attorney's appearance, and stopped the course of justice. This *essoin* of *de servitio regis* afterwards was changed into a writ of protection, the consequence of which was as fatal as the former, "for, as our act recites, divers protections are granted to persons where they are not retained with king into England, nor elsewhere, but to delay the king's liege-people from their actions: it is agreed that from henceforward no protection shall be sealed before the party make oath in the chancery that the cause within the protection comprized, containeth the truth." There are other remedies pointed out, which

evinced the attention of government to justice, and the ease of the subject.

25 Henry VI. A. D. 1448.

Chap. I. An act that king's officers may travel by sea from one place to another within the land of Ireland.

There are many ordinances in Prynne in the reign of Edward III, which forbid the nobility and public ministers from leaving Ireland without obtaining licence for that purpose; "hence, says our act, there is doubt and diversity of opinion, whether if any ministers or officers of the king did pass by the coasts of the sea from the parts of Dyvelin (Dublin) Drogheda, Molagh-bide or Dalkey, or elsewhere to Wexford, Waterford, Cork or other places by the whole sea-coast within the land of Ireland, that their offices were void, as if they had passed into England." It is here determined that they may go coast-wise without loss of offices.

Chap. II. An act that the king's subjects or officers in Ireland may be absent by the commandment of the king, the governor, or the council, without seizure of their lands, rents, benefices, or offices, &c.

The absentees of Ireland have in every age been its greatest enemies. An ordinance of the 42 Edward III. states that by their dereliction the country was spoiled: that "pluseurs seigneuries et terres illoques par noz ditz progeintours furent donez & grantez a divers seigneurs et autres personnes noz-foialt Dengleterre, qui leur guerdons avoient par leur continuele demoeure sur leur dites seigneuries pureit sauvement estre defenduz a touz jours: et coment de long temps ont pris les issues et profitz sans defens ou garde covenable y mettre, si que par leur defaute et noun chaler sont les ditz mals avenez en perdition de la dite terre, &c." This was A. D. 1368, let any at this day examine the drainage from this isle by absentees, he will wonder that it is not—*avenuz en perdition*—to use the words of king Edward. Some remedy should certainly be applied to this evil.

Chap. III. An act that none shall

take custom but within cities, boroughs, or merchant-towns, where there is authority to take customs.

By this act it appears, that some persons enforced the payment of custom from merchants passing the king's highway with their goods; this was a remnant of the old prisage noticed in the beginning of these papers, which was in a great measure abolished upon the incorporation of towns, which are here called merchant-towns. The curious reader will be glad to see an account of these towns, antecedent to the date of this act: many of them are gone perfectly to decay, and some there are, whose situations are scarcely known.

Tralee,	Galway,
Buttevant,	Down,
Waterford,	Ardee,
Thomastown,	Athy,
Kilmallock,	Ballyganeran,
Kilkenny,	Limerick,
Rosport,	Clonmell,
Fethard,	Kilmallock,
Youghill,	Kingsale,
Carlingford,	Dundalk,
Catherclenlishe,	Rosbercon,
Tylagh or Tallagh,	Foure,
Imely,	Ierpoint,
Drogheda,	Naas,
Trim,	Wexford.
Colis,	

This list is taken from the records in Birmingham tower.

Chap. IV. An act that he that will be taken for an Englishman shall not use a beard upon his upper lip alone, the offender shall be taken for an Irish enemy.

The English marchers had conformed to the dress of the Irish on the borders of the Pale, by which they had easier access to it, being not distinguishable from the latter. The Irish wore mustaches, and so did the degenerate English, the latter are here ordered to shave their upper lip at least once every fortnight. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the ancient dress of the Irish, as this curious subject is copiously handled in the Rev. Mr. Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*,

lately published. I have only to observe, that this act was repealed 11 Car. 1. cap. 6.

Chap. V. An act that if any Irish enemy be received to the king's allegiance, shall after be found to rob, spoil or destroy the liege people, it shall be lawful to every liege-man to do with him and his goods as to a man that never was become liege.

This requires no comment. The Irish were too uncivilized to be restrained by the ties of allegiance, or to desert their own municipal laws, which encouraged every kind of excess. This act was repealed by the 11 Car. 1. cap. 6.

Chap. VI. An act against clipped money, O'Reilly's money, and other unlawful money; and against gilt bridles, peytrels, and other gilt harness.

Mr. Simon, in his treatise on Irish coins, gives a good account of their variety, weight and fineness at this time, and to him we must refer. About 1216, pope Innocent the third forbid ecclesiastics—"pannis rubeis aut viridibus, neque non manicis aut sotularibus consutiis, franis, sellis, pectoralibus, calcaribus deauratis, aut aliam superfluitatem gerentibus non utantur." In a council held about two years before, we find there were in use, "fræna phalerata, & inargentata, et inaurata, atque in pectoralibus campanulas infixas mrgnum emittantes sonum ad gloriam earum & decorem." This profusion of gold and silver which adorned equestrian harness, created a scarcity of gold and silver coin, which was melted to supply the demand for this luxury, and occasioned this present sumptuary law. The 9 Edward III, and 5 Richard II. prohibit money to be molten in vessels, or any thing else, the vice was become general, and required restraint. "Knights and prelates of holy church," are excepted in our act: the latter were certainly the most reprehensible, and received deserved castigation from popes and councils. This was also repealed by the fore-mentioned act of Charles I.

Chap. VII. An act that the sons of labourers and travellers of the ground, as ploughmen and such other, shall use the same

same labours and travails that their fathers and parents have done.

In the 15 Richard II, the barons petitioned the king, that no villein should send his son to school. This may be said to proceed from an excess of feudal and baronial pride, which established distinctions injurious to the rights of man and of nature. Others have imagined these distinctions of rank are coeval with our existence, and adduce in proof the various casts among the most antient people in the world, the Hindoos. Indeed distinctions are found among every body of men, whether civilized or not, and may be ascertained by the history of the old and new world. Modern philosophy may declaim in a strain of petulance against this fact, but whatever tends to the regularity and good order of society must be of divine origin. Our act informs us, that day-labourers and tillers of the ground deserted their employment and commenced kerns, waiters, idlemen and evil-doers; that is, they wanted to become gentlemen, to live idly and dissolutely, which could not be done without great injury to the subject, and to remedy this injury this statute was enacted. Spencer, alluding to this act, would appoint to every one not able to live on his freehold, a certain trade, which he should be bound to follow. He divides trades into three kinds, manual, intellectual and mixed: the first requires bodily labour; the second is the exercise of wit and reason; and the last is compounded of the two former, as that of a merchant, buying and selling, in old English named chafferie, or rather kafferie, from the Anglo-Saxon *ceaf*, *merces bona*. Without all these three he adds, no commonwealth can almost consist, or at the least be perfect. He would have a statute ordaining the sons of lords, gentlemen, and such others as are able to bring them up in learning, should be sent first to a parish school, and then to a barony school, to be instructed in grammar and the principles of science. As to husbandmen he would enforce the present act, "which, says he, God wot is very slenderly executed."

18 Henry VI. A.D. 1440.

Chap. I. An act that no marcher or other man shall keep more horsemen or footmen than they shall answer for, and maintain upon their own charges and tenants, and for presenting the names of their men, and that none shall take coynee, cuddies or night suppers, nor take pledges.

We have here a disagreeable picture of the wretched state of Ireland, the weakness of its government, and the oppression practised. The marchers, who should have protected the borders of the Pale, leagued with the Irish, suffered them to make irruptions, and joined with them in pillage. From the poor landholders they extorted coinnee, which were muster dinners, when the captain assembled his men. Spencer is right in making the word Irish. "It is a common use, says he, among the landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants: for all their tenants being tenants at will, they take of them what victuals they list. For of victuals they were wont to make small reckoning; neither in this was the tenant wronged, for it was an ordinary and known custom, and his lord commonly used so to covenant with him, which, if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart." Spencer farther remarks, that landlords, whose principal support was these coinnees, cuddies, bonnaught, &c. were by statute deprived of them, which was some degree of injustice, as the tenants accustomed to them could not easily be brought to pay a regular rent. The complaint might be just, but the cause was irremediable; for where there was neither agriculture, manufactures or commerce, money, the only substitute for these exertions, was not to be had.

Chap. II. An act to oblige the accuser to find surety in case of being defeated.—(*To be Continued.*)

On the Progress of Infidelity.

IT was with much surprize and horror that I lately read in the public papers, the following advertisement:

"To the People of Ireland."

"At a time when liberty and universal toleration begin to expand themselves all over Europe, when bigotry and superstition are no more, I have presumed to put to the press the most celebrated of all that great philosopher's works, Mons. De Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary."

Though I well know no nation was perfectly free from the contagion of infidelity, yet I did not, nor can I now think the inhabitants of this happy isle are so far contaminated by this spreading and pestilent infection, as to encourage publications which must poison the true sources of their spiritual and temporal felicity.

Liberty and toleration, bigotry and superstition are the novel and delusive terms of modern philosophers: to define the limits of each, requires the clearest head and most improved understanding; infidel writers never attempt this difficult task, it is abundantly sufficient for their sinister purposes to give some trifling popular descriptions of each, calculated to encourage licentiousness in thinking and acting, and to supply arguments subversive of religion and civil society. These are the grand objects aimed at by Voltaire and his infidel countrymen.

I profess myself a zealous and warm advocate for liberty and toleration: even these, great blessings as they are, become dreadful scourges of the human race, when not restrained within rational and proper bounds: in like manner religion permitted to run wild, degenerates into bigotry and superstition. The most wholesome aliments, if not temperately used, will destroy the human frame equally with noxious medicaments. The advantages of the British Constitution, in a political and religious view, have too frequently been insisted on to need repetition here. I challenge the greatest of our modern philosophers to show from the history of mankind, any democracy, aristocracy or monarchy which gave and insured such permanent happiness to subjects. Has learning or ingenuity to this very hour been able to invent or arrange

a system of government free from errors? The accumulated wisdom of ages are but empty sounds when applied to the immortalizing human constructions. Where is the state or kingdom on the face of the globe that now exists and flourishes in virtue of such wisdom? The laboured republic of Plato, nor the whimsical notions of Sir Thomas More or Harrington, nor the primary, electoral or national assemblies and conventions in France, ever can or will give stability to abstract ideas of polity. Practical government is a very different thing from theoretical. An old constitution may be amended, but to form a new one requires a pre-excision of human passions and prejudices; an attempt wild and chimerical, involving the certain destruction of any people.

It is a very true observation of an admired writer, that there is an ultimate point of depression as well as of exaltation, from which mortal affairs take an opposite direction. The Athenians had attained high reputation in letters and arms; dissatisfied with the theological notions of their ancestors, whom they ridiculed as dotards, they speculated so far on the nature of their gods, that Epicurus at last asserted they were corporeal, immortal, leading a life of perfect inaction and tranquillity and totally regardless of human affairs. "Epicurus, says Cicero, ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem, cum diimmortalibus & opem & gratiam sustulit." This elegant and polished people had reached the dangerous summit, their decline was as rapid as their corruptions were great, and this new philosopher beheld his countrymen abject slaves of the Macedonian power.

The same impiety prevailed among the Romans, when masters of the world. Witness that beautiful Ode of Horace:

Parcus Deorum cultor & infrequens
Infanientis dum sapientiae
Consultus erro.

In another place:

Me pinguem & nitidum bene curata
cute vifes,
Cum ridere voles Epicuri de grege
porcum.

I could instance fimilar indifference to and contempt for religion in other writers of the Auguftan age, and continue the detail through every country, where they have invariably prognosticated its downfall.

These few hints, all this publication permits, will fuggest to the virtuous mind many ferious and useful reflections. It will perceive that it is with kingdoms as with individuals; when the latter advance in wealth and civility, reason not religion dictates their conduct. The gentle fuggestions of the latter are soon loft in the noisy turbulence of the former: new and palliating names are invented for the moft atrocious crimes: the dissolution of fociety is called liberty, permission of horrible impiety is liberality and toleration. When things once change their names, there is an end of all order and all virtue. Where reason fits as judge the paffions are never condemned. The progress of infidelity begins by first corrupting the principles of individuals, and then of communities, and then the nation is ripe for innovation and destruction.

Let therefore the teachers of every christian congregation difcourage the propagation of peftilent books, enforce the obligations of religion and morality, and unite with good men in imploring a continuance of the divine favour, which has fignally advanced this ifland from poverty and barbarifm, to opulence and a high degree of civility.

E.

B O O K S.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS I am by profefion a bookfeller, and confequently a Man of Letters, and wifh to lead rather than follow in my profefion; while the reft of my Brethren have been reading only the labels

on the backs of their volumes, I have been carefully perufing the title pages, and infcriptions to the prints, and examining the advertisements; forry am I to fee the prefent age fo miferably defective in the art of writing them. In the days of long fermons and fhort hair, of great books and narrow margins, when a Pamphlet contained as much reading as a thick Quarto does now, title pages informed us what a book contained. For example,—the man who writes a volume on Chafity, calls his work, *Hooks and Eyes for Believer's Breeches*; another, who profefeth a wifh to exalt human nature, baptifeth his painful labours, *High heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holinefs*: another, Crumbs of Comfort, for the Chickens of the Covenant. A fourth, *A Shove over the Stile of Grace*, to the Christian who is heavy behind; and one worthy, who I find was a trooper in Oliver's army, calls his fermon on ftanding faft in the faith, *Heaven Ravifhed*. A pious Quaker, whose outward Man, the Powers which were, thought proper to imprifon, publifhes, *A Sigh of forrow for the Sinners of Zion*, breathed out of a hole in the wall, of an earthen vefel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fifher. How different the meek fpirit which marks this good body's infpiration, from the following:—Another Shot aimed at the Devil's Head-Quarters, through the Tube of a Cannon of the Covenant; motto, "Open thou our mouths, O Lord, and our lips fhall fpeak forth thy praife."—*Dagon Down, or Goliath Slain*, a Stone caft from the fting of David, little in ftature, but exalted on the Stilts of Faith.—The trumpet founds alarm! Awake, Men of Gilead.—Fire and Faggot for Unbelievers, containing more fcorching Brands for the Sinners of the Tymes. These, Sir, are thoughts that blaze and words that burn. How pithy, pleafant, and profitable are the following:—"Fuller once more Fullerized, or that lump of Fuller's earth pounded in a mortar."—"Pappe cut with a Hatchet, or a Fig for my Godfon."—"The Old Lady in her Tantrums, or Mother Oxford."—"The Beaux of the Stage toft in a Blanket,

Blanket, or a Third Blaste of Retreate from Plaies and Theatres."—"Emblems which Men may read without Spectacles."—"The Life, Calling, and Visions of Arise Evans, and a tongue Combat in a Gravefend Boat."

How different is the language of our present race of book-makers; our novels are histories, and our histories are novels: I except those delightful amusements of our holiday fry, Tom Thumb, and the eventful history of Jack the Giant-killer. But when poets and divines write voyages and travels, sea captains and black women write sermons and poems, and Clergymen brew entire butts, and brewers write plays, is it to be wondered, that our drama degenerates and our porter loses its strength? that our tragedies make us laugh, and our comedies make us cry; that our title pages are ambiguous; our inscriptions equivocal, and our advertisements nonsense? To instance them would be endless—but what think you of proposals for printing a catalogue of all those Kings and Princes, who did not wish to make the people slaves, and all those Ministers who preferred their country's interest to their own? Though subscribers are taken in, no part of this catalogue is printed except the title page. Think of a reverend divine, who preached before the Drowning Society, selecting the following text. Trouble not yourself about him, the man is not dead. Think of a Commentary on the New Testament, with striking likenesses of Mary Magdalen, St. Matthew and St. John, taken from the life by the most eminent painters of Great Britain; and of the portraits we daily see of Judges and Old Women, Admirals and Sea Calves, Players and Dancing Dogs, which the Artists modestly tell you are designed from Nature.

To correct those absurdities, I propose soliciting the sanction of the public to the establishment of a word shop, where Ladies or Gentlemen only need speak their virtuous wishes, and they shall be accommodated with titles for their books, inscriptions for their signs, and mottoes for their prints.

N. B. Nothing but what is strictly modest will be attended to, and when the plan is fully digested, the advertisement shall appear in your publication. If you think it worthy a corner, you shall hear again from

Your's &c.

CURL JUNIOR.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

The inclosed Original Letter from LENTHALL Speaker of the Long Parliament, being deemed a curiosity, you have my consent to publish it, and I shall leave it with you for a Month after publication to shew to the Curious.—

Your's H. Y.

"To James Challoner, Esq.
"Governor of the Isle
"of Man
"from the Parliament

Wm. Lenthall

"Hast Hast Speaker
"Post Hast

"Sr.

THE Parlyament of the Comonwealth, being by "Gods blessing "now again restored to the freedom and "right of sitting where they were interrupted the 20th of April in the year "1653, hath comanded mee to require "your personal attendance forthwith for "the carrying on the great work expected from them in the settling and "securing the peace and freedom of this "Commonwealth, according to your "duty in that behalfe.

"Your Loving Friend

"Wm. Lenthall speaker

"Westminster May
7th 1659.

SCALE OF GENIUS IN MDCCXCII.

Sixteen the Highest Perfection.

	Language—	Novelty—	Wit—	Humour—	Learning—	Strength—	Expression—
Sheridan, . . .	12	15	16	16	14	11	16
Burke, . . .	15	0	0	0	16	16	15
Jerningham, . . .	10	11	2	0	14	11	9
Merry, . . .	15	14	0	0	11	12	16
Cumberland, . . .	14	11	9	9	16	16	12
Pratt, . . .	14	14	0	0	15	14	16
St. John, . . .	12	0	0	0	14	10	0
Holcroft, . . .	10	10	1	2	12	1	2
Burgoyne, . . .	11	12	11	11	15	10	16
Murphy, . . .	10	11	10	3	15	15	15
Gibbon, . . .	16	1	1	1	16	16	15
Mason, . . .	16	11	1	1	16	14	11
Tickle, . . .	11	10	16	10	15	11	9
Capt. James, . . .	8	0	0	0	5	4	2
Dr. Aikin, . . .	15	11	0	0	16	14	13
Paine, . . .	11	11	0	0	14	16	16

SHAPE of the DAGGER that was found upon ANKERSTROOM, with which he intended to have stabbed the KING of SWEDEN, had the Pistol missed fire.---From a Drawing in Possession of the Right Honourable the Countess of Moira.



Remarks on some Passages in the Agamemnon of Æschylus.

CASSANDRA, the daughter of Priam, being brought, with other captives, to Argos, by Agamemnon, after the siege of Troy, appears sitting in a chariot before the Queen, Clytemnestra, who thus addresses her :

CLYTEMNESTRA.

Thou too, Cassandra, enter, since high Jove,
Gracious to thee, hath plac'd thee in this house ;
With many slaves to share the common rites,
And deck the altar of the fav'ring God.
Come from that chariot, and let temp'rance rule
Thy lofty spirit : e'en Alcmena's son,
Sold as a slave, submitted to the yoke
Perforce : and if necessity's hard hand
Hath sunk thee to this fortune, our high rank,
With greatness long acquainted, knows to use
Its power with greatness : the low-born wretch,
Who, from his mean degree, rises at once
To unexpected riches, treats his slaves
With barb'rous and unbounded insolence :
From us thou wilt receive a juster treatment.

CHORUS.

These are plain truths : since in the toils of fate
Thou art inclos'd, submit, if thou canst brook
Submission : haply I advise in vain.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

If that her language, like the twitt'ring swallow,
Be not all barb'rous and unknown, my words
Within shall with persuasion move her mind.

Feb. 1793.

CHORUS.

She speaks what best beseems thy present state.

Follow, submit, and leave that lofty car.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

I have not leisure here before the gates
T' attend on her, for at the inmost altar,
Blazing with sacred fires, the victim stands

Devoted to the Gods for his return
So much beyond our hopes : if to comply
Thou form thy mind, delay not ; if thy tongue

Knows not to sound our language, let thy signs

Supply the place of words, speak with thy hand.

CHORUS.

Of foreign birth, she understands us not ;

But as new-taken struggles in the net.

This translation by Franklin conveys the sense of the original, though it is far from being correct. The foregoing passages have been adduced as proofs, that the language of Greece and of Troy was different, and many arguments are urged, from the authority of this ancient Poet, by a ^a late ingenious writer on this subject. He must have known, that so curious a topic required much deeper research, and more minute investigation, than appears in what he has advanced ; nor have I any doubt of his ability to do justice to it, did he not prefer a light fashionable essay, to the heavy pedantry of a laboured dissertation : which, however, is best calculated for eclairsissement and certainty, the reader must determine.

Neither Clytemnestra or the chorus positively assert Cassandra's ignorance of

N O T E.

^a Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ii. p. 55.

Q

Greek,

Greek, or her inability to speak it: all their expressions are ^b hypohetic. "If that her language, like the twittering swallow, be not all barbarous." "If thy tongue knows not to sound our language." "She seems to want an interpreter." This single remark is sufficient to subvert our author's reasoning; or, at least, to evince on what narrow and insecure ground it rests. Besides, what a glaring impropriety would it not have been for the Queen to make a long address to a person who did not understand what was spoken; or desire her to make signs with her hand, if she could not express herself intelligibly. So that, from every circumstance, the presumption is, Cassandra's silence first suggested doubts of her ability to speak Greek; persevering in which silence after the condescending behaviour of the Queen, the chorus observes, that she seemed to want an interpreter, for her conduct was ^c brutish, being that of a beast just caught in toils. When Cassandra after pours out a rapid torrent of elegant Greek, the chorus wonders that she, who was educated ^d "beyond the Hellespont," in a city whose speech was a confused jargon, could so express herself as if her residence had been constantly in Greece; the poet pays a polite compliment to the Athenians, by making her say that Apollo inspired her. However, the Greek word that imports a ^e confused jargon, by no means includes the idea of a different and distinct language, though some countenance is given to it by ^f two lexicographers. The Queen compares her speech to the noisy twittering of swallows; a simile ^g common among the antients, to express the chattering of rude unpolished men.

N O T E S.

^b ΑΛΛ' ἔπερ—Εἰ δ' ἀζυντημῶν ὡσα—Ἐρμη-
νως εἰσικεν.

^c ὅπως ὡς νεαιτερος.

^d Ποντὲ περαν.

^e Ἀλλοθροος.

^f Hesychius and Suidas explain ἄλλο-
θροος by ἄλλοφωνος.

^g See Hesych in χελιδυσι, and Suid.
in χελιδωνων μυστια.

Many mistakes have arisen from not attending to the original meaning of the term barbarian: the best account of it is in Selden's learned notes on the ^b Oxford marbles. When Iphitus restored the Olympic games, 884 years before Christ, it was determined that none should assemble or contend in them that was not a Greek. About 400 years after this æra, Alexander the Great appeared at these games as a competitor, and was refused admission into the lists; because, as was alleged, they were not designed for ⁱ Barbarians, but Grecians: this objection was removed on his proving himself an ^k Argive: for Caranus, who founded the Macedonian kingdom, was an Argive, and the sixteenth in descent from ^l Hercules. Now though this fact was known to all Greece, and also that the natives spoke Greek, yet, not being properly within the limits of Greece, its natives were insultingly called barbarians. Thucydides assures us, the name ^m barbarian, as contradistinguished from Grecian, was not heard of in the age of Homer, and that the Hellenes were confined to Phthiotis, in Thessaly. So that no valid argument can be built on the epithet barbarian, as denoting a person speaking a strange language, without the addition of more convincing reasons; and that in the present case no such reasons did exist, the following considerations will evince.

In the last century, ⁿ Bochart examined the question of the arrival of Æneas and his Trojans in Italy, and decided it in the negative. It was the want of Phrygian words in the Latins

N O T E S.

^b Marmor. Oxon. Edit. Prideaux.
pag. 133.

ⁱ Οὐ βαρβαρων αγωνισειν εἶναι τοὺς ἀγῶνας,
ἀλλὰ Ἑλλήνων. Herodot. Terpsichor.
c. 22.

^k Ἀπεδείξε ὡς οἷη Ἀργεῖος, ἐκείνη τε εἶναι
Ἑλλήν. Herodot. supra.

^l Euseb. Chron. Theocrit. Idyl. 17.

^m Οὐ μὴν ὑδὲ βαρβαροῖς εἰρηκεῖ, &c.
Lib. 1.

ⁿ Oper. Tom. 2. p. 1074. Edit. Leusden.

tongue that determined him to this side. According then to his hypothesis, the Trojans were the same people as the Phrygians, and spoke the same language. Taking this for granted, which ought to have been proved, his argument is erroneous; nor has all his erudition been able to render even probable the point he wished to establish. The extent of Phrygia, from the imperfection of antient geography, and the loss of antient records, cannot easily be ascertained. In Strabo's age its limits could not be defined.

° *Χαρις τε Μουσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὀρίσματα,
Το δὲ διορίζειν χαλεπὸν.*

After its capture, Troy was possessed by Phrygians, and other neighbouring nations, and then the distinction of Phrygia Major and Minor^p commenced. This country was^q distant from Troy; and, many centuries before Strabo's age, the Phrygian tribes encamped on the banks of the Sangarius, a river which rises in the village Sangia.

† *Εὐθα ἰδὼν πλείους Φρυγίας, ἀνέρας αἰολο-
πώλης,
Οἱ ῥα τότε ἐστρατεύοντο παρ' οὐχθῆς Σαγγαρίου.*

And in the second Iliad Homer expressly says, the Phrygians were remote from Troy.

*Φορκυς δ' αὖ Φρυγίας ἦγε, καὶ Ἀσκανίος
θεοειδής;
Τηλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης, μεμασάν δ' ὕμνῳ
μαχεσθῆαι.*

The Phrygians were some of the antient numerous tribes, who, like the^c

N O T E S.

° Strab. lib. 12.

^p Strab. supra.

^q *Ἀπὼτερω δὲ τῆς Τροίης τὸ Φρυγιῶν.* Strab. sup. That is farther than Mysia.

^r Homer. Iliad. 3. v. 185.

^s The lake Askanius was 250 miles from Tróy. See D'Anville.

^t *Cæsar. lib. 5. et alibi. Tacit. de morib. Germ. passim.*

Germans, wandered about, occasionally fixing their residence near some river or wood. A nation of soldiers, they either hired themselves out for war, or were perpetually engaged in repelling attacks or assailing others. Such is the picture^u Strabo gives of the Phrygians.

As from the situation of Phrygia, Troy could make no part of it, so the language of each country was different. When Venus addresses Anchises, the Trojan, she informs him she was the daughter of Otreus, King of Phrygia, if perchance, adds she, you have ever heard of him—^v *εἶπε ἀκχῆς.*—Could she entertain any doubt on this head if Troy was part of Phrygia, or under its dominion? She likewise tells him, that being nursed by a Trojan female, she acquired both the language of Phrygia and Troy.

^w *Γλῶσσαν δ' ὑμετέρην καὶ ἡμετέρην σαφὰ
οἶδα,
Τρώας ἴαρ μεγαρῶ με τροφὸς τρέφειν.*

Here is direct evidence that the speech of Troy and Phrygia was different, and that it was in Greek the Goddesses addressed Anchises. If to the foregoing proofs we add the fabulous genealogy of Priam, which deduces him from Laomedon, Ilus, Tros, Erichthonius, and Dardanus, the son of Jupiter and Electra, the Trojan King was of celestial origin, and consequently of Grecian descent.

At what time, it may now be asked, did the Greeks settle in the Troade? Strabo, as he was best able, so he has given the most satisfactory answer in the beginning of his 13th book. He there tells us, that the maritime coast of Asia Minor, particularly that part of it from the river Æsepus to the river Caicus, which comprehended the boundaries of antient Troy, was early possessed by Æo-

N O T E S.

^u Supra. The passage is curious, and may be compared with Newton's Chronology, p. 175.

^v Homer. hymn. in Vener. and Bochart's collection of Phrygian words, loc. sup. cit.

^w Homer. hym. supra.

lian colonies; but that time introduced many ^x changes into that country, by the settlement of Thracians, Phrygians, and Mysians in it. All these spoke Greek, but it was corrupted by foreign words, and foreign pronunciation. Homer mentions the Carians as speaking barbarously; that is, as ^y Strabo interprets it, having a vicious enunciation and strange dialect: for that is the idea of barbarism, as delivered by this excellent geographer and Diogenes ^z Laertius. In this respect, the inhabitants of ^a Ilium were also barbarians. For whether, with Homer, we make Hecuba, the mother of Cassandra, the daughter of Dymas; or, with Euripides, of Cisseus, King of Thrace, we shall not wonder at Cassandra's pronunciation and language, educated under such a mother, having a foreign tincture; and this alone is what can be fairly inferred from the passages of Æschylus; not that she was ignorant of Greek. This matter might be rendered still plainer by a minute examination of the difference between the Doric dialect spoken at Argos, and the Æolic at ^b Troy, but as this is already done by an admirable ^c scholar, I beg leave to refer to him.

The excellent author of the Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, says, the language spoken in Troy was a mixture of the Thracian, Aramean, and Greek; and that it was possible the people might understand each other. But the Sigeon ^d Inscription is a proof, that

N O T E S.

^x Ηκολυθησαν μεταβολαι παντοις. Strab. sup.

^y Lib. 14. Where are many observations on the barbarisms of these people, but no where intimating that they did not speak Greek.

^z Lib. 7. And Cicero:—Barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiosè effertur. Ad Herenn. lib. 4.

^a This we learn from a passage in Hesychius, voce βαρβαροφωνοι; where he joins the Καρις and Ηλειοι: for the latter, Scaliger judiciously reads Ιλιεις.

^b Chishull. Antiq. Asiat. p. 6.

^c Salmas. de Hellenistica.

^d Chishull. sup. Salmas. supra. p. 422.

the Greek of the Troade was very far from being so corrupt as this writer imagines.

EDW. LEDWICH.

Smeathman's intended Voyage to Africa.

The African Association being a popular subject at present, the inclosed account of an *intended* voyage to that country, for the purposes of commerce, agriculture, natural history, and discovery, may be thought curious;—but the ingenious writer died before the undertaking commenced.

(COPY.)

To Mr. ———.

London, 15th Oct. 1785.

Dear Sir,

AS I have already intimated to you, I am going out once more to the coast of Africa, having planned and undertaken the management of a very important enterprize of commerce and agriculture, for an African house in the city.

I shall go to their principal settlement on the Isles de Los, where I shall have, probably, always ten or a dozen white men and artificers, and, on an average, two or three hundred blacks, under my directions; and almost a daily opportunity of sending, by ships and small craft in the same employ, as well as by other traders, to all the rivers, ports, and creeks upon the coast, for upwards of two hundred miles to the northward and southward; and I shall have nearly as much influence with them, as if they were under my command.

By these means, also, I shall have a constant communication with all the principal chiefs and traders in the country, who are very ready to oblige the whites, and especially of this employ, in any thing that is curious.

I shall, also, have great opportunities of visiting, under powerful protection, all this part of the continent, and the island, in the neighbourhood, of which I mean to avail myself to my further advantages and the promotion of science; by making various

various researches and observations after new subjects of commerce and manufactures, some of which I have already discovered; as also collections, drawings, and descriptions of every thing which may be deemed curious or useful, viz.

- Plants, living and dried.
- Woods, gums, and balsams.
- Fruits, seeds, and bulbous roots.
- Birds, beasts, reptiles, and fish, with their nests, eggs, skins, bones, and exuviae.
- Insects, with their nests, eggs, cocoons, and exuviae.
- Shells, corals, corallines, and sponges, with other zoophytes and marine subjects.
- Minerals, fossils, earths, sands, and clays.
- Utensils, weapons, instruments, ornaments, dresses, manufactures, dyes, and useful inventions; and all other artificial, as well as natural, productions worthy of preservation or notice.

In order to put these intentions into execution, with full effect, it will be expedient for me to have a small sailing boat and skiff entirely at my command; and the success of my exertions must be proportioned, in a great degree, to the number of assistants I shall be enabled to take out, qualified to collect, draw, and preserve curious subjects. The number and value of my collections will also be increased by having a good apparatus, which must consist, in the first place, of instruments proper for the obtaining the object of our pursuits; and, next, for the preservation of them, as much as possible, in their natural perfection and beauty; and conveying them in that state to England.

The greater part of these can only be provided at home:—as philosophical instruments, paper for the dried plants and for drawing, &c. nets, dredges, fowling-pieces, and tools; boxes lined with cork, for insects; wide-mouthed bottles, jars, &c. powder, shot, pins, fish-hooks, &c. camphor, and other antisepticks; mineral acids, a medicine chest, &c. &c.

&c. too numerous to be mentioned in this outline.

The gentlemen with whom I have made the mercantile and cultivating engagement, will furnish me with proper artificers, assistants, mills, engines, stills, chemical vessels, and an outfit needful for carrying the improvements I have projected into execution; and consent, in consideration of the advantages they expect from me in that line, to my taking out, in any of their ships, from eight to ten assistants in my researches after specimens of natural history, and such goods, apparatus, &c. &c. as may be necessary for that purpose, without any expence for passage, freight, or provision; and will also permit them, as well as myself, free access to their public table, and other conveniencies, as is customary to their own officers and factors at the settlement.

These are advantages I never expected to obtain, and so considerable, that I can scarcely fail, with good assistance, moderate exertions, and tolerable fortune, to make a most extraordinary and valuable collection of every thing curious on that part of the coast.

By such a collection alone I cannot fail of enriching science in general; and the obtaining this collection must necessarily, if I have a proper philosophical apparatus, furnish me with many interesting facts relative to the natural history of this continent, useful to the physician, the philosopher, the patriot, and the philanthropist; which, composed and combined with the observations I formerly made on the coast, (and which, various disappointments have hitherto prevented my publishing) may form a mass of most interesting and important information.

Not only the *Materia Medica* may be enlarged, for the farther alleviation of human misery, but several useful drugs, and other commodities, may be introduced, tending to improve and increase our trade and manufactures. I have already discovered a balsam which we buy from the Spaniards, and two dyes of great consequence, not yet imported into Europe.—We have few African plants, either in our hot-houses or cabinets, from the equinoctial regions.

We know still less of their birds, shells, or marine subjects; and we are almost totally ignorant of their minerals, their arts, and their manufactures.

It is not improbable that most of the riches of the East may be found at one fourth of the distance we usually fail to procure them; and the climate, the soil, and the situation may be found much better than they are supposed, and capable of being turned to a great national advantage.

With from 350*l.* to 450*l.* I can furnish myself with every kind of necessary apparatus for my collections and observations, and fit out eight or ten assistants; with 100*l.* or 150*l.* I shall be able to take out such an adventure as will purchase a good vessel suitable to my business.

I propose to take a botanical gardener for the management of the vegetable kingdom; one person, or two, for the birds, beasts, fish, and insects, &c.—One of these is qualified to act as a joiner, being an ingenious mechanic; the rest to be assisting in every department. The boys and young men having a turn for and some proficiency in drawing, they will very soon, with my instructions, be enabled to draw specimens of natural history, if not with elegance, at least with systematical accuracy.

I taught my draughtsman on the former voyage, and when I proposed another last winter, he wished to have gone with me again; but, unfortunately for me, as I had lost all hopes of going on an eligible plan, he is since failed, by my recommendation, as secretary and draughtsman to a particular friend, gone to the West Indies. I am, however, much improved myself in the art; and, that nothing in my power may be wanting to render the voyage useful, if I find adequate encouragement, will endeavour to procure the assistance of a proficient.

I shall be much obliged to you to recommend the undertaking to any nobleman or gentleman who you know to be patrons of science, and particularly of natural history.

I mean to take subscriptions on the following conditions:—The subscribers

to be reimbursed by the collections which will be shipped for England every month or six weeks; and there is every degree of probability they will receive to the full amount of their subscriptions in less than twelve months.

I will leave the valuation of my collections to any two or three gentlemen conversant in natural history, who may be approved or nominated for that purpose by the subscribers.

They shall have the choice or refusal of every thing sent home, at the valuation made by those gentlemen. The subscribers will divide the collections among themselves, by drawing lots for the turn of choosing, or by any other mode which may be more agreeable.

All such specimens as the subscribers may not choose to take, and all the duplicates, after each subscriber has had a specimen of each subject they please, shall be reserved for me; but if I do not remit a sufficient quantity of select specimens, the duplicates shall be sold to make up any deficiency.

Subscribers of 100 guineas shall be considered as having whole shares. Any number of ladies or gentlemen joining to take a share, may appoint one of their number, or any other person, to choose and receive their specimens, which they may afterwards divide among themselves as they think proper.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged
and faithful servant,

HENRY SMEATHMAN.

Description of Plate 2.

FIG. 1. Is engraven from an antient brass seal, found in the county of Clare, in 1789. It was bought by a brass founder in Limerick; and soon after sold to Mr. Ousley of that city, in whose possession it now is: It reads thus Sigilluni—Eps Dromorensis. We would esteem it a favour if any of our correspondence would point out, to which of the bishops of Dromore this seal belonged.

Fig. 2. Is one of the copper coins now



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.



RHONE ET LOIRE. DU GARD. &c.

DEPARTMENS DE PARIS.



Fig. 2.

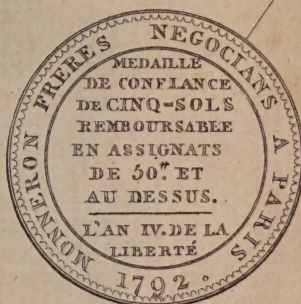


Fig. 4.

ASSIGNAT DE 5^e CRÉÉ LE 1 NOV. 1791

DOMAINES NATIONAUX.

ASSIGNAT DE CINQ livres

payable au Porteur par la Caisse de l'Extraordinaire

94 B
26899

Cinq Livres

LOUIS XVI ROI DES FRANÇOIS.

5

CINQ LIVRES.

now current in France, of the value of 5 sols; at one side is France, sitting by the pedestal of an obelisk, holding a table, on which are the words, "*Constitution des Français*"; *Constitution of Frenchmen*; before her an altar, on one side of which is the head of Louis XVI; before her, a number of men in armour, extending their hands as in the act of taking the civic-oath, over their heads, "*Pacte Fédératif*." "*Federal Compact*." Around "*Vivre Libres ou Mourir*." "*Live free or die*." On the exergue, "*14 Juillet 1790*." On the other side, "*Médaille de confiance de cinq sols remboursable en assignats de 50', et au dessus, l'an. 4 de la Liberté*." "*Medal of credit, to be exchanged for assignats of 50 livres, or over; the 4th year of Liberty*." Around "*Monneron Freres, Negocians à Paris 1792*." "*The Brothers Monneron, Merchants Paris*." On the edge "*Départemens de Paris, Rhone et Loire, du Gard, &c.*" It weighs 17 dwt.

Fig. 3. Is another of two sols; at one side, the figure of liberty sitting, holding her cap, and leaning on a tablet, on which are the words, "*Droits de l'Homme, Artic. 5*." "*The rights of Man Artic. 5*." Over her head the sun; behind a cock standing on part of a pillar, around "*Liberté sous la Loi*." "*Liberty under the Law*." On the exergue, "*l'an 3 de la Liberté*." "*The third year of Liberty*." The other side the same as the former. It weighs 12½ dwt.

Fig. 4. Is a fac simile of a paper assignat of five livres.

Notes on Doctor Lombard's Treatise De regno Hibernia.

(Continued from Page 35.)

PAG. 72. He mentions the humidity of the climate, and that it might, in some measure, be corrected, as in Flanders, by drains and freeing the course of rivers and streams. Boate, in his natural history of Ireland, observes, "the climate of Ireland is too much subject to wet and rainy weather; where-in if it were of somewhat a better temperature, and as free from too much wet

as it is from excessive cold, it would be one of the sweetest and pleasantest in the whole world, and very few countries could be named that might be compared with Ireland for agreeable temperateness. And although it is unlikely, that any revolution of times will produce any considerable alteration in this (the which indeed in some other countries hath caused wonderful changes) because that those, who many ages ago have written of this island, do witness the self same things of it in this particular, as we do find in our time: there is nevertheless great probability that this defect may in part be amended by the industry of men, if the country being once inhabited throughout by a civil nation, care were taken every where to diminish and take away the superfluous and excessive wetness of the ground in all watery and boggy places, whereby this great moistness of the air is greatly increased, and partly also occasioned." He proceeds to show this opinion is not speculative, but the result of experience, and he cites Pliny telling, that Philippi in Macedonia had its wetness removed, and air corrected, by tillage.

Pag. 81. Cæptum est non ita pridem genus quoddam olei magna quantitate confici." The oil here made in great quantity was from fish, he does not inform us of the species. From a statute 7 Edward IV. we learn, that our coasts were much frequented, and that a duty was then imposed on fishing-boats.

Pag. 85. "Hic plerique negligunt refecare sænum ob summam temperiem aeris." It was not so much the mildness of our winters that made people neglect cutting hay, as inattention to the stock to the ground they held. There was now, in 1632, very little stall-fed cattle; those brought to market were not half fat, nor was that useful part of rural œconomy, farm-yards, dry housing, and dry fodder, understood at this time. For beasts always accustomed to the severity of the weather, a few fields of waste grass were sufficient for the winter: both incivility and indolence prevented the natives from making other exertions.

Pag. 88. Artichokes, pepones, which are either pompions, a species of melon, or I rather think cucumbers, cauliflowers and hops transplanted from other countries thrive, he says, very well here. From this I conjecture these elegant esculents were not long introduced into this kingdom.

Pag. 89. He does not assert any thing about vines, but thinks equal skill and application would make Ireland produce as good wine as France or Germany.

Pag. 90. Had he been alive now, the following, concerning the linen manufacture, would not have found a place in his work. "*Non illa ars est & industria quæ in Belgio in nendis, texendis aut dealbandis telis. Quæ sane si adesset, sicut Belgis ita et Hibernis divitias magnas adferre facile posset mercatura lini & telarum.*" When he writ this, the Hollanders had the best and finest linen in Europe. Ireland equals her best fabrics and manufactures, and produces infinitely more than ever she did, when besides her home consumption, she exports more than twenty millions of yards.

Paper, he tells us, was but lately made here.

Pag. 91. Sheep give two fleeces annually, but longer and coarser than the English: but the staple, he adds, might be much improved, if they were folded on drier pastures, for too much heat spoils the fleece.

This is proved by the practice of the Spanish shepherds, who march with their flocks from the hilly country round Lerida in Catalonia, to the plains of Andalusia, where they winter. Doctor Anderson has found the finest fleeces in Scotland are on the highlands, approaching the fineness of silk, and the writer of this article knows, from some considerable experience, that wool of every species adapted to every kind of woollen fabric, might, with little attention, be produced in Ireland, and that the whole depends upon a judicious management of pastures. Wolves were common in this isle, in 1632, for Lombard says sheep were obliged to be penned at night to prevent the destruction they made of them. From these, adds he, we might

be freed with no greater trouble than is taken in England for that purpose. The last wolves seen in Ireland were in the mountains of Kerry, about 1710.

Pag. 94. Coal mines were but lately worked here. "*Nuper in Hibernia ipsa ejusmodi reperti.*" This contradicts a fact asserted by Mr. Hamilton, in his letters concerning the coast of Antrim, where, from a colliery discovered by accident at Ballycastle, the want of tradition concerning it, and the barbarous and uncivilized state of Ireland from the 8th to the 18th century, he infers, that this mine must have been opened in antecedent ages, but all this is a reverie, totally destitute of philosophical and historical evidence, and exhibiting but little knowledge of the antiquities of the country. This is no place to examine this curious subject in detail, but if Mr. Hamilton shall ever think proper to support what he has advanced by other proofs than bare assertions, the writer will coolly discuss a topic that will afford both amusement and information.

Doctor Lombard observes that glass and earthen ware had lately begun to be made in Ireland. "*Cæptum est non ita pridem & vitra hinc fundi & fictilia formari vasa.*" Even at this day, one hundred and sixty years since he writ, we have not so far advanced as to supply our home consumption in these articles, though we abound in the primum of these manufactures.

Our author speaks of quicksilver, alum, vitriol, sulphur and antimony being found in this isle, but the two last and the first, I believe, are noticed by no other writer. Sir William Petty mentions allum-works in the county of Kerry; but Smith, who writ the natural history of that county, could find no traces of them, nor from what fossil substance allum was extracted. Col. Blennerhassett, about 50 years ago, made vitriol in Kerry, from Irish slate, but the work was discontinued for want of a market.

Pag. 97. He relates that twelve Irish Hobbies, of a beautiful white colour, with purple trappings and silver reins, were led, without riders, in solemn processions

cessions of the Roman pontiffs. These are now only in the baronies of Dunkerrin and Ivergh, in Kerry.

Pag. 99. We had now boars, wolves, rabbits, and "præcipue martes, quorum pelles plurimum estimantur, & in universum, in animalium pellibus magna pars est sita divitiarum hujus regionis." How unimproved must not Ireland have then been, when its principal riches were its peltry? Some few martens we still have. Formerly, before the introduction of gold and silver lace, furs were a costly garniture: modern luxury has revived their use, and affects to find warmth and enjoyment in them. From his lamenting the want of industry and skill in making leather of hides, I infer that the tanning and currying business was but little practised.

Pag. 100. He mentions hounds for geese, otters; others for hares, foxes, and those for deer, boars and wolves. The principal amusement of nobility in rude ages, was hunting, the art therefore in its different branches was zealously cultivated. Germany was remarkable for its breed of dogs, and their instruction. The Anglo-Saxons brought from thence into this isle their fondness for the chase, nor were the Normans less attached to it. All these had their canis acceptoritius, or dog that started game for the hawk; Canis argutarius, or grey-hound; Canis bibia hunt, or beaver hound; Canis veltris, or scent hound; besides others trained to hunt bears, to trace thieves, to watch sheep, with the Canis mastivus, which I apprehend was what we called, very improperly, the wolf dog, for a middling beagle was fully adequate to hunt and kill so small an animal as a wolf, but unable to cope with so large a beast as a moose deer, or even a large red deer. Mr. Harris had therefore no grounds, in his additions to Ware, for contradicting Burton and Lippius, who call the Irish dogs exhibited in the 4th century at the Circensian Roman games, mastiffs, as the French did mastins. These various species of dogs were brought into Ireland by the Belgic colonies, who settled here

before the christian æra. It has not been observed the estimation in which the Irish grey-hound was held by the Welch in the 10th century. In the laws of Hoel Dda he seems to have belonged only to the king and nobility, and the fine for injuring him is very great. This seems to have been our great mastiff hound, who was taught to hunt deer and platyceros, which from the largeness of the palms of its horns, appears to be the moose. The instruction of this dog is frequently noticed, and his value appreciated by it and his age.

I fear, Mr. Editor, it requires some apology for taking up so much of your elegant and useful publication with these notices: the book from whence they are extracted is uncommonly scarce: most people wish to be acquainted with the state of their country in former times: perhaps the foregoing pages may gratify such rational curiosity.

H. D.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

AS the elective franchise is about to be extended, and as this will consequently make considerable addition to the number of votes in corporations, I send you a complete list of the poll for the city of Dublin taken in 1761, to shew you the state of the freeholders and freemen then, and to compare it with what it has been since, and may be hereafter. I wish some of your numerous correspondents would give you a complete list of polls for this city.

H.

CANDIDATES.

James Grattan, Esq. Recorder	-	1569
Charles Lucas, Esq. M. D.	-	1302
Sir Charles Burton, Bart. and Alderman	-	1210
James Dunn, Esq.	-	1057
Percival Hunt, Esq. and Alderman	-	673
James Digges Latouche, Esq.	-	77

Gross poll - 5888

Double

R

February, 1793.

Double voices	-	-	-	2866
Single ditto for Grattan	-	-	-	15
Lucas	-	-	-	50
Barton	-	-	-	9
Dunn	-	-	-	6
Hunt	-	-	-	64
Latouche	-	-	-	12

3022

lace, and other small haberdashery:—his circumstances were indigent. Should not some enquiry be made concerning the family of Harrison? Perhaps, if he had any children, some of them may be still in being.

P. R. R.

*Welch Druidical Meeting,*21st Dec. 1792.

Freeholders	-	-	-	635
Guild of Merchants	-	-	-	516
Taylors	-	-	-	124
Smiths	-	-	-	149
Barbers	-	-	-	88
Bakers	-	-	-	16
Butchers	-	-	-	104
Carpenters	-	-	-	209
Shoemakers	-	-	-	75
Sadlers	-	-	-	120
Cooks	-	-	-	30
Tanners	-	-	-	45
Chandlers	-	-	-	80
Glovers	-	-	-	36
Weavers	-	-	-	230
Dyers	-	-	-	45
Goldsmiths	-	-	-	57
Coopers	-	-	-	53
Hatters	-	-	-	52
Stationers	-	-	-	96
Bricklayers	-	-	-	72
Hofiers	-	-	-	57
Curriers	-	-	-	20
Brewers	-	-	-	9
Joiners	-	-	-	68
Apothecaries	-	-	-	18

3022

THE celebration of loyalty and Constitutional Zeal, continues to spread through all ranks and all denominations of social Compacts. The Druidical Meeting met last Friday, being the first day of the Bardic New-Year, the Winter Solstice, and consequently one of the Solemn Druidic Days: the Welch Bards assembled in congress, on Primrose-hill, according to the ancient Druidical manner, which requires that it should be held under the canopy of Heaven in the open air, and whilst the Sun is above the horizon.—On this occasion, they all appeared in the insignia of their various Orders; that is, the Druids in White, as an emblem of Truth and Piety—The Bards in Sky blue, the symbol of Heaven, Peace, and Fidelity—The Oryddion in Green, the emblem of Nature and Prosperity; and the Disciples in party-colours, which was the common dress amongst the ancient Britons.

“Old Runic Bards shall seem to rise around,

“With uncouth Harps, in many-colour’d vest,

“Their matted hair with boughs fantastic crown’d.”

Collins.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

THERE lived in Drogheda, about fifty years since, one Guy Harrison, who boasted of his descent from SHAKESPEARE. He said he was his grand-nephew, and delighted in speaking of his uncle. I had this anecdote from a gentleman who often conversed with him, but who was then too young to take much interest in any thing that related to our immortal Bard. Harrison kept a little shop in which he sold thread, tape,

After the usual ceremony pertaining to the Sacred Temple, the presiding Druid, Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, recited an elegant moral Ode.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, one of the presiding Bards of the Primitive Order, delivered an oration on the Bardic Mythology.—Mr. EDMUND GILL, of the Ovavian Order, recited a Poem.—Mr. EDWARD JONES, who

who officiated both as Ovydd, and as a Bard of the Primitive Order, sung the following new Loyal Song, which was accompanied with a grand Chorus by the whole Congress of Bards :

I.

Hark, from the trump of fame !
GEORGE is the glorious name !

Loud Echoes ring :

GEORGE, with true glory crown'd,
Bid we the Song resound,
Through the wide world around,
God save the King.

II.

Traitors are flown away,
Hid from the face of day,
Fear gives them wing :
Britons, from shore to shore,
Concord and peace adore,
And with one soul encore,
God save the King.

III.

Bless'd in our happy land,
Let us, a faithful band,
Together cling ;
Bold in the glorious cause,
GEORGE and Britannia's Laws,
Shouting with loud applause,
God save the King.

The Rev. John Williams, D. L. was admitted to the degree of Ovydd, and Candidate for the Order of Derwydd ; Wm. Lloyd, M. D. and Mr. Evan Williams, were also admitted Ovyddion, and Candidates for the Bardic Order ; Mrs. Owen, and Miss Harper, were both unanimously admitted Ovyddion, and Candidates for the Order of Druidesses ; Mr. David ap Hugh, and Aneurin Owen, were admitted Disciples. One Bard was suspended ; and another was degraded :—(according to the ancient Druidical Law, “ He that came last to the Assembly of the States, was liable to be punished with death.”)

The usual Bardic Days are, the two Solstices, and the two Equinoxes : the New and Full-moon, are also Solemn Days. These Druidic Customs are preserved by tradition among the Welch,

from the earliest time ; and, from the affinity they bear with those mentioned in Sacred History, they seem to be the same as were used by the first Patriarchs.

From the American Museum, or, Universal Magazine, for April 1790, p. 182.

Of the increasing power and probable designs of the English in the East Indies, with a description of Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island.

IT is the opinion of many judicious observers, that the English seem to be aiming not only at the monopoly of the tea trade for Europe, but that they have in view the exclusive commerce of the eastern division of the globe, the new plan of government for Bengal and its dependencies—their late establishments, both to the eastward and westward—the prohibitions to their subjects in India against selling their ships to foreigners—and in short, their whole conduct strongly favours the suspicion. This object, and to be sure it is no trifling one, is now considered as the great idol of the English nation : and in consequence of it, the current of popular opinion carries rapidly along, every measure which the company thinks fit to adopt. How far the Dutch, whom it most nearly concerns, will suffer attempts of this kind, a few years must determine. The settlement of the English at Pulo Pinang, which enables them to command the whole of the navigation from the Peninsula of India—that of Malayo, and the island of Sumatra—has not a little alarmed them : and the settlement of Botany Bay, on the south-east coast of New Holland has increased their suspicions. If any should be inclined to despise a settlement formed by outcast felons, let them remember that mighty Rome had not a more honourable beginning. The increasing magnitude of the English commerce with Canton, the most lucrative of all their Asiatic factories, induces many to believe, that the company meditate some important changes in the present system for conducting it ;

this might materially affect the other nations trading to China. Perhaps a commercial confederation of these nations, for their mutual benefit, not unlike the armed neutrality, during the late war, may be adopted, as the best means of checking and defeating such exorbitant pretensions.

The island of Pulo Pinang, in the straits of Malacca, now called by the English, "Prince of Wales's Island," was taken possession of by them early in 1786; it is between twelve and thirteen miles long, its medium breadth about five, it has a very good and safe harbour. It was given by the King of Queda to Mr. Light, who, as captain of a country ship, had for a number of years been in the Malay trade, and was well known to his Majesty; for the Malay Princes are each of them, the principal merchant in his own dominions. Its situation, near the west entrance of the straits, renders it so advantageous in trading with these people, for tin, pepper, canes, rattans, &c. that it has become an object of attention with the Bengal government; they have appointed Mr. Light superintendant, and sent a detachment of one hundred Seapoys, with a ship of war, for its protection. The settlement is in a very thriving condition, there being, exclusive of the garrison, near two thousand Chinese settled there, besides some Malays, who have all comfortable habitations regularly disposed in streets, intersecting at right angles. The governor and his assistants reside in the fort, which is a square redoubt, fortified with bastions; and the troops are huddled at a convenient distance on the plain. The encouragement given to the Malays, to bring their merchandize to this place, where they obtain the highest prices, and the certainty of receiving either opium or such commodities as they have occasion for, and without incurring any risque, has already much affected the Dutch in their commerce with these people. Malacca, from being not long since the emporium of these straits and neighbouring coasts, is now dwindled to a mere place of refreshment: and the settlement of Pulo Pinang will

give the finishing stroke to its commercial existence. There is an appearance of great harmony in the little society at this new settlement; the trade at present is free; the tin, pepper, and other merchandize collected here, is sold to the European country ships bound to Canton, unless the owners prefer freighting it on their own account.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

Limerick Jan. 25th 1793.

THERE is now in possession of the Honorable and Rev. *Maurice Crosbie*, Dean of *Limerick*, a *M. S.* in small 4to. containing 221 pages, in two different hand writing:—both indifferent, tho' very legible—by *Bryan O'Connor Kerry*; being a diffuse tho' very imperfect *Genealogical History* of the House of *Fitzmaurice*, E. of *Kerry*, *Shelburne*, &c. but principally of *Raymond le Gros*, the founder of said families, &c. It wants about 6 or 8 pages (from p. 34 to 40), and there are no dates of deaths, marriages, &c. to the last 3 or 4 Lords—The Title Page is as follows: viz.

"Genealogical and Historical
"Memoirs of *Raymond le Gros* and
"The Illustrious Lords of *Kerry*,
" &c. &c.

"Faithfully and impartially collected
"from the most approved English and
"Irish Genealogists, Antiquarians,
"Historians, &c. &c.

"Most humbly inscribed to
"the Right Honourable *William Earl of Shelburne*, Viscount *Fitzmaurice*, and Baron of *Dunkerran* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Baron of *Chipping Wycomb*, in Great Britain,

"By his Lordship's most
"devoted and most Obedient
"Humble Servant,
"vant,

"*BRYAN O'CONNOR KERRY.*
"Vincit amor Patriæ.

The

The work is sprinkled here and there with *heroics*, and in page 193 he alludes to a "Poetical description of Kerry" written by him in which he mentions Thomas 1st Earl of Kerry, having a passion for wearing Kerry-stone buttons, of which he had several suits set in the brilliant way—his lines on this occasion are

"Here gems unwrought send forth
such lively rays,
"That paler stars confess a feebl' r
blaze;
"The brilliant mafs our noble Lord
admir'd,
"The gems he polish'd and new
charms inspir'd:
"And foreign Courts, tho' envious
—forc'd to own,
"He wanted of a Monarch—but—
the Crown.

This may suffice for a specimen of his poetry—the MS. seems to be an imperfect copy, tho' most of it (if not all) written with the author's own hand, for p. 221 which ends with an account of the Hon. Capt. *James Fitzmaurice* of Kilnihil, &c. finishes thus "To be concluded in a couple of days.—N. B. There is a dedication of 2 pages, to William Earl of Sherburne, but no date.

H.—Y.

Letters of Henry VIII. to Anne Bullen, faithfully transcribed from a Copy taken from the Originals which are kept in the Vatican at Rome. The Copy taken 1682. Vide Hearne's Rob. de Aveshury, p. 347.

(Continued from Page 53.)

VII.

DArling, tho' I have skant leisure, yet remembring my promise I thought it convenient to certifie you briefly in what case our affairs stand: as touching a lodging for you, we have gotten won by my Lord Cardinals means, the like whereof could not have been found here about, for all causes, as this

bearer shall more shew you; as touching our other affairs, I ensure you, there can be no more done, nor more diligence used, nor all manner of dangers better both foreseen and provided for; so that I trust it shall be hereafter to both our comforts; the specialities whereof were both too long to be written, and hardly by messenger to be declared, whereof till you repair hyder, I keep something in store, trusting it shall not be long to. For I have caused my Lord, your father, to make his provisions with speed: and ^a this for lake of time, Darling, I make an end of my letter, ^b written with the hand of him, which I would were yours.

H. H.

VIII.

Neanmoins qu' il n' appertiene pas a ung Gentile homme pur prendre sa dame au lieu de servante, toute fois en suivant vos desires, volontiers le vous outroyeroy, si per cela vous puisse trouves moins ingrate en la place per vos choysie, qui avez esté en la place par moy donnee, en vous merciant tres cordialement, si vous plete, encore avoir quelque fove-nance de moy. 6. n. R. i. De R. O. M. V. C. Z.

Henry H.

IX.

The cause of writing at this time (good sweet heart) is wonly to understand of your good health and prosperity; whereof to know, I would be as glad as in manner mine awn, praying God (that and it be his pleasure) to send us shortly togyder; for I promise you I long for it; howbeit, trust it shall not be long to; And seeing my Darling is absent, I can no less do than to send her some flesh, representing my name, which is Hart's flesh for Henry, prognosticating, that hereafter, God willing, you must enjoy some of mine, which, if he pleased, I wold were now. As touching your Sisters matter, I have caused Water Welsh

to

N O T E S.

^a Thus *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^b Writing *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

to write to my Lord mine mind therein; whereby I trust, that Eve shall not have power to deceive Adam; for surely whatsoever is said, ^c cannot so stand with his honour, but that he must needs take ^d his natural daughter now in her extream necessity. No more to you at this time, my awn Darling, but that with a wish I would we were together ^e an evening. With the hand of yours

H. H.

X.

Toute fois, ma mestres, qu'il ne vous pleu de souvenir de la promesse, que vous me fites, quant je estoy dernièrement vers vous, c'est adire, de favoire de vos bonnes nouvelles, & de favoire responce de ma dernier lettre; neanmoins il me semble, qu' il appartient au vray serviteur (voyant que autrement il ne peut rien savoir) d'envoyere favoire la salute de sa metresse, & pour me acquitter de l'office du vray serviteur, je vous envoie cette lettre, vous suppliant, de me avertir de votre prosperité: la quelle je prie a dieu, quil soit aussi long, comme je voudray la mienne, & pour vous faire en corps plus sovant souvenire de moy je vous envoy par ce porteur ung boucque tuè hier soire bien tarde de ma maine, esperant que quant vous en mangerez, il vous soviendra du chasseur. Et ainsi a faute de espace, je feray fin a ma lettres, escrite de la main de votre serviteur qui bien souvent vous souhaite au lieu de votre frere.

H. H.

XI.

A prochant du temps, qui m'a si longuement duré, me rejoyce tante, qui me semble presque déjà venu, neanmoins l'antier accomplissement ne se perfera, tant que les deux personnes se assemblent; la quelle assemble est plus desire en mon endroit que nulle chose mondain. Car

N O T E S.

^c It cannot *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^d Her his *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^e One evening with the Hand of your *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

que rejoyement peut estre si grand en ce monde, comme d' avoir la compagnie de celle, qui est la plus chere aymée, sachant ainsi quelle fait la perreylle de son costé: la pense du quel me fait grand plaisir. Jugges adonque que fera la personage, l' absence du quel m' a fait plus grand mal au cœur, que ni langue ni escritur peuvent exprimer, & que jamais autre chose, excepté cela, peut remedier, vous suppliant ma mestres, de dire a Monsr. votre pere de ma part, que je luy prie de avancer de deux jours le temps assiné, qui peut estre en court devant le vielle termes, ou au moins sur le jour prescise: car autrement, je penseray, qu'il ne feroit point le touref de ancours, qui disoit, ni accordant a mon expectation. Noa plus d' asteure de faute de temps, esperant bien tote, que de bouche vous diray le reste des peignes per moy an votre absence sustenues. Escrite de la main du secretere, qui se souhaite d' asteure privament apres de vous, & qui est, & qui a jamais fera

Votre loyal & plus assuré serviteur

H autre (AB) ne cherche H.

XII.

Nouvelles me sont en nuyt soudement venues les plus deplesantes, qui me pourroient avenir: car pour trois causes touchant icelles faut il, que je lamente, la premiere pour entendre la maladie de ma mestres, la quelle je estime plus que tout le monde, la santé du quelle je desire autant comme la mienne, & vouloye volontiers porter le moyetie du votre pour vous avoir guery; la seconde pour la crainte, que j' ay d' estre encore plus longement pressé de mon^s ennemy absens, qui jusques icy m' a fait toute l' annuy a luy possible, & quant encore puis juger & deliberer, de pys fair, priant dieu qui m' en defasse de si importune rebelle: la troisieme pour ce que le medecin, en qui plus me fie, est absens esteure, quant il me

N O T E S.

^f Des amoureux qu' il disoit, *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^g Ennuieux *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

me pourroit^h faire plus grand plaisir; car j'esperoroy per luy & ses moyens de obtenir une de mes principales joyes en ce monde, c'est a dire, ma mestres guerie. Neannioyns en faute du luy, je vous envoie le second & le tout, priant Dieu, que bien tot il vous peut rendre saine: & adunques je l'aymeray plus què jamais, vous priant estre gouverne per ses avises touchant votre maladie: en quoy faisant j'espere bien tot vous revoire, qui me fera plus grand cordial, que tout les pieres pretieuses du monde. Escrite du Secretair, qui est, & a jamais fera

Votre loyal & plus assuré serviteur

H (AB) H

XIII.

Since your last letters, mine awn darling, Walter Welsh, Master Brown, John Care, Yrion of Brearton, John i Cork the potecary be fallen of the swett in this house, and thanked be God all well recovered, so that as yet the plague is not fully ceased here; but I trust shortly it^k shall, by the mercy of God the rest of us yet be well, and I trust shall pass it, ather not to have it or at the least as easily as the rest have done. As touching the matter of Wilton, my Lord Cardinal hath had the Nuns before him, and examined them, Mr. Bell being present; which hath certified me, that for a truth that she hath confessed herself, (which we would have had Abbessè) to have had two children by two sundry Priests; and furdur since hath been^l kept by a servant of the Lord Broke, that was, and that not long ago; wherefore I would not for all the gold in the world clog your conscience nor mine to make her ruler of a house, which is of so ungudly demeanor, nor I trust you would not that neither for brother nor sister I should so destain mine honor or conscience. And as touching the Priorefs or

N O T E S.

^b Desb faire in Ex. Pr. ampl.

ⁱ Cocke Ex. Pr. ampl.

^k Shall by the Mercy of God; the rest Ex. Pr. ampl

^l Keeped Ex. Pr. ampl.

Dame Eleanor's elder sister, tho' there is not any evident case proved against them, and that the Priorefs is so old, that of many years she could not be as she was named: yet notwithstanding to do you pleasure, I have done that neither of them shall have it, but that some other good and well disposed^m woman shall have it, whereby the house shall be the better reformed, (whereof I ensure you it had much need) and God much the better served. As touching abode at Hever, do therein as best shall like you; for you know best what air doth best with you: but I would it were come thereto, (if it pleased God) that neither of us need care for that; for I ensure you I think it long. Suche is fallen sick of the swett; and therefore I send you this bearer, because I think you long to hear tidings from us, as we do in likewise from you, ⁿ writin with the hand de votre seul

H H

XIV.

Darling, these shall be only to advertise you, that this bearer and his fellow be dispatched with as many things to compass our matter, and to bring it to pass, as our witts cold imagine or devise, which

N O T E S.

^m Le. (as some, it may be maliciously, tell us) more disposed to please the King's wanton Humours, than those before mentioned, who, notwithstanding what is said here to the contrary, seem to have been persons of eminent Virtue. Nor will the Cardinal's Allegation be of moment here, if we consider that he was an Instrument of withdrawing the King's Affections (with whose lightness and inconstant and mutable disposition he was well acquainted) from his own most noble, vertuous and lawfull Wife Q. Catherine (*Regina*, saith Erasmus in his Epistles, *in sexus miraculum literata, neque minus pietate suspicienda quam eruditione*) and to fire his amorous passions upon other women, nothing comparable unto her. Vide Notas nostras ad Roperi vitam D. Thomæ Mori, p. 281.

ⁿ Writeing Ex. Pr. ampl.

which brought to pass, as I trust by their diligence it shall be shortly, you and I shall have our desired end, which should be more to my heart's ease, and more quietness to my mind than any other thing in this world, as with God's grace shortly I trust shall be proved, but not so soon as I would it were. Yet I will ensure you, there shall be no time lost; that may be wone, and further cannot be done, for *ultra posse non est esse*. Keep him not too long with you; but desire him for your sake to make the more speed; for the sooner we shall have word from him, the sooner shall our matter come to pass. And thus upon trust of your short repair to London, I make an end of my letter, mine awn sweet heart. Written with the hand of him, which desireth as much to be yours, as you do to have him.

H H

XV.

Darling, I heartily recommend me to you, ascertaining you, that I am not a little perplexed with such, as your Brother shall on my part declare unto you, to whom I pray you give full credence: for it were too long to write. In my last letters I writ you, that I trusted shortly to see you, which is better known at London then with any, that is abought me, whereof I not a little marvel: but like of discreet handling must needs be the cause thereof. No more to you at this time, but that I trust shortly our meeting shall not depend upon other men's light handlings, but upon your own. Writtne with the haad of ^P him, that longeth to be yours.

H H

XVI.

Mine awn sweet heart, this shall be to advertise you of the great ellengeness, that I find here, since your departing: for I ensure you me thinketh the time longer since your departing now last, than I was wont to do a whole fortnight.

O T E S.

^P Be, shortly you *Ex. Pr. ampl.*
His *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

I think your kindness and my fervence of love causeth it; for otherwise I would not thought it possible, that for so little a while it should have grieved me; but now that I am coming towards you, me thinketh my pains been half released; and also I am right well comforted, in so much that my book maketh substantially for my matter: in writing whereof I have spent above IV. hours this day, which caused me now write the shorter letter to you at this time, because of some pain in my head; wishing myself (specially an evening) in my sweet heart's arms, whose pretty dukkies I trust shortly to cusse. Writtne with the hand of him, that was, is, and shall be yours by his will

H H

XVII.

To inform you what joy it is to me to understand of your conformableness ^a to reason, and of the suppressing ^b of your inutile and vain thoughts and fantasies with the bridle of reason, I ensure you all the good ^c in this world could not ^d contrepasse for my satisfaction the knowledge and certainty thereof: wherefore, good sweet heart, continue the same, not only in this, but in all your doings hereafter; for thereby shall come both to you and me the greatest quietness, that may be in this world. The cause, why this bearer ^e tarryeth so long, is the business, that I have had to dresse up geer for you, which I trust ere long to see you occupie; and then I trust to occupye yours: which shall be recompence enough to me for all my pains and labors. The unfeigned sickness of this well willing Legate doth somewhat retard his access to your person; but I trust verily, when God shall send him health, he will with diligence recompense his demurr; for I know well, where he hath said (lamenting the saying and brute, that he shall ^u be imperial) that it shall be well known in this matter,

N O T E S.

^a With *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

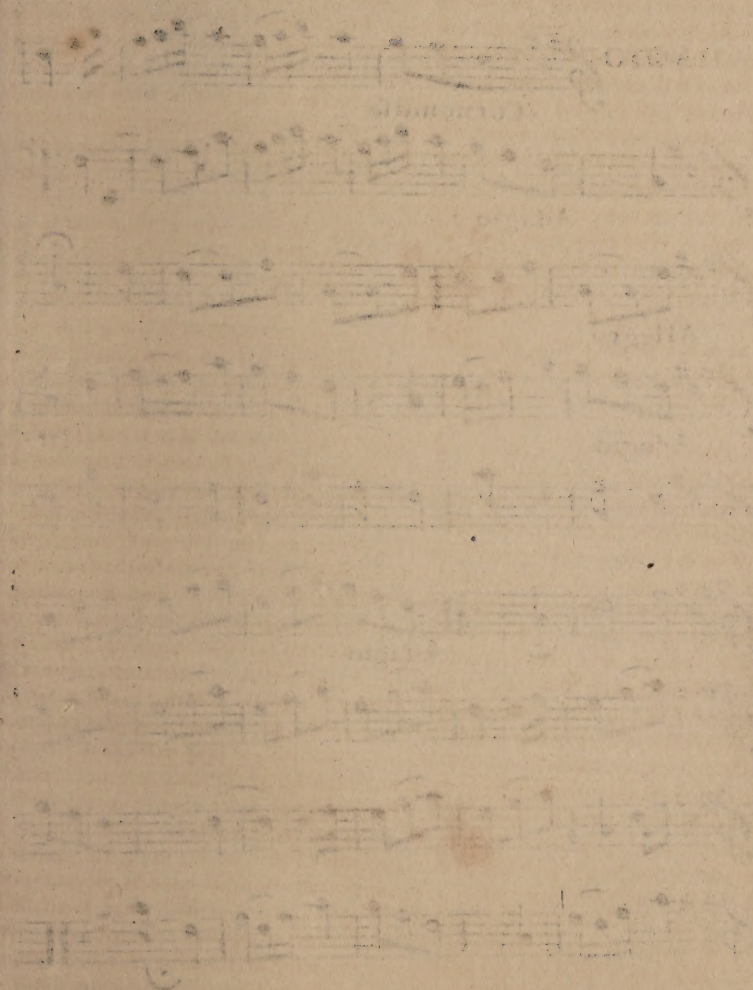
^b Of *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^c Counterpoise *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

^d Stayeth *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

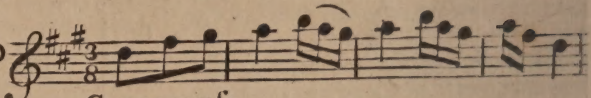
^u Be thought Imperial *Ex. Pr. ampl.*

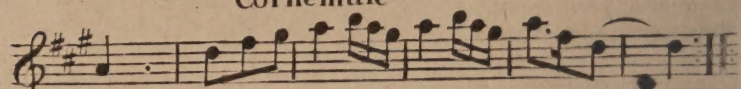
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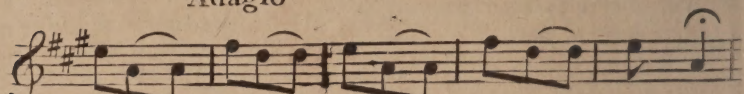


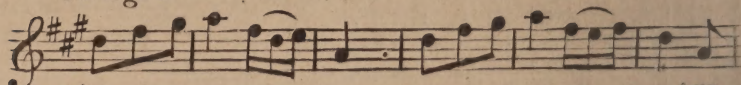
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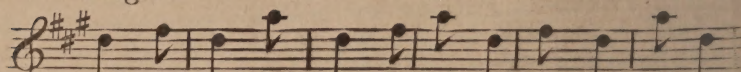
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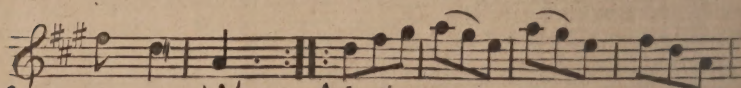
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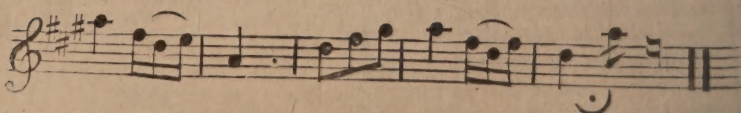

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Adagio







matter, that he is not Imperial. And this for the lake of time, farewell. Writtne with the hand, which fain would be yours and so is the heart.

H H

* * *These are the Letters of H. VIII. to Ann Bullen faithfully transcribed from a copy taken from the Originals, which are kept in the Vatican at Rome. The copy taken 1682.*

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica. Dublin 13th Feb.

SIR,

I HAVE read your first number with great satisfaction; and I have no doubt but you will continue, as you have begun, to diffuse both amusement and instruction. In particular, I was delighted with that beautiful poem, *The Pleasures of Memory*; of which you have printed the first Canto, and I long ardently for the appearance of the second. The ingenious author mentions the very celebrated Swift Air, *Ranz des Vaches*; having the Notes of it in my possession, I send them to you; and am of opinion, it would be acceptable to your numerous readers, if you would have them engraved, and give them in your next month's publication. I also send you a Translation of the entire passage in Roussseau's Dictionary of Music; of which only part was quoted in the notes to the above mentioned poem.

"*Ranz des Vaches*, a celebrated Air amongst the Swifts, which is played on the bagpipes, by the young Cowherds while watching their cattle, on the mountains. This Air, so dear to the Swifts, was forbidden under pain of death to be played amongst their troops, hearing it they would burst into tears, desert their colours, nay even die; so ardent was the desire which it excited in them to revisit their native country. In vain do we seek in this air, for those energetic tones which are capable of producing such astonishing effects. That it did not produce such on strangers, could only proceed from habitude, from remembrance, from a thousand circumstances, which were retraced by this Air,

on the memory of those who felt its force. It called to mind their native home, their antient pleasures, the days of their youth, their former modes of life; and excited the most poignant anguish for all they had lost. Music then did not act precisely as such, but as a sign which recalled past images by association. This Air, though still the same, does not now produce the effects it formerly did on the Swifts. For having lost the relish of their former simplicity; when recalled to their memory, they regret it, no more. So true it is, that it is not in the physical action of sounds, we are to seek for their powerful effects on the human heart."

D. D. R.

 *We are much obliged to our kind Correspondent, for his communications; and in compliance with his request, present our Readers with the Music of the Ranz des Vaches; engraved by the ingenious Mr. Gaudry, of the Theatre-Royal; who, we have the pleasure of informing his brother Masons, is preparing for the press, a selection of the most approved Masonic Songs, with the Music.*

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica. Dublin 22nd Feb. 1793.

SIR,

I IN Watson's Theological Tracts, 2nd edit. vol. 3, p. 92, is the following passage:

"In the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Ambrose Usher, Brother to Dr. James Usher, Primate of Armagh, having attained to great skill and perfection in the Oriental Tongues, rendered much of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew into English; but it was never made public."

I would esteem it a favour if any of your correspondents could inform me if this Translation is still in existence, or if it remains amongst Archbishop Usher's MSS. in the College Library. Should this be the case, some account of the Translator and his Labours, would, I think, be acceptable to the public, and particularly to

D. D. R.

S

Essay

Essay on the Rise and Progress of Gardening in Ireland. By Joseph C. Walker, M. R. I. A. Correspondent Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Perth, and honorary Member of the Etruscan Academy of Cortona.

" Gardening is entitled to a place of considerable rank among the liberal arts. It is as superior to landscape painting as a reality to a representation."

WHEATLEY.

" A MAN shall ever see (says Lord Bacon) that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection." This observation has been fully exemplified in Ireland: Architecture had arrived at maturity in this island, while gardening was yet in its infancy. Each religious edifice, it is true, had a garden and an Avalgort (or orchard) annexed to it; but it appears from inquiries taken in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, that this garden seldom consisted of more than an acre, and was solely devoted to the propagation of culinary herbs,—save when a small part was appropriated to the Finavain, or vineyard^a. Nor did it usually receive any embellishment from architecture. The pigeon-house and dove-house, which were the general appendages of monastic gardens, were not raised by the hand of taste; I can only find in the garden of Grey-abbey, founded in the year 1193, in the county of Down, an attempt at architectural embellishment: " In the gardens of this abbey (says Harris) is a large well of sweet and limpid water, over which is raised an high vaulted arch, ornamented with heads and some other sculpture in stone, which seem to be

N O T E.

^a In an Irish Almanack of the fourteenth century, in the possession of my learned friend Colonel Vallancey, the time of gathering grapes, and drinking musk or new wine, is noticed.

" the same piece of architecture that stood here when the abbey subsisted^b."

Neither does it appear that the stately castles of our chieftains were furnished with pleasure-grounds. Indeed the perturbed state of the kingdom, during many ages, forbade it. No part of the Irish chieftain's territory was safe from the spoiler, but so much as was encompassed with the castle walls; so that, instead of wandering beside a murmuring stream, musing in an arbor, or extending his toil-worn limbs on a soft bank beneath a spreading tree, the veteran warrior was obliged to be contented with a view of the circumjacent country from his ramparts^c. " For Ireland (says Moryson) being oft troubled with rebellions, and the rebels not only idle themselves, but in natural malice destroying the labours of other men, and cutting up the very trees of fruits for the same cause, or else to burne them. For these reasons (he continues) the inhabitants take lesse pleasure to till their grounds, or plant trees, content to live for the day in continual fear of like mischief^d." Nay, even the cattle of the chieftains, as they ranged his pastures, were in danger of molestation; and the office of the gentle herdsman was supplied by a vigilant guard of armed men, who, at the approach of night, drove their charge into the bawn of the castle^e.

Under

N O T E S.

^b *History of County Down*, p. 55.

^c It appears, indeed, from Sir John Harrington's Report to Queen Elizabeth concerning the Earl of Essex's Journey in Ireland in 1599, that a garden capable of containing three hundred men then appertained to the castle of Cahir in the county of Tipperary. *Nuga Antig.* vol. ii. p. 161. But the situation of this castle, on an almost impregnable rock, in the river Suir, protected its garden from depredation.

^d *Itiner.* Part. iii. p. 159.

^e The manner of enclosing the bawn was prescribed by the Brehons. See

Colleg.

Under such circumstances it was impossible that the art of gardening could make any considerable advances in Ireland. The hand of rapine restrained it; and the church, whose sanctity alone could protect it, took little pains to facilitate its progress. We are, therefore, naturally surprised to find the Brehons promulgating laws to protect ornamental as well as useful trees. As these laws are extremely curious, and serve to ascertain the several kinds of trees cultivated by the early Irish, I shall make no apology for transcribing them here.

“What are the timber trespasses?
“Cutting down trees and taking them
“away; as airigh timber, athar timber,
“fogla timber, and losa timber.”

Airigh timber are, oak, hazle, holly, yew^f, Indian pine and apple; five cows penalty for cutting down these trees; yearling cow-calves for cutting the limbs; and heifers for cutting the branches.

Athar wood are, aldar, willow, hawthorn, quickbeam, birch, elm^g; a cow for each tree, a heifer for the branches.

NOTES.

Collect. de Reb. Hib. vol. iii. p. 72. The passage deserves to be consulted, as it shews the nature of the fence in use amongst the Irish in the primitive ages.

^f I am induced to conclude that the Yew tree did not formerly (at least during the middle ages) abound in Ireland, from the circumstance of an act being ordained in 12 Edw. iv. to oblige all merchants who imported goods into this kingdom to import, at the same time, a certain number of bows, which can only be properly made of this wood. Yet yew trees, so large as thirty inches in diameter, are frequently found in our bogs.

^g This must have been the witch hazle, commonly called the Scotch elm; for the lofty elm now in use for groves, and in the last century for avenues, was introduced by the English. An elm of this genus, of an immense size, which grew near Newbridge in the county of Kildare, and whose leafy honours I remember to have seen laid in the dust by a great storm, is thus celebrated by the

Fogla wood are, blackthorn, elder, spindle-tree, white hazel, aspen; these are the woods on which the law gives trespass, viz. a heifer for each.

Losa wood (or fire-wood), fern, furze, briar, heath, ivy, reeds, thorn-bush; a fine on each^h.

I am surprised to observe the arbutus omitted amongst the several trees enumerated in these laws, as it is allowed by Evelynⁱ to be indigenous to Ireland.

But

NOTES.

reverend Samuel Shepherd, in his poem of *Leixlip*:

Mark where yon Elm renews his annual prime,

Newbridge thy glory, and the boast of time;

From age to age he looks majestic down,

Spreads his broad arms, and covers half the town.

^h *Collect. de Reb. Hib.* vol. iii. p. 77, 78, 79: We are not to be surprised at the several forest trees mentioned in those laws, for Ireland, though now almost totally denuded of woods, once abounded in them. Vide Nat. Hist. of Irel. by Boate and Molyneux. Tasso speaks of “l’alte selve,” of Ireland. *Gieru. Lib. cant.* 1.

I cannot here omit a pertinent passage in a letter which I lately received from my friend, Sylvester O’Halloran, Esq; “That different and various species of Fir (says he) were kept in high preservation (in Ireland), I know, and every curious man may know, from the bog deal used in the country for lighting fires, and sometimes by the poor as a succedaneum for candles. You will find them of various smells, some of them yielding aromatic odours equal to those of the most precious balsams.”

ⁱ *Sylva*, p. 177. Mr. Leslie, in his poem of Killarney, bestows several lines on the Arbutus, as a native of this romantic spot, and concludes his description thus:

But it was probably then confined to the district of Killarney, where it wasted

“ its sweetness on the desert air,”

until transplanted into our modern gardens.

From the complexion of the code whence I have extracted those laws, I am induced to think that the church was concerned in its formation; for though the primitive christian clergy did not often exercise their influence in promoting the arts, they seldom forgot to employ it in the protection of their property. I am the rather confirmed in this opinion by finding a nursery belonging to the priory of Kilmainham so early as the year 1338; for this nursery, it appears, stood without the walls, so that it required the protection of the secular laws^k.

If historic evidence concerning our early ancestors' ignorance of, or inattention to the art of gardening, was wanting, negative proofs of both might be deduced from their poets^l. In no ancient Irish

N O T E S.

“ While other tribes but transient charms assume,

“ These through Killarney's wilds perennial bloom.”

I think it is conjectured by Derrick (see his Letters), and with plausibility, that the Arbutus was brought from the Continent to Killarney by some of the monks who settled in its islands.

^k Monast. Hib. p. 234.

^l Since writing the above I have found mention of gardens in an ancient inedited code of Brehon laws, ordained for the protection of Bees, which were, I find, deemed the most valuable part of the property of the early Irish. I will transcribe two of those laws :

“ Whoever plunders or steals Bees from out of a garden or fort is subject to a like penalty as if he steal them out of a habitation, for these are ordained of equal penalty by law.”

poem, or work of fancy that has fallen under my observation, have I discovered a description of, or even an allusion to a garden; nothing but such natural objects, uncombined by art, as abound in the poems attributed to Ossian, are to be found in the productions of our early bards; all their scenery is wild and romantic as that of Salvator Rosa^m. Nor indeed do the Irish poets of the last century often resort to the garden for imagery, for as yet gardens did not abound in Ireland; my memory, at present, affords me but two instances, which I shall give in the elegant translation of Miss Brooke. The unfortunate Edmund Ryan, who was involved in the miseries which ensued to such of his countrymen as joined the forces of King James at the battle of the Boyne, thus sings to his false mistress :

“ Sweet would seem the holly's shade,
Bright the clust'ring berries glowing;

And, in scented bloom array'd
Apple blossoms round us blowing.

“ Cresses, waving in the stream,
Flowers its gentle banks perfuming;
Sweet the verdant paths would seem,
All in rich luxuriance bloomingⁿ.”

And Carolan is indebted to the garden for this delicate compliment to Mable Kelly :

“ As when the softly blushing rose
“ Close by some neighbouring lily grows ;
“ Such is the glow thy cheeks diffuse,
“ And such their bright and blended hues^o.”

(To be Continued.)

N O T E S.

“ Bees in an enclosure or fort, and in a garden, are of the same account (as to property, penalty, &c.) as the wealth or substance of an habitation.”

^m See Mr. Macpherson's Transf. of the Works of Ossian.

ⁿ Reliq. of Irish Poetry, p. 210.

^o Ibid. p. 251.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"*Icones Plantarum Syriae rariorum Descriptionibus et Observationibus illustratae. Autore Jacobo Juliano la Billardiere, M. D.*" 4to. Lut. Paris. 1791. Decas prima et secunda. 13s. Imported by R. E. Mercier.

OUR ingenious author, having botanized through Dauphiny and Savoy, resolved to see what plants and trees could be introduced into France, and what place supplied the best timber for ship-building. He passed from Marseilles to Alexandria, and from thence penetrated Syria. On the mountains near Damascus he discovered many rare plants, but Mount Libanus he was resolved more minutely to scrutinize. Its perpendicular altitude above the surface of the sea he found to be 712 toises. Snow does not continue all the year on the summit, but is seen in vallies on the north side. The inhabitants about the cedars are Maronites; the rest are Greeks, Curds, Metualides, and Druses. Of the old wood of Libanus not more than one hundred cedars remain; they are on the acclivity of the mountain, 500 toises below the snowy summits; seven are remarkably large, being nine feet diameter. Very honourable testimony is given to this work, by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and, in our opinion, it very well deserves it. The figures are drawn and engraven with the greatest exactness; and the description includes every part of the vegetable.

The first decad contains engravings and descriptions of the following plants:

Crucianella capitata.
Ruta fruticulosa.
Dianthus Libanotis.
Prunus prostrata.
Fontanesia phillirocoïdes.
Vicia canescens.

Astragalus hispidus.
Astragalus emarginatus.
Astragalus lanatus.
Exoacantha heterophylla.

The second decad contains

Amaryllis Montana.
Cynoglossum Myosoides.
Carduus diacantha.
Xeranthemum frigidum.
Salsola echinus.
Campanula virgata.
Periploca angustifolia.
Juniperus drupacia.
Anthyllis Tragacanthoides.
Hypericum alternifolium.

"*Elements of the Philosophy of the human mind. By Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. Edinb.* 4to. 1l. 1s."

THIS work is highly valuable for the ingenious and accurate discussions it contains; the pertinent illustrations with which they are enlivened, and the classical purity of the style with which it is written.

"*Tableau politique, religieux & moral de Rome, et des Etats ecclésiastiques; accompagné de Notes analogues au sujet & à la nouvelle Constitution de la France.* 8vo. Paris.

THE religion, the morals, the policy, the government, and the genius of the inhabitants of the Pope's dominions are minutely examined; the inquiries are interesting, and the information new.

"*A Geographical Chart of Europe, describing its territorial and political State; the new Constitution of France and Poland,*

Poland, and the new divisions of Russia.
On four large Sheets. By Thomas
Jameson, M. D. 7s. 6d. in Sheets.
On Canvas, 15s."

New Publications in Dublin.

"The Roman Catholic claim to the elective Franchise, discussed. By Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. 2s. 2d.

THIS Chart is executed with care.

"Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the poet Thompson: biographical, critical, and political; with some pieces of Thompson never before published. By D. S. Earl of Buchan. 8vo. 5s."

FLETCHER was a character very much distinguished in the annals of freedom, and the reader will be pleased with some original literary remains of the celebrated Thompson. The noble editor every where discovers taste, judgment and real patriotism.

"Oeuvres de Jerome Petion, Membre de l'assemblée Constituante, de la Convention nationale, & Maire de Paris. 3 Tom. 8vo. 15s."

THE name of M. Petion, the mayor of Paris, will long be remembered in the political world. His two first volumes contain his miscellaneous works, the last his speeches in the National Convention.

"Young's Travels in France, in the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789. 4to. 1l. 5s."

THIS, like most of our author's productions, is extremely entertaining, with many valuable observations not commonly known.

"Milton's smaller Poems. By Thomas Wharton, B. D. Second Edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d."

THIS work was revised and sent to the press not long before the much lamented death of the learned and ingenious editor, and is very much improved.

THIS work is divided into fifteen sections; in these the author examines the principles of civil power, political power and civil liberty; the system of representation and the elective franchise, and indeed every topic that could elucidate his subject. A chain of political reasoning is carried on through the whole, and his views are those of an enlightened understanding. However he sometimes weakens his argument by extending it too far: nor is the plan free from some solid objections.

"Letters on the principles of the French Democracy. By the Rev. William Hamilton, B. D. 2s. 2d."

WE here discover the lively and spirited author of "Letters concerning the coast of Antrim." In his first letter he treats on the equality of rights, the principle of the French democracy. In the second, on the application of French principles of government in the sister islands of Britain and Ireland. In the third, on the true principles of civil government and civil liberty. In the fourth and last, on the constitution and government of the sister islands. In all these we meet with just notions of policy and an intimate knowledge of the British constitution, applied to the best purposes, of making us contented with our present situation, and forceably pointing out the danger of innovation.

"Melantius to Mrs. Latouche of Belview."

ABOUNDING in sentiments which do honour to the elegant and refined feelings of the parties.

"Hely's Translation of Ogygia. 2 vols. 8vo. 13s."

WE intend next month to give an account of this work.

"Paddy"

"Paddy Whack's Christmas box."

"On the Roman Catholic applications.
By William Knox, Esq."

"An Appeal to the Protestants of Ireland,
by Theophilus Swift, Esq."

"Thoughts on the present Transactions in
Ireland."

THIS last pamphlet is supposed to be written by the author of the foregoing. It enters into a minute inquiry into the origin of the fire which destroyed the parliament house, the 17th of February, 1792, and makes it evident, that it was not accidental but premeditated. The loss is estimated at 40,000l.

"Malton's views of Dublin. No. 1.
1l. 2s. 9d."

"Thoughts on the principles of civil
government. By N. S."

"Two Letters of the Impartial Observer."

"Test of Roman Catholic Liberty."

"Mullalo's political history of Ireland,
8vo. 5s. 5d."

OF this we will give an account in our next.

"Dean Humes's Address to the Parishioners of Templemore."

"The Patriot."

"The poetical Works of William Preston,
Esq. in two vols. 8vo."

THIS work is printing in such a manner, as will do credit to this kingdom; and, from the specimens of it which we have seen, we may venture to pronounce it, one of the most elegant books that ever appeared in Ireland; besides the poems which appeared in the edition by William Hallhead, about thirteen years ago; we are informed, that this new edition will comprise several miscellane-

ous poems, never before printed; and some dramatic pieces, particularly the Tragedies of Offa and Ethelbert, Mefene freed, and Rosmunda or the Daughter's Revenge; which last is founded on an interesting transaction in the history of the Lombards, which is related by Gibbon.

We also inform the public that there are now in the press, in one volume octavo, original Poems, by the Rev. Henry Boyd, (translator of Dante's celebrated poem called *Inferno*) consisting of dramatic poems, odes, elegies, together with three poems which obtained the first prizes for poetical compositions, in the University of Dublin, in the years 1775, 1776 and 1777. Mr. Boyd also obtained the poetical premium in the year 1778, for a poem which has since been so considerably enlarged, that the author is only able in this collection to give a specimen.

We also hear there is ready for the press, by the same author, a translation of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto.

(The Remainder of this Catalogue in our Next.)

Mathematics.

When we announced to the public, that the *Anthologia* was to be made up of Science, Belles Lettres and History, we understood by the first, pure and mixt Mathematics, well knowing, that while the former strengthened and extended the mental powers, it led to the noblest discoveries in Astronomy, Optics, Mechanics, and the other branches dependent on the principles of Arithmetic and Geometry. With these views, we shall devote a part of our Miscellany, for the insertion of ingenious papers and questions in Science; and we hope none others will be sent; as they will be submitted to one of the brightest luminaries of this age, and country, in this line; whose opinion, while it must be decisive with

us, is such, that even the authors themselves would not wish to appeal from it.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia Hibernica*.

Dublin, 13th February.

SIR,

WHATEVER subject serves in any measure to elucidate science cannot be uninteresting—and the solutions of problems, as well synthetical as analytical, have, very often, been the means of discovering many new properties, which, if no such inquiries had been instituted, might yet remain entirely unknown.

The distinguished place the *ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA* is likely to hold in the annals of literature induces me to send you the following problems with their solutions—they were originally proposed by Mr. Parr in his *Miscellaneous Tracts*, without their solutions, and have not since been publicly investigated.

I remain,

Your obedient, humble servant,

CHRIST. COX.

N. B. The questions are given in the author's words without any alterations.

PROBLEM 1.

Quære two numbers that the sum of their square-roots may be equal to the sum of their cube-roots?

SOLUTION.

Let x = the lesser number and $x^6 v^6$ the greater, then $x^3 + x^3 v^3 = x^2 + x^2 v^2$; and by division $x + x v^3 = 1 + v^2$, hence $x = \frac{1+v^2}{1+v^3}$; and by assuming v equal to any number at pleasure, x will be determined; thus, if $v=1$, then $x=1$; and when $v=2$, $x = \frac{1+4}{1+8} = \frac{5}{9}$; hence $xv = \frac{20}{9}$, or $1\frac{2}{9}$.

PROBLEM 2.

To find two numbers that the difference of their square-roots will be equal to the difference of their biquadrate roots?

SOLUTION.

Let x and $x^4 v^4$ represent the two

required numbers, then $xv - x = x^2 v^2 - x^2$; and by division $xv^2 - x = v - 1$; therefore $x = \frac{v-1}{v^2-1} = \frac{1}{v+1}$, where the value of v may be any number at pleasure.

PROBLEM 3.

I demand two numbers, that the product of their cube roots must be equal to their sum?

SOLUTION.

Let x^3 and $x^3 v^3$ be the required numbers, then $x^3 + x^3 v^3 = x + x v$; hence $x + x v^3 = v$, and $x = \frac{v}{v^3+1}$, where v may be taken equal to any number at pleasure.

(To be continued.)

Question 1, by Michael Mooney, near Dublin.

TO describe an Isosceles triangle, having the angle at the vertex treble of each of the angles at the base?

Question 2, by the same.

A Cannon ball of 60lb. being projected from a piece on the plane of the horizon, strikes an object on the top of a castle, whose height is 60 feet, and distance 200, with a force of 37440lb: quære with what force it will strike an object at the greatest distance possible, on a plane whose depression is equal to the angle of elevation; the charge being the same?

Question 3, by Cornelius Kennedy.

IN a right cylinder whose altitude and base diameter are equal, and cut by a plane thro' its axis, now if $\frac{2xx}{2rx - xx^2}$ be the fluxion of the semiquadrantal ungula which is formed by cutting the foregoing section in the direct direction of the diagonal. Quære the demonstration?

Question 4, by William Anderson.

SUPPOSE a cylinder whose length is 4 feet, and weight 2000lb. to be suspended at one end, and made to vibrate in a semicircle. Quære its greatest horizontal and perpendicular force on the centre of suspension?

P O E T R Y.

*The Pleasures of Memory, a Poem, in two Parts.
By the Author of "An Ode to Superstition."*

(Continued from Page 65.)

P A R T II.

—Degli anni e de l'oblio nemica,
Delle cose custode, e dispensiera.

TASSO.

Analysis of the second Part.

THE Memory has hitherto acted only in subservience to the senses; and so far man is not eminently distinguished from other animals: but, with respect to man, she has a higher province; and is often busily employed, when excited by no external cause whatever. She preserves, for his use, the treasures of art and science, history and philosophy. She colours all the prospects of life: for we can only anticipate the future, by concluding what is possible from what is past.

On her agency depends every effusion of the Fancy, whose boldest effort can only compound or transpose, augment or diminish the materials she has collected and retained.

When the first emotions of despair have subsided, and sorrow has softened into melancholy, she amuses with a retrospect of innocent pleasures, and inspires that noble confidence which results from the consciousness of having acted well.

When sleep has suspended the organs of sense from their office, she not only supplies the mind with images, but assists in their combination. And even in madness itself, when the soul is resigned over to the tyranny of a disordered imagination, she revives past perceptions, and awakens that train of thought which was formerly most familiar.

Nor are we pleased only with a review of the brighter passages of life; events, the most distressing in their immediate consequences, are often cherished in remembrance with a degree of enthusiasm.

But the world and its occupations give a mechanical impulse to the passions, which is not very favourable to the indulgence of this feeling. It is in a calm and well-regulated mind that the Memory is most perfect; and solitude is her best sphere of action.

February, 1793.

With this sentiment is introduced a Tale, illustrative of her influence in solitude, sickness, and sorrow. And the subject having now been considered, so far as it relates to man and the animal world, the Poem concludes with a conjecture, that superior beings are blest with a nobler exercise of this faculty.

The Pleasures of Memory.

P A R T II.

SWEET MEMORY, wafted by thy gentle gale,
Oft up the tide of time I turn my fail,
To view the fairy haunts of long-lost hours,
Blest with far greener shades, far fresher flowers.

Agès and climes remote to thee impart
What charms in genius, and refines in art;
Thee, in whose hand the keys of science dwell,
The pensive portrets of her holy cell;
Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp
Oblivion steals upon her vestal-lamp.

The friends of reason, and the guides of youth,
Whose language breath'd the eloquence of truth;
Whose life, beyond preceptive wisdom, taught
The great in conduct, and the pure in thought;
These still exist, by Thee to Fame consign'd,
Still speak and act, the models of mankind.

From Thee sweet Hope her airy colouring draws;
And Fancy's flights are subject to thy laws.
From Thee that bosom-spring of rapture flows,
Which only Virtue, tranquil Virtue, knows.

When Joy's bright sun has shed his evening-ray,
And Hope's delusive meteors cease to play;
When clouds on clouds the smiling prospect close,
Still thro' the gloom thy star serenely glows:
Like yon fair orb, she gilds the brow of night
With the mild magic of reflected light.

Theauteous maid, that bids the world adieu,
Oft of that world wilt snatch a fond review;
Oft at the shrine neglect her beads, to trace
Some social scene, some dear familiar face;
Forgot, when first a father's stern controul
Chas'd the gay visions of her opening soul:

T

And

And ere, with iron tongue, the vesper-bell
 Bursts thro' the cypress-walk, the convent-cell,
 Oft will her warm and wayward heart revive,
 To love and joy still tremblingly alive ;
 The whisper'd vow, the chaste cares prolong,
 Weave the light dance, and swell the choral song ;
 With rapt ear drink th' enchanting serenade ;
 And, as it melts along the moonlight glade,
 To each soft note return as soft a sigh,
 And bless the youth that bids her slumbers fly.

But not till time has calmed the ruffled breast,
 Are these fond dreams of happiness confest.
 Not till the rushing winds forget to rave,
 Is heaven's sweet smile reflected on the wave.

From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail,
 And catch the sounds that sadden every gale.
 Tell, if thou canst, the sum of sorrows there ;
 Mark the fixt gaze, the wild and frenzied glare,
 The wracks of thought, and freezings of despair !
 But pause not then — beyond the western wave,
 Go, view the captive, barter'd as a slave !
 Crush'd till his high heroic spirit bleeds,
 And from his nerveless frame indignantly re-
 ce-des.

Yet here, ev'n here, with pleasures long re-
 sign'd,
 Lo! MEMORY bursts the twilight of the mind :
 Her dear delusions sooth his sinking soul,
 When the rude scourge presumes its base con-
 troul ;
 And o'er futurity's blank page diffuse
 The full reflection of their vivid hues.
 'Tis but to die, and then, to weep no more,
 Then will he wake on Congo's distant shore ;
 Beneath his plantain's ancient shade, renew
 The simple transports that with freedom flew ;
 Catch the cold breeze that musky evening blows,
 And quaff the palm's rich nectar as it glows ;
 The oral tale of elder time rehearse,
 And chant the rude traditional verse ;
 With those, the lov'd companions of his youth,
 When life was luxury, and friendship truth.

Ah! why should virtue dread the frown of
 fate ?
 Hers what no wealth can win, no power create !
 A little world of clear and cloudless day,
 Nor wreck'd by storms, nor moulder'd by de-
 cay ;
 A world, with MEMORY'S ceaseless fun-shine
 blest,
 The home of happiness, an honest breast.

But most we mark the wonders of her reign,
 When sleep has lock'd the senses in her chain,
 When sober judgment has her throne resign'd,
 She smiles away the chaos of the mind ;
 And as warm fancy's bright Elysium glows,
 From her each image springs, each colour flows —
 She is the sacred guest ! th' immortal friend !
 Oft seen o'er sleeping innocence to bend,
 In that dead hour of night to silence giv'n,
 Whispering seraphic visions of her heav'n.

When the blithe son of Savoy, roving round
 With humble wares and pipe of merry sound,
 From his green vale and shelter'd cabin hies,
 And scales the Alps to visit foreign skies ;
 Tho' far below the forked lightnings play,
 And at his feet the thunder dies away ;
 Oft, in the saddle rudely rock'd to sleep,
 While his mule browes on the dizzy steep,
 With MEMORY'S aid, he sits at home, and sees
 His children sport beneath their native trees,
 And bends, to hear their cherub-voices call,
 O'er the loud fury of the torrent's fall.

But can her smile with gloomy madness dwell ?
 Say, can she chase the horrors of his cell ?
 Each fiery flight on frenzy's wing refrain,
 And mould the coinage of the fever'd brain ?
 Pass but that grate, which scarce a gleam sup-
 plies,
 There in the dust the wreck of genius lies !
 He whose arresting hand sublimely wrought
 Each bold conception in the sphere of thought ;
 Who from the quarried mass, like PHIDIAS,
 drew

Forms ever fair, creations ever new !
 But, as he fondly snatch'd the wreath of fame,
 The spectre poverty unnerv'd his frame.
 Cold was her grasp, a withering scowl she wore ;
 And hope's soft energies were felt no more.
 Yet still how sweet the foothings of his art ! (17)
 From the rude stone what bright ideas start !
 Ev'n now he claims the amaranthine wreath,
 With scenes that glow, with images that breathe !
 And whence these scenes, these images, declare.
 Whence but from her who triumphs o'er def-
 pair ?

Awake, arise ! with grateful fervour fraught,
 Go, spring the mine of elevated thought.
 He who, thro' nature's various walk, surveys
 The good and fair her faultless line portrays ;
 Whose mind, prophaned by no unhallow'd guest,
 Culls from the crowd the purest and the best ;
 May range, at will, bright fancy's golden clime,
 Or, musing, mount where science sits sublime,
 Or wake the spirit of departed time.
 Who acts thus wisely, mark the moral muse,
 A blooming Eden in his life reviews !
 So richly cultur'd every native grace,
 Its scanty limits he forgets to trace :
 But the fond fool, when evening shades the sky,
 Turns but to start, and gazes but to sigh !
 The weary waste, that lengthen'd as he ran,
 Fades to a blank, and dwindles to a span !

Ah who can tell the triumphs of the mind,
 By truth illumin'd, and by taste refin'd ?

N O T E.

(17) The astronomer chalking his figures on
 the wall, in Hogarth's view of Bedlam, is an ad-
 mirable exemplification of this idea.

See the RAKE'S PROGRESS, plate 8.

When

When age has quench'd the eye and clos'd the ear,

Still nerv'd for action in her native sphere,
Oft will she rise—with searching glance pursue
Some long lov'd image vanish'd from her view ;
Dart thro' the deep recesses of the past,
O'er dusky forms in chains of slumber cast ;
With giant-grasp fling back the folds of night,
And snatch the faithless fugitive to light.

So thro' the grove th' impatient mother flies,
Each sunless glade, each secret pathway tries ;
Till the light leaves the truant-boy disclose,
Lpng on the wood-moss stretch'd in sweet repose.

Nor yet to pleasing objects are confin'd
The silent feasts of the reflective mind.
Danger and death a dread delight inspire ;
And the bald veteran glows with wonted fire,
When, richly bronzed with many a summer sun,
He counts his scars, and tells what deeds were done.

Go, with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile ;
And ask the shatter'd hero, whence his smile ?
Go, view the splendid domes of Greenwich, go ;
And own what rapture from reflection flow.

Hail, noblest structures imag'd in the wave !
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave.
Hail, blest retreats from war and shipwreck,
hail !

That oft arrest the wondering stranger's sail.
Long have you heard the narratives of age,
The battle's havoc, and the tempest's rage ;
Long have you known reflection's genial ray
Gild the calm close of valour's various day.

Time's sombrous touches soon correct the piece,
Mellow each tint, and bid each discord cease :
A softer tone of light pervades the whole,
And breathes a pensive languor o'er the soul.

Hast thou thro' Eden's wild-wood vales pursued (18)
Each mountain-scene, magnificently rude ;

N O T E.

(18) On the road-side, between Penrith and Appleby, stands a small pillar with this inscription :

" This pillar was erected in the year 1656, by Ann Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c. for a memorial, of her last parting, in this place, with her good and pious mother, Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, on the 2d of April, 1616: in memory whereof she hath left an annuity of 4l. to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every second day of April for ever, upon the stone-table placed hard by. Laus Deo !"

The Eden is the principal river of Cumberland, and has its source in the wildest part of Westmoreland.

To mark the sweet simplicity of life,
Far from the din of folly's idle strife ;
Nor, with attention's lifted eye, rever'd
That modest stone which pious PEMBROKE rear'd ;

Which still records, beyond the pencil's power,
The silent sorrows of a parting hour ;
Still to the pausing pilgrim points the place,
Her faintest spirit most delights to trace ?

Thus, with the manly glow of honest pride, (19)
O'er his dead form old ORMOND nobly sigh'd.
Thus, thro' the gloom of SHENSTONE's fairy grove,
MARIA's urn still breathes the voice of love.

As the stern grandeur of a Gothic tower
Awes not so deeply in its morning hour,
As when the shades of time serenely fall
On every broken arch and ivied wall ;
The tender images we love to trace,
Steal from each year ' a melancholy grace !'
And as the sparks of social love expand,
As the heart opens in a foreign land ;
And with a brother's warmth, a brother's smile,
The stranger greets each native of his isle ;
So scenes of life, when present and confest,
Stamp but their bolder features on the breast ;
Yet not an image, when remotely view'd,
However trivial, and however rude,
But wins the heart, and wakes the social sigh,
With every claim of close affinity !

But these pure joys the world can never know ;

In gentler climes their silver currents flow.
Oft at the silent shadowy close of day,
When the hush'd grove has sung its parting lay ;
When pensive twilight, in her dusky car,
Slowly ascends to meet the evening-star ;
Above, below, ærial murmurs swell, (20)
From hanging wood, brown heath, and bushy dell !

A thousand nameless rills, that shun the light,
Stealing soft music on the ear of night.
So oft the finer movements of the soul,
That shun the sphere of pleasure's gay controul,
In the still shades of calm seclusion rise,
And breathe their sweet seraphic harmonies !

N O T E S.

(19) Ormond bore the loss with patience and dignity: though he ever retained a pleasing, however melancholy, sense of the signal merit of Offory. " I would not exchange my dead son," said he, " for any living son in Christendom."

HUME, vi. 340.

The same sentiment is inscribed on Miss Dolman's urn at the Leafowes.

Heu, quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse !

(20) At a distance were heard many waterfalls, not audible in the day-time.

GRAY, iv. 174.

Once, and domestic annals tell the time,
(Preserv'd in Cumbria's rude romantic clime)
When nature smil'd, and o'er the landscape
threw

Her richest fragrance, and her brightest hue,
A bright and blooming forester explored
Those nobler scenes SALVATOR's soul ador'd;
The rocky pafs half hung with shaggy wood,
And the cleft oak flung boldly o'er the flood;
Eager to bid the mountain-echoes wake,
And shoot the wild-fowl of the silver lake.

High on exulting wing the heath-cock rose,
And blew his shrill blast o'er perennial snows;
When the rapt youth, recoiling from the roar,
Gaz'd on the tumbling tide of dread Lodoar;
And thro' the rifted cliffs, that scal'd the sky,
Derwent's clear mirror charm'd his dazzled
eye. (21)

Each other idle, inverted on the wave,
Thro' morn's gay mist its melting colours gave;
And, o'er the cygnet's haunt, the mantling grove
Its emerald arch with wild luxuriance wove.

Light as the breeze that brush'd the orient dew,
From rock to rock the young adventurer flew;
And day's last sunshine slept along the shore,
When, lo! an ambush'd path the smile of wel-
come wore.

Imbowering shrubs with verdure veil'd the sky,
And on the musk-rose shed a deeper dye;
Save when a mild and momentary gleam
Glanc'd from the white foam of some shelter'd
stream.

O'er the shrill lake the bell of evening toll'd;
And on the moor the shepherd penn'd his fold;
And on the green hill's side the meteor play'd,
When, hark! a voice sung sweetly thro' the
shade.

It ceas'd—yet still in FLORIO's fancy sung,
Still on each note his captive spirit hung;
Till o'er the mead a cool sequester'd grot
From its rich roof a sparry lustre shot.
A crystal water cross'd the pebbled floor,
And on the front these simple lines it bore:

Hence away, nor dare intrude!

In this secret shadowy cell

Musing MEMORY loves to dwell,

With her sister Solitude.

Far from the busy world she flies,

To taste that peace the world denies.

Entranc'd she sits; from youth to age,

Reviewing life's eventful page;

And noting, ere they fade away,

The little lines of yesterday.

FLORIO had gain'd a rude and rocky seat,
When lo, the genius of this still retreat!
Fair was her form—but who can hope to trace
The pensive softness of her angel-face?
Can VIRGIL's verse, can RAPHAEL's touch
impart
Those finer features of the feeling heart,

N O T E.

(21) The Lake of Keswick in Cumberland.

Those tend'rer tints that shun the careless eye,
And in the world's contagious circle die?

She left the cave, nor mark'd the stranger
there;

Her pastoral beauty, and her artless air,
Had breath'd a soft enchantment o'er his soul!
In every nerve he felt her blest controul!
What pure and white-wing'd agents of the sky,
Who rule the springs of sacred sympathy,
Inform congenial spirits when they meet?
Sweet is their office, as their nature sweet!

FLORIO, with fearful joy, pursued the maid,
Till thro' a vista's moonlight-checker'd shade,
Where the bat circled, and the rooks repos'd,
(Their wars suspended, and their counsels clos'd)
An antique mansion burst in awful state,
A rich vine clustering round its gothic gate.
Nor paus'd he here. The master of the scene
Mark'd his light step imprint the dewy green;
And, slow-advancing, hail'd him as his guest,
Won by the honest warmth his looks express'd.
He wore the rustic manners of a Squire;
Age had not quench'd one spark of manly fire;
But giant-gout had bound him in her chain,
And his heart panted for the chase in vain.

Yet here remembrance, sweetly-soothing power!
Wing'd with delight confinement's lingering
hour.

The fox's brush still emulous to wear,
He scour'd the county in his elbow-chair;
And, with view-halloo, rous'd the dreaming
hound,
That rung, by starts, his deep-ton'd music
round.

Long by the paddock's humble pale confin'd,
His aged hunters cours'd the viewless wind:
And each, with glowing energy pourtray'd,
The far-fam'd triumphs of the field display'd;
Usurp'd the canvals of the crowded hall,
And chas'd a line of heroes from the wall.
There slept the horn each jocund echo knew,
And many a smile, and many a story drew;
High o'er the hearth his forest-trophies hung,
And their fantastic branches wildly hung.
How would he dwell on each vast antler there!
This dash'd the wave, that fann'd the mountain-
air.

Each, as it frown'd, unwritten records bore,
Of gallant feats and festivals of yore.

But why the tale prolong?—His only child,
His darling JULIA on the stranger smil'd.
Her little arts a fretful sire to please,
Her gentle gaiety, and native ease,
Had won his soul—but ah! few days had pass'd,
Ere his fond visions prov'd too sweet to last.

When evening ting'd the lake's ethereal blue,
And her deep shades irregularly threw;
Their thieving sail dropp'd gently from the cove,
Down by St. Herbert's consecrated grove; (22)

N O T E.

(22) A small wooded island once dignified
with a religious house.

Whence

Whence erst the chaunted hymn, the taper'd
rite,
Amus'd the fisher's solitary night ;
And still the mitred window, richly wreath'd,
A sacred calm thro' the brown foliage breath'd.

The wild deer, starting thro' the silent glade,
With fearful gaze their various course survey'd.
High hung in air the hoary goat reclin'd,
His streaming beard the sport of every wind ;
And, as the coot her jet wing lov'd to lave,
Rock'd on the bosom of the sleepless wave ;
The eagle rush'd from Skiddaw's purple crest,
A cloud still brooding o'er her giant-nest.

And now the moon had dimm'd, with dewy
ray,
The few fine flushes of departing day ;
O'er the wide water's deep serene she hung,
And her broad lights on every mountain flung ;
When lo ! a sudden blast the vessel blew, (23)
And to the surge consign'd its little crew.
All, all escap'd---but ere the lover bore
His faint and faded JULIA to the shore,
Her sense had fled!---Exhausted by the storm,
A fatal trance hung o'er her pallid form ;
Her closing eye a trembling lustre fir'd ;
'Twas life's last spark---it flutter'd and expir'd !

The father strew'd his white hair in the wind,
Call'd on his child---nor linger'd long behind :
And FLORIO liv'd to see the willow wave,
With many an evening whisper, o'er their grave.
Yes, FLORIO liv'd---and still of each possess'd,
The father cherish'd, and the maid caress'd !

For ever would the fond enthusiast rove,
With JULIA's spirit thro' the shadowy grove ;
Gaze with delight on every scene she plann'd,
Kiss every flowret planted by her hand.
Ah ! still he traced her steps along the glade,
When hazy hues and glimmering lights betray'd
Half-viewless forms ; still listen'd as the breeze
Heav'd its deep sobs among the aged trees ;
And at each pause her melting accents caught,
In sweet delirium of romantic thought !
Dear was the grot that shunn'd the blaze of
day ;

She gave it spars to shoot a trembling ray.
The spring, that bubbled from its inmost cell,
Murmur'd of JULIA's virtues as it fell ;
And o'er the dripping moss, the fretted stone,
In FLORIO's ear breath'd language not its own.
Her charm around th' enchantress MEMORY
threw,
A charm that soothes the mind, and sweetens too !

But is her magic only felt below ?
Say, thro' what brighter realms she bids it flow ;
To what pure beings, in a nobler sphere, (24)

N O T E S.

(23) In a lake, surrounded with mountains,
the agitations are often violent and momentary.
The winds blow in gusts and eddies ; and the
water no sooner swells than it subsides.

See BOURN'S Hist. of Westmoreland.

(24) The several degrees of angels may prob-

She yields delight but faintly imaged here :
All that till now their rapt researches knew,
Not call'd in slow succession to review ;
But, as the landscape meets the eye of day,
At once presented to their glad survey !

Each scene of bliss reveal'd, since chaos fled,
And dawning light its dazzling glories spread :
Each chain of wonders that sublimely glow'd,
Since first Creation's choral anthem flow'd ;
Each ready flight, at Mercy's smile divine,
To distant worlds that undiscover'd shine,
Full on her tablet flings its living rays,
And all combin'd with blest effulgence blaze.

There thy bright train, immortal friendship,
foar ;
No more to part, to mingle tears no more !
And, as the softening hand of Time endears
The joys and sorrows of our infant-years,
So there the soul, releas'd from human strife,
Smiles at the little cares and ills of life ;
Its lights and shades, its sunshine and its show-
ers ;

As at a dream that charm'd her vacant hours !

Oft may the spirits of the dead descend,
To watch the silent slumbers of a friend ;
To hover round his evening-walk unseen,
And hold sweet converse on the dusky green ;
To hail the spot where first their friendship
grew,

And heav'n and nature open'd to their view !
Oft, when he trims his cheerful hearth, and sees
A smiling circle emulous to please ;
There, may these gentle guests delight to dwell,
And bless the scene they lov'd in life so well !

Oh thou ! with whom my heart was wont to
share

From reason's dawn each pleasure and each
care ;

With whom, alas ! I fondly hoped to know
The humble walks of happiness below ;
If thy blest nature now unites above
An angel's pity with a brother's love,
Still o'er my life preserve thy mild controul,
Correct my views, and elevate my soul ;
Grant me thy peace and purity of mind,
Devout yet cheerful, active yet resign'd ;
Grant me, like thee, whose heart knew no dis-
guise,

Whose blameless wishes never aim'd to rise,
To meet the changes time and chance present,
With modest dignity and calm content.
When thy last breath, ere nature sunk to rest,
Thy meek submission to thy God express'd ;
When thy last look, ere thought and feeling fled,
A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed ;

N O T E.

ably have larger views, and some of them be en-
dowed with capacities able to retain together,
and constantly set before them, as in one picture,
all their past knowledge at once.

LOCKE on Human Understanding, book ii.
chap. x. 9.

What

What to thy soul its glad assurance gave,
Its hope in death, its triumph o'er the grave?
The sweet remembrance of unblemish'd youth,
'Th' inspiring voice of innocence and truth!

Hail, MEMORY, hail! in thy exhaustless mine,
From age to age unnumber'd treasures shine!
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey,
And place and time are subject to thy sway!
Thy pleasures most we feel, when most alone;
The only pleasures we can make our own.
Lighter than air, hope's summer-visions die,
If but a fleeting cloud obscure the sky;
If but a beam of sober reason play,
Lo, fancy's fairy frost-work melts away!
But can the wiles of art, the grasp of power,
Snatch the rich relics of a well-spent hour?
These, when the trembling spirit wings her
flight,
Pour round her path a stream of living light;
And gild those pure and perfect realms of rest,
Where virtue triumphs, and her sons are blest!

To the Editor of the *Anthologia*.

The inclosed humorous song was (I imagine)
never before printed; it was composed by a
very witty but satyrical Genius, a Dr. M'Don-
nell, about the year 1757; he was an eminent
Physician, but lost almost his whole Business
by this Song.

Your's, &c.

P—L L—Y.

S O N G.

Tune, "My Name is Moll Macky," &c.

I.

OH! what a dainty, sweet, charming town
Limerick is,
Where neither fly, nor slippery slim trick is;
For true generosity, honour, fidelity,
Limerick's the town, ne'er doubt it---I tell it
you.

Toll de roll, &c.

II.

Of smart pretty fellows in Limerick are numbers-
some,
Who so modish are grown, that they think good
sense cumbersome;
And lest they should seem to be queer or ridi-
culous,
They affect not to value, either God, or old Ni-
cholas.

Toll de roll, &c.

III.

You neighbours of Ennis, of Kerry, and Gall-
arway,
Whose character, justly, is taken by all away;
Come hither among us, we'll make honest men
of you,
For in every respect, one of us is worth ten of
you.

Toll de roll, &c.

IV.

Tho' fame has given out, our shop-keepers have
a cant,
And in selling their goods they charge us extra-
vagant;
Yet I the other day, heard an honest man swear
it,
That he never charged more---than his consci-
ence could bear it.

Toll de roll, &c.

V.

Our wives behind counters not saucy, nor flat-
terns are;
For meekness, politeness, and goodness,---they
patterns are;
It would do your heart good, on the mall where
they walk at eve,
To see them so dressy, so flirtish, so talkative.

Toll de roll, &c.

Monumental Inscription in the North Side of Killealy
Church-yard, near Limerick.

Heu nimium Brevis IHS

Flores Rosee.

Ah! Ruthless mole, why dar'st thou here in-
close
The prudent wife of James Frederick Rose;
Her age sixty and eight at this adieu
Our Lord's seventeen hundred eighty two
On Corpus Christi thirtieth day of May
This dearest consort joined her son Will's clay
The reader now 'tis hop'd for them will pray
Verb. & lit.---H. Y.

The following four Lines of an ancient Irish Poet,
with their Translation into English verse, by
Francis Victory, Parish Priest of Aghavea, I
believe never appeared in print before.

H---Y.

NE trimadia a logh a loghan,
Ne trimadia a ogh a shreen,
Ne trimadia a keera an ullen,
'Spee trimadia a Cullen keal.

The bubbling duck's no burden to the deep,
Nor is the fleece too heavy for the sheep;
The prancing steed with ease doth bear the bit,
Nor is the brain encumber'd by the wit.

To a Person about to Study the Law, who had pre-
viously given the Public unfavourable specimens
of his Eloquence.

Epigram.---By John Brennan, Esq.

THO' some insidiously declaim,
Against your new form'd project;
And think a lawyer's wig and name,
Must be your only object:
Still if on gain you've set your mind,
Your right, harangue most violent;
And every friend that you will find,
Will see you to be silent.

The

The Author thinks it necessary to premise, that, neither the friends of the catholic franchise, nor the patrons of reform, are the objects of the following satire; but solely the patrons of the *levelling* principle, who call themselves republicans, or adopt the present French politics. If they pretend, that the evils brought by these principles on Athens need not be dreaded *here*, as we have the advantage of a superior religious system; the argument may be retorted upon them: as the undoubted principles of that system are, reverence * to the Deity, and loyalty to the Sovereign.

The Two Athenians.---A Tale.

RINGING incessant round yon guilty walls,
Yet, yet, in vain that voice for vengeance calls!

Where Anarchy, with her infernal clan,
Her bloody orgies to the moon began:
Who saw, where Massacre, with wolfish pace,
In horror match'd her long nocturnal race,
From palsied Justice tore the sentenc'd train,
Whose trembling hand upheld the sword in vain;
Where Cain's fell spirit, veil'd in Freedom's mask,

Call'd his associates to the savage task;
And Darkness, starting from her cloudy throne,
Heard the blind fury call her legions on;
When murmur'd threats of vengeance, dark and deep,

Banish'd the soft advance of welcome sleep,
When, with her wolves, she storm'd the midnight fold,

And dungeon soon to echoing dungeon roll'd,
In lamentable warning, through the air
Terrific peals of havoc and despair;
While, list'ning, with deep awe, the frighted Seine,

Each dreadful hurricane of rage between,
Heard the loud cry of carnage load the wind,
And to the crew that fled from worse behind
Gave the asylum of his friendly wave,
Who prest in crowds to find a liquid grave.

Yet, though Religion flies that blood-stain'd earth,

Scar'd by her Gorgon foe's infernal birth,
Though anarchy and stern despotic rage
Tug for their prey on that ensanguin'd stage;
Above the TOCESIN's sound, the battle's roar,
The thundering tube, which lays the field in gore,

(Where o'er the snows her levell'd lightnings play,

And sweep Pannonia's martial pride away)
Calm JUSTICE sits, with PATIENCE at her side,

Her kindling thoughts on future scenes employ'd,

When GOOD from ill shall take her splendid rise;
When the fell Dragon's brood shall claim the skies;

When her foul imps shall wear an angel's plume,
And change their Stygian frowns for heav'n's eternal bloom.

N O T E.

* Fear God, honour the King!

When VICE and VIRTUE mix in dubious fight,

Like the contending powers of day and night,
The charms of one are less distinctly seen,
Less clearly mark'd her foe's detested mien;
But when the flag of Acheron, unfurl'd,
Calls up the legions of the lower world;
When, for a while, Aftrea quits the scene,
And e'en Religion seems, with ruffled mien,
To lose her hold on earth, and seek the skies,
While on her flight infernal vapours rise.
Yet *this* is oft th' effect of heavenly skill,
The triumphs of the foe the schemes fulfil;
Of HIM that sits above, and laughs to scorn
The shadowy scheme, of airy vapours born:
He breaks the mould, the bitter waters flow,
And bring a sad variety of woe;
He wakes the deep, her summon'd horrors rise,
O'er shade the haunts of men, and blot the skies;
He bids them feel the whole infernal freight;
He bids them own the fiend's incumbent weight:
He speaks---Religion's vestal lamp expires,
The charities extinguish all their fires,
That men, so long to heavenly blessing blind,
Their countless value in their loss might find.---

Thus to our feelings Heaven the lesson gives,
The deep impression in the heart survives;
'Tis thus example o'er the mind prevails,
And plagues *may* move, when holy precept fails.

Ye vain philosophers! relax the ties
That held the heart in awe, and fetter'd vice:
Ye legislators! fill your novel code
With laws that thwart the rule by Heav'n be-
stow'd*;

That God--whom vainly ye condemn and brave,
Who guides the bellowing storm and rules the wave---

Makes you his scaffoldage, to raise on high
The fabric of his cause---then flings you by.
Whether the scourge of arms, or taint of sin,
Shall waste your vigour, and your legions thin;
Whether crude councils, or celestial plagues,
Accumulated crimes, or hostile leagues,
O'er your devoted clime in wrath impend,
Or, all at once their baleful influence blend.

Divided let them come, or all combin'd,
They work the councils of the Eternal Mind,
And still, at every plunge in vice and woe,
With keener sense your subject tribes shall know
The want of some *SUPERIOR*, to controul
The dangerous fallies of th' unbridled soul;
The want of pure Religion's equal laws,
To make you *FREE INDEED*, and sanctify your cause.

Your giant crimes, with heads that sweep the stars,

Threaten aloft, and breathe revenge and wars;
With blazing eyes the humbling world survey,
And call their brother fiends to share the prey.
Rous'd at the sound, the bold Titanian host
Shoot up amain, in many a neighbouring coast,
Converse in storms across the watry waste,
And with the fate of nations load the blast;

N O T E.

* See the laws to facilitate divorces, and those with respect to the legitimization of natural children, passed in the national convention.

Like

Like meteors, waft the signals of our fate,
Or, midst the clouds, the doom of kings debate;
While, far below, reduc'd to pigmy forms,
For ever chac'd around by new alarms,
The Virtues walk, in humble masquerade,
By glimpses seen, in some sequester'd shade;
Like fairy forms, who, in the noon of night,
Wander through lonely glades to Cynthia's light.

Yet think what fate imperial Athens found,
By giant crimes, of old, like you renown'd;
But giant virtues too, with front sublime,
Match'd their proud rivals, and adorn'd the
clime.

There kingly Justice long employ'd the sword,
The proudest there *her* awful name ador'd;
There, too, Religion, in her sacred Stole,
With hopes and fears alternate, sway'd the soul,
Till led astray, by wild fantastic names,
Her sons forgot their DUTIES in their CLAIMS:
And, tho' their talents beam'd like new-born
light,

Their virtues gradual sunk in endless night.
Sing, Muse! how first the taint began to
spread,

What fatal cause the madd'ning crowd misled
To spurn the curb of salutary sway,
And o'er the bounds of order hurst away!

Long, long dispers'd, unfocial and forlorn
Lay the * Cecropian tribes, their neighbours'
scorn,

Till, taught to scorn their low, ignoble fate,
† Ægides call'd them forth to form a state.
He model'd first the sage Patrician band,
To them dispensing, with judicious hand,
Official dignity, religious power,
The TEMPLE and the COURT, their lineal
dower.

They steer'd the bark of state before the gale,
The breath of the plebeians fill'd the sail,
Their vote was always heard, their voice was
law;

While, with the terrors of religious awe,
The reverend court of Mars, ‡ as fix'd as fate,
Like a strong anchor, held the driving state;
While power imperial, like the moving soul,
Gave vigour, life, and motion to the whole.

Thus, long secure, beneath their lineal sway,
They saw the calm Olympiads roll away:
Their kings, like faithful shepherds, kept afar
The transient tempests of invasive war;
While Commerce in their ports securely rode,
Or bore nom coast to coast their precious load
The sages rul'd, the crowd was held in awe
Alike by regal power, religion, law;
Till Cœrus rose, the martial and the just,
Than whom a nobler never held in trust
The rod of power; the trump of public fame
Sent, on the winds, his formidable name
From great Olympus summit, crown'd with
frost

Southward to fair Cyrene's burning coast.

Thrice happy they! if they no more had
known,

Than still beneath the shadow of the throne
To live secure, or follow to the field
The lineal glories of Ægides shield;
Nor e'er had torn the sacred mounds away
That kept the madding multitude at bay:
Then, haply, Albion had not singly stood
The stage where regal sway and public good,
Each meeting each, in soft contending strife,
Mix like the kindly powers that foster life.

Say, Muse! who first the fatal change began,
Who first was heard to preach---THE RIGHTS

OF MAN;

How through the kindling croud contagion flew,
And to what height at last the frenzy grew;
Till mad Democracy, with slow decay,
Settled at last in stern despotic sway.
The tale is still by old tradition told,
In ancient Mnemon's sacred leaves enroll'd.

Barbarian half, and half Athenian born,
A mongrel wight, compos'd in Nature's scorn,
At last a settlement in Athens gain'd,
By courtesy, or chance, or fraud obtain'd,
(For long the public voice his claim withstood,
And e'en the crowd, by panic fear subdu'd,
Where'er the living prodigy had past,
Fled his petrific glance, or stood aghast;
For not Alecto's nor Medusa's fame
Could vie with his):---Gorgondas was his
name.

Him all the Furies deck'd with all their charms,
While yet he frown'd within his nurse's arms:
Gorgondas' name the raven seem'd to croak,
Gorgondas' name the muttering thunder spoke;
The deadly accents seem'd to taint the air;
His very look denounc'd impending war;
By superstitious crowds an omen held
Of all the ills that aftertimes reveal'd.

With him a brother twin beheld the day:
But, while in Nature's plastic cell they lay,
Just as the guardian genius of their line
Came, with his radiant lamp of flame divine,
To pour the dawn of intellectual light
On their young embryon minds, involv'd in
night

And lock'd in sleep the pregnant mother lay,
A loud and mingled noise of wild dismay
Burst on her sense; and, as she op'd her eyes,
Through an East casement, she beheld the skies
Reflecting ruddy flames; and shouts afar
Told the dire onset of approaching war:
(Ægina's fleets a fresh descent had made,
Beneath the veil of night's protecting shade)
The dismal noise, with nightly terror fraught,
Unstrung her nerves, and shook the feat of
thought.

The plastic genius, on his task intent,
Rous'd from his duty by the rueful plaint,
The business, in confusion*, huddled o'er;
A double dole of intellectual store

NOTES.

* Old name of Athens, or Attica.

† Theſeus.

‡ The Arcopagus.

NOTE.

* An old midwife once accounted somewhat
in this way, to the author, for the folly of one of
her twins, and the knavery of the other.

He left in one sensorium, as they lay ;
 But curs'd the brother with a scanty ray,
 Like the pale glimmering of a wintry morn,
 When the faint day-star scarcely fills his urn.
Here ebb'd the tide ; and *there* it overflow'd,
 Yet on the hapless owner nought bestow'd
 Of genuine good, but turn'd a lasting ill,
 Deprav'd and poison'd by his wayward will :
 Robb'd of his due, by too severe a doom,
 The younger lost his birthright in the womb ;
 Yet faultless was his form, his mother's boast,
 And empty pride supply'd what nature lost.
 Thus vanity and vice, for wit and worth,
 Were dealt at random to the double birth :
 Cymon possess'd his mother's Attic grace,
 Gorgondas bore the genuine stamp of Thrace.
 Yet, like that fair * whose praise the poets
 tell,

The wounds his eyes had made his tongue could
 heal ;

For smooth was he of speech, and had an art
 To gain an entry to the proudest heart ;
 No prejudice could stand the battery long ;
 HERMES, it seem'd, had lent his fluent tongue
 Within a satyr's hideous mask to play,
 And, spite of scorn and hate, to gain the day ;
 Before the king himself he urg'd his cause ;
 But he, observant of the antient laws,
 Still gave his voice against the alien's claim,
 Averse to prostitute the Attic name :
 For alien stems (as Codrus ever found)
 Scatter'd infection o'er the sacred ground.

This sow'd the seeds of nascent hate at first,
 Revolving time the baneful harvest nurf.

His means were moderate ; yet he knew so
 well

To bribe, so fair the scatter'd bounty fell
 In every leading palm, that soon the poise
 Lean'd to Gorgondas, and he gain'd the prize.
 Yet still their hate the honest rabble shew'd,
 And, when the two-legg'd wonder walk'd
 abroad,

They rang'd around, yet stood aloof at bay,
 Like birds about an owl in open day.

Yet one poor Jester, in a luckless time,
 (A son of Thespis, and a man of rhyme)
 A mask procur'd, so like Gorgondas' face,
 So strong it bore the genuine stamp of Thrace,
 That when he wore it off the crowd mistook,
 And strong abhorrence hail'd the gorgon look ;
 And off the king himself would smile to see
 The simulated frown and ghastly glee.
 The insult sunk too deep : Gorgondas' mind
 A dire and signal vengeance soon design'd,
 And took his fatal stand, with fell intent,
 As, thoughtless, the offender homeward bent
 His darkling way, beneath the dubious gloom,
 And, with his dagger, mark'd him for the tomb.
 The deed was seen ; for, though, to cheat the
 sight,

The double mask of Hades and of night
 He wore, a friend beheld the stager's death,
 And 'scap'd himself, but hardly 'scap'd with
 breath.

N O T E.

* See Waller.

Gorgondas' hate was known, the corse was
 found,

The monarch, for stern justice still renown'd,
 Resolv'd the cruel monster to pursue,
 With careful scrutiny and vengeance due.
 But, lo ! the single witness disappear'd,
 The bloody mystery was still unclear'd :
 The monarch try'd in vain, with anxious mind,
 For the dark labyrinth a clue to find ;
 And, had not fierce Laconia call'd to arms,
 And wak'd the warlike chief with fierce alarms,
 His vigilance, perhaps, had found the guilt,
 And the curst alien paid the blood he spilt.
 Happy for Athens had the murderer's doom
 Been seal'd before the monarch fill'd the tomb !

Away, on wings of war, the terror pass'd,
 And, like a poisonous plant that 'scap'd the
 blast,

The conscious ruffian hail'd the halcyon day
 That call'd th' avenger of his crimes away :
 But fear surviv'd, and conscience woke despair,
 He fear'd the king, a victor from the war,
 The bloody process would commence anew,
 And, with determin'd rage, his guilt pursue.
 Yet, though the chief, perplex with cares of
 state,

Should let his vengeance sleep, and calm his
 hate ;

Though hopes of coming peace, with welcome
 ray,

Gilt the retiring storm, and clear'd the day,
 Yet conscience wove within so thick a gloom,
 That e'en the scaffold seem'd a gentler doom ;
 There all the Furies, though unheard abroad,
 Scream'd in his mental ear the voice of blood.
 What could he do to 'scape the Stygian chace,
 That urg'd behind, or lighten'd in his face ?
 What clamours could he raise that voice to
 drown,

What magic mask to veil the furies' frown ?

The rising whirlwind of revolt alone,
 Although it shook the state, and 'whelm'd the
 throne,

Seem'd now his sole relief, to call away
 His thoughts from home, and calm the mental
 fray ;

To ride the tempest of a people's rage
 His soul-pursuing terrors seem'd to suage,
 And in the countless crimes of Faction's breed,
 He hop'd to lose the memory of the deed ;
 In homebred hurricanes he found relief,
 And bloody tumults seem'd to charm his grief.

Thus, in the tossings of the fiery deep,
 The thunders, lanc'd from heaven's empyreal
 sleep,

The storms of chaos, and the shrieks of pain,
 For ever pealing round his dark domain,
 More ease from woe the lost Archangel found,
 Than when he walk'd through Eden's flow'ry
 bound ;

His thoughts that roiv'd through scenes of end-
 less gloom,

Return'd with dragon stings, and settled all at
 home.

But guilt, and dread, and hatred, quickly
 found

The means to propagate the plagues around,
 U That.

That prey'd upon his mind: and ward the blow
Which still he dreaded from his royal foe.

The public love of Codrus well was known:

'Twas not the regal rod, the lofty throne,
That claim'd his love; the sceptre and the chair
But for the people's sake employ'd his care;
All, all he had resign'd his realm to save,
Nor fear'd for *HER* the stroke of fate to brave;
The foremost still he plung'd in thickest fight,
The foremost still he turn'd the foe to flight,
And often seem'd to grudge the warrior's fall,
Who sunk in battle at his country's call.
By Stygian art, on this immortal base
His fatal scheme Gorgondas meant to raise:
For plotting villains seize, with equal choice,
Immoderate virtue or unequal'd vice
To serve their ends; and, from the sweetest
flowers,

Those fatal chemists draw their deadliest stores.

Messenia long her matchless king * could
boast,

Who, for the state, the claims of nature crost;
Lycurgus too (Laconia's ancient pride),
Who seal'd with blood (a noble suicide!)
His country's laws; and Hæmon † flung away
His life with joy, to turn the doubtful day,
When Polynices led the hostile swarm,
And round Cadmea spread the fierce alarm.

AT THESE PROUD NAMES the warrior oft
repin'd,

The keen reflection us'd to haunt his mind,
How the full glories of their mingled fame,
In dim eclipse, obscur'd the Attic name:
For though in arts, in arms, in wealth, and
trade

None vied with her, from Pelion's lofty shade
To Barca's bound; yet still the noblest gem,
To crown the splendid pinnacle of fame,
Seem'd wanting yet. To fix her basis deep
Employ'd his waking thoughts, disturb'd his
sleep;

Rose, like a vision, on his morning dream;
Illum'd his wand'rings by Ilyssus' stream;
Was loudest heard in loud alarms of war,
And climb'd the conquering chief's triumphant
car.

He mourn'd, that Athens ne'er had known a
son

Who this prime blessing of the Gods had won;
Who never, from the shadowy hand of death,
With voluntary hand had snatch'd the noblest
wreath;

This noblest emanation of the mind
To royal natures only seem'd confin'd;
Those ‡ eagles singly dar'd the sunward flight,
Nor fear'd to perish in excess of light.
This thought'd his thoughts, and some revolving
age,

He hop'd, would wake at last the godlike rage,

N O T E S.

* Aristodemus, who sacrificed his daughter.

See Euripides.

† Phœnissa.

‡ This was long before the time of Curtius,
the Decii, &c.

When sickening worth, in some ungenial time,
Would need the sacred flame to warm the
clime.

This knew his foe, and meant, by wizard spell,
To raise a meteor from the depths of hell,
To lead the monarch from his radiant sphere,
Like Clymen's headstrong son, in wild career,
To rush on fate, and leave the public helm,
For shadowy wreaths in Pluto's gloomy realm.
For this an unexpected aid he found,
His brother, long for gymnical palms renown'd,
In Elis oft his prowess he display'd,
But wisely shunn'd the academic shade.
The pigmy soul that rul'd this giant form
Was like a twinkling star amid a storm,
For ever by some flying vapour crost,
Or in the hurricane of passion tost;
Or like a glimmering taper fixt to guide
A royal galley through the roaring tide.
Yet still, ambitious of a sapient name,
The breath of self-conceit reviv'd the flame;
In vanity's reflecting prism reveal'd,
His embryon soul an angel's charms beheld.

Him Pythia * lov'd, although by heaven in-
spir'd,

An earthly flame her sacred bosom fir'd;
For many a lofty soul, of heavenly birth,
Will leave th' empyreal walk and sink to earth.
Eleusis first beheld the nascent fire,
There first she felt the glow of young desire,
The flame was kindled ere the public voice,
At Delphi, made the gifted-maid their choice;
And, though by holy fervor now refin'd,
It still retain'd an influence o'er her mind;
And when before her shrine, in blank dismay,
Contending kings and prostrate nations lay,
'Tis said, *HIS* childish fancies oft inspir'd
Those dread responses, by the world admir'd:
Thus the blind minstrel calls the sacred sound
From the sweet lyre, while rapture dies around.

This intercourse Gorgondas knew alone,
The only secret Cymon kept unknown,
Lock'd in his breast from all the world beside,
But knaves and fools by nature are ally'd.
His giant arm of old, though green of age,
Rescu'd Gorgondas from the people's rage;
Cymon, since then, became his firm ally,
Their mutual interest drew the mutual tie.
When from the hooting crowd the coward fled,
The mace of Cymon sav'd his threaten'd head;
Like that with which Alcides swept the field,
Which his Herculean hand alone can wield:
For him the long harangue Gorgondas form'd,
When the vain stripling, by ambition warm'd,
Deafen'd the senate, or address'd the crowd,
Empty as Æol's cave, as Boreas loud:
From him his giant pupil learn'd to scan
The crimes of monarchs, and the rights of man;
The perils of the high imperial rod
When on a solitary hand bestow'd;
And that a thousand tyrants may atone
The long detail of evils caus'd by ONE.

N O T E

* The Priestess of Delphos, who gave the
responses.

Fir'd with the glorious theme, he seem'd to stand
Obsequious to his tutor's sage command ;
Prepar'd, where'er he gave the word, to fly
And mar terrestrial peace, or heaven defy.

Now where, on old Mycenæ's wat'ry bound,
Athens and Lacedæmon dy'd the ground
With mutual gore ; and undecided long,
In dark suspense the fatal contest hung.
Griev'd at his subjects' doom, * Cecropias'
lord

Resolv'd awhile to sheathe the cruel sword,
And learn the will of heaven ; if heaven would
deign,

By oracles or omens, to explain
The dread result. Fair Delphi's sacred shrine
The warrior honours first with rites divine.
The Furies went before, and danc'd around
Their gloomy orgies on the sacred ground ;
Hell breath'd his vapours round the radiant
God,

And from his lips her fatal dictates flow'd.
Gorgondas' art had reach'd the gifted dame,
Her hallow'd fires were mixt with Stygian
flame,

As from her lips this direful mandate fled--
*That state, whose king is number'd with the dead
When next the battle joins, shall gain the day,
And ages long to come his fame display.*
Heav'n's ! what an ardour seiz'd the monarch's
soul !

He seem'd the thund'ring God that shakes the
pole,

When he looks down on this sublunar scene,
In awful port and majesty of mein !
To the fam'd field he hurried thence away,
Proud to anticipate the glorious day ;
But kept the secret lock'd within his breast,
Left Sparta's king the deathless palm should
wrest

From his slack hand, and rush upon his fate,
By blood to gain the triumph of the state.

Let other bards a tale of fiction tell,
How, in a mean disguise the hero fell :
He fell, all glorious, at his people's head,
A studded mace of Sparta laid him dead,
Rais'd by a giant arm---'twas Cymon's hand
That laid the hero on the bloody strand.

Cymon, by democratic frenzy fir'd,
As dark Gorgondas' subtle tongue inspir'd,
Had join'd, in Spartan arms, Laconia's train,
When first he had inspir'd the Delphic strain,
As he had lur'd the king to meet the fray,
And by his death to bear the palm away.

Like one, who, when his keen sagacious hounds
Have run the scent along the sylvan grounds,
Selects his stand in some sequester'd place,
With levell'd lance to intercept the chace.
Thus he and Codrus fought the bloody field,
Each by the madness of renown impell'd,
One bent on slaughter, one resolv'd on death,
They met, they fought, the king resign'd his
breath.

N O T E.

* Codrus.

Yet Cymon did not boast the murderous blow,
But, leaving on the spot his dying foe,
Forsook the combat, chang'd his new disguise,
And, to prevent the news, to Athens flies.
But conquest soon, with drooping pinions, bore
The doom of Codrus to his native shore :
The grateful people wail their monarch's fate,
The voluntary victim of the state ;
And some, with honest, though mistaken praise,
Vote with the gods his matchless name to raise ;
The ancient friends of lineal rule prepare
To crown the son, his father's double heir,
Nearest in blood, by virtue more ally'd,
The realm's support, its ornament and pride.

The vast assembly meet ; when, in the crowd,
Gorgondas thus was heard, distinct and loud :---
" If that transcendant privilege ye claim
Of making laws, be not an empty name,
Now, now, Athenians ! is the time to shew
Whether your own unrivall'd strength ye know ;
Whether, with empty sounds of liberty
Beguil'd so long, ye dare indeed be free.

Codrus is with the gods :---his worth we own,
His merits have secur'd an heavenly throne.
But who will fill his place ? or who sustain
The pond'rous glory of his god-like reign ?

A more than mortal power the crisis claims,
We must no longer now be led by names.
Beneath the weight posterity would fail,
After an act whose matchless powers exhale

The very essence of transcendant worth,
Nor leave a shade of virtue on the earth :
And shall a stripling take an hero's room,
And rest his merits on his father's tomb ?
Shall he, dependent on a parent's praise,
In fruitless indolence consume his days ?

While we, afraid to lift our timid eyes
To one whose lineal glories reach the skies,
Shall seem like dwarfs beneath his tow'ring
height,

Eclips'd and lost in his excess of light :
Or, if he choose his own great name to raise,
And emulate his deathless father's praise,
Wherever war expands her purple wing,
Our ensigns floating on the breeze of spring,
Must scatter tear through every neighbouring
coast,

Our fame extending as our freedom's lost.
Such worth, such claims, such talents, were not
given,

By the all-wise beneficence of heaven,
Poorly to tremble at a despot's nod,
And crouch beneath a king's imperial rod.
Revere yourselves ! assume the station due,
And now, by bounteous heav'n, bestow'd on
you,

In the proud van of haughty Greece assign'd
Chief of the chiefs ! the foremost of mankind !
Where every single arm can wield the state,
Where every voice can rule the sage debate.
Gods ! shall the glories of a single star
In dim eclipse your blended lustre mar ?

Arise, assert the freedom of your choice,
Be he that rules, the creature of your voice ;
(A king no more) and let his bounded sway
By you be given at will, or snatch'd away.

It ill befits the glory you have won
To be transmitted thus from sire to son,
Like the tame herd."----A mingled murmur
rose

Between the crown's confederates and its foes ;
Till Hegesander thus, a reverend sage,
Spoke the cool dictates of confederate age :---
" Your claims, my friends ! your rights I must
allow,

Nor should the meanest son of Athens bow
To regal power, or own an earthly lord,
If those primeval times were once restor'd,
When virtue walk'd the earth without disguise,
Ere yet Astrea fought her native skies.
But now, my friends ! alas ! these iron times,
Though arrogant in claims, are dark with
crimes ;

Our claims are all in gorgeous light display'd,
Our *PUTRES* lie neglected in the shade :
But, if we snatch the dreaded sword away
From him, whom Jove appoints its weight to
sway,

Who shall repress, in these disastrous times,
With due authority, the growth of crimes ?
Borne on your breath, the creature of a day,
To whom your voice can give or take away
The lineal rod at will, will he presume
To execute on crimes a righteous doom ?
If ye forbid ; or dare a life to save,
If ye condemn the victim to the grave,
However guiltless, by a sudden gust
Of passion driven beyond the bounds of just ?
Your generals too, when'er their martial name
Shall rise transcendant on the wings of fame,
An equal terror to their friends and foes,
Shall see your jealous dread their arms oppose,
And check their arduous flight ; or, if they fail,
Fierce obloquy their conduct shall assail ;
And he shall mourn his doom, whose skilful
hand,

Perhaps, in luckier fields has sav'd the land :
Thus each experienc'd chief will shun the path
That leads to infamy, perhaps to death ;
And to the rash and ignorant resign
The arduous task to lead the martial line :
The jealousy of each adjoining state
Will vex your bounds with ever new debate,
Till the republic, press'd by every foe,
Shall feel at last the consummating blow,
While, deaf to fame and glory's dangerous call,
Her soldiers watch afar her mighty fall." *view*
He ceas'd : but opposition storm'd to hear
The rude unwelcome sound of truth severe ;
For adulation, with her potent spell,
Had drawn before their eyes a flowing veil,
That hid them from themselves, and clos'd the
view

Of all the varied evils to ensue.
The king they disenthroned ; and, in his place,
Successive rulers * match the annual race
Of him who bears the radiant lamp of day,
And as the year declines their palms decay ;

N O T E.

* Not immediately, the first Archons were
during life.

While liberty, to licence verging still,
Sinks and recovers at the veering will
Of the mixt multitude ; like sacred light,
Half lost and hovering on the bounds of night.
Their wiser neighbours, with observant care,
Watch on their bounds the coming plague afar,
Lest the dire pest should find its way, beneath
Some specious name, and scatter worse than
death.

Nor less the demagogues, that rul'd the state,
Watching the embryon forms of general hate
That on th' horizon round began to lour,
Saw, that the shifting basis of their power
On conquest's spreading base alone could rise,
And cover nations ere it reach'd the skies ;
Then still, with topics new of well-turn'd
praise,

They ply'd the crowd, their mounting thoughts
to raise,
With buoyant images of fancy'd worth,
That rais'd their name above the sons of earth :
Then, varying their quick tones with notes of
fear,

They brought the forms of distant danger near,
And show'd them Persia's lord on Asia's strand,
Louring destruction on the favour'd land ;
Then taught the only way to stem the war
Was, to embark and meet the foe afar ;
Or, in the cause of liberty, to warm
The despot's slaves, and bid the rebels arm.
The glorious topic pleas'd ; they hoist the sail,
Their name is wafted on the favouring gale ;
IONIA, SARDIS catch the joyful sound,
Glad echo sends the loud alarm around
The world's wide shores---Let tyrants learn to
fear

The dread vibrations of Cecropia's spear !

The Persian, rous'd at length by new alarms,
From the four winds his terrors calls to arms ;
The cloud rolls onward to Theffalia's coast,
Beneath its shadowy wings her hills are lost ;
The tempest, which Athenian pride awoke,
Her veterans meet with cool, undaunted look,
Their slaughter'd foes by thousands fill the
grave,

Or float unheeded in the wintry wave.
Cecropia's sons the tide of combat turn'd,
Cecropia's sword the dames of Susa mourn'd,
The floating war Cecropia's banners led,
And dy'd with Asian gore the main sea red.
Confederate Greece obeys their sovereign word,
And lift the lance by land, or haste aboard
Cecropia's fleets, the trembling isles obey ;
Her gallies, in imperial pride, convey
From every port and unresisting isle,
With cautious care, their long collected spoil,
(On fair pretext the ling'ring war to feed)
And to their shores the golden treasures lead.
Subjected Greece with groans the tribute paid,
They saw, they pin'd, they murmur'd, but
obey'd.

Cecropia's decks the dread avenger bore,
That calm'd revolt on every neighbouring
shote ;

Her ministers of fate the flag unfurl'd
On every gale that swept the watry world.

Meantime

Meantime, inspir'd by each distinguish'd name,

A line of heroes caught the sacred flame,
And, like the lamps of Jove, that lead the year,
In bright succession ran their short career.
But, by suspicion oft eclips'd and lost,
Obscure they wander'd on some foreign coast,
By jealousy exil'd, or public hate,
Illustrious victims of the haughty state;
Or, pent in dungeons' gloom, deplor'd the day
Which saw their glory point so bright a ray,
As only serv'd to wound the weaken'd fight,
Or rouse dark envy with its pungent light.

Thus, like a Comet, long they fill'd their sphere,
The mark of general hate and general fear;
And, where they conquer'd with imperious hand,

They gave the crowd the ensigns of command;
Patrician wisdom lost its ancient sway,
And set in clouds, like slow-declining day;
Till Greece, with general indignation fir'd,
Against the tyrant commonwealth conspir'd:
Then discord rais'd her voice, and wav'd on high

Her black funereal banners through the sky,
& Round all Achaia's shores the combat burns,
Plebeians and Patricians bleed by turns.
When with Cecropia's weight the scale inclines,
In mad revolt the factious crowd combines
Against the fathers of the conquer'd state,
And dignity and wisdom yield to fate;
Law, right, subordination, all are lost,
And chaos and confusion fill their post.
Where the confederate Greeks regain the day
The nobles seize their old paternal sway;
The palace now with carnage floats no more,
But the wide streets are dy'd with common gore.

Nor yet the demon saw her work compleat
While public virtue held her ancient seat,
Till some more noxious principle she found
To taint the MIND, and sow contagion round.
DISCORD alone perform'd but half her task,
A fiend she dress'd in a more seemly mask,
Who, in the olive walk and peaceful shade,
Outstrip'd the triumphs of the vengeful blade;
Where † the terrific frown of Moloch fail'd,
Belial, the soft seductive power, prevail'd.

For now, where'er democracy was seen
To lift the mingled horrors of her mein,
Or on th' Ægean or Ionian coast,
† Religion soon her ancient honours lost,
For she was order's friend, and, join'd with law,
Kept, where she rul'd, the factious crowd in awe.

But pride, by flattery and by conquest rais'd,
Her old instructors from her presence chac'd;
Or with fastidious pride their dictates heard,
No longer practis'd, as no more believ'd;

NOTES.

§ See Thucydides, l. 3.

† See the characters of these two demons in Milton, l. 2.

† See Polybius.

Her soaring claims at nobler quarries flew,
Her temples lessen'd to her eagle view,
Supplanting sophists push'd the priest aside,
Inflated all her claims, and sooth'd her pride;
Taught her to laugh at heav'n's contemn'd

skies,
Loos'd from the public mind the hallow'd ties
That held them loyal to their heavenly fire,
Then conscience paus'd, and hid her vestal fire.

Meantime apace their talents grew, refin'd
By all the mingled subtleties of mind,
And their fastidious taste, with scorn, repell'd
The old opinions by their fathers held;
While, borne from every coast, the sophist crew
Their mortal famine fed, and ply'd them still

with new;
Till reason reel'd, by giddy whirlwinds toss'd,
And every leading principle was lost.

The haughty s^rore taught resistless fate,
While Epicurus shew'd th' Olympian state
Of careless deities, at ease reclin'd,
Too indolent sublunar things to mind:
E'en he, & whose precepts warm'd the human soul,

And bade her seek her home above the pole,
Yet taught, that when she left this mortal bound,

Her Everlasting Sire absorb'd and drown'd
Her essence in His own, for ever lost
In that empyreal main without a coast.

Yet still, how'er they stray'd from reason's bound,

A bounteous patron in the crowd they found,
The rival candidates by turns succeed,
Or different minds in different mazes lead;
Though by revolting reason disavow'd,
The newest monster still allur'd the crowd;
For that † tremendous court had lost its sway
Which drove, with noble zeal, the pest away,
If any dangerous doctrine seem'd to bring
Moral infection on its baleful-wing.

Thus every virtuous principle decay'd,
Reason deplor'd the deep eclipsing shade:
E'en public honour sunk to selfish care,
The passions wag'd a dire intestine war.
The love of glory, and the fear of blame,
And generous sympathy, and honest shame,
To these interior despots' rule resign'd
The domination of the fetter'd mind,
Long ere Emathia's tyrant gave the blow
That laid the boasted pride of Athens low.

Ierne! mark the monitory lay!
Learn from her fate to cherish lineal sway!
Revere the prowess of the sceptred hand,
Which keeps at bay sedition's brain-sick band;
Which to the fiend her giant-range denies,
Who else would ravage earth, and brave the

skies!
Think of the frenzy of unhappy Gaul
Boasting, with moon-struck rage, her monarch's fall,

Her exil'd priests, her altars laid in blood,
White-handed faith by hate and scorn pusht

NOTES.

§ Plato.

† The Arcopagus.

The pride of *reason*, the disdain of rule,
 Philosophy improv'd in faction's school;
 While pure religion, from her temple driven,
 O'er the wide hurricane ascends to heaven;
 And, while the meek-ey'd vestal mounts the
 skies,
 Vice and her fiends insult her as she flies.
 But chief respect the pastor's awful rod,
 Which checks the dark approach of serpent
 fraud,
 Where no strong crozier guards the hallow'd
 mound,
 And impious error spreads contagion round;
 While crimes on crimes, pursuing in a train,
 Follow their leader, and assert her reign.
 This Athens found when, at the people's choice,
 Her sophists rais'd, by turns, the venal voice.
 By vanity or love of gain impell'd,
 The wordy warriors won or lost the field:
 Whate'er the first maintain'd the last oppos'd,
 Creeds battled creeds, and systems systems crost;
 Till mental darkness quench'd their moral light,
 And genuine freedom sunk in shades of night.

Y. D.

*Paraphrase of a Passage in the Poem of "Joseph
 and Zuleikha, by the Persian Poet Jami."*

Buli bée rū jānān ger behišt test
 Behišmī ausheki muštak zūhūst.

YE streams of Eden ever flow
 Thro' shades where living roses blow!
 Ye flowers still shed divine perfume!
 Ye black-ey'd nymphs for ever bloom!
 Let varying pleasures crown each hour,
 To bless the souls in Eden's bower!
 Without the maid whom here on earth I love,
 I'd wretched be, tho' plac'd in Eden's grove.

W. O.

*Pers pour le Portrait de Mademoiselle Pamela,
 donné par elle à Madame de Sillery.*

AL'aspect de ces traits que vous daignez
 aimer,
 Si d'un pinceau flatteur vous louez le mérite,
 Ah! sur tout dites-vous bien vite,
 C'est moi que cet oeil cherche: et prête à
 s'exprimer
 Si ma bouche paroît tendrement vous sourire,
 Songez bien encore à vous dire
 Que c'est vous qu'elle veut nommer.
 Aidez un art charmant à rendre la nature;
 En voyant ce qu'il offre, ajoutez ce qu'il taît:
 Vous aurez ainsi le portrait
 De mon cœur et de ma figure.

Par M. J. V. Boisjolin.

Free Translation of the above.

IF on the pencil's flattering art,
 Whose traits aspire to touch your heart,
 You deign to cast a favouring eye,
 Ah! let your heart the thought supply

That seems to labour in that breast,
 That seems upon that lip to rest;
 Then, with self-gratulation, say,
 "To me those eyes their homage pay;
 That dimpling smile is meant for me,
 Which claims my love with modest plea."
 Thus will th' imperfect sketch be taught
 The fairy touch that pictures thought.
 By thee fomented, rais'd, refin'd,
 The emanations of the mind
 Shall with the vivid colours blend,
 Shall from these eyes their ardours send;
 And, aided by thy gentle spell,
 Speak—what language fails to tell!

*The Flower and the Leaf; or, The Mischief of
 Botany.---A Tale.*

————— *Decerpere flores,
 Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam.*

LUCRET.

————— *Proserpine, gathering flowers,
 Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
 Was gathered.*

MILTON

ABOTANIST, who spent his life
 In classing plants, had a young wife;
 By whom he never children got any;
 But gave her many a lesson in botany;
 And, sure as fate, at certain hours,
 Madame and he were in their flowers.
 "This, he would say, "my dear Lavinia!
 Is polyandria---monogynia*:
 A Greek derivative, my life!
 Means a score husbands to one wife."
 Sometimes he set her to examine a
 Tulip's pistillum†, and its stamina‡;
 Then lopp'd the stamens off; and said
 "Now Tulipa must die a maid!"
 The sexual system § he'd explain:
 How these were females: those were men:
 Then the philosopher would wriggle;
 And give his wife a smack; and giggle:
 Talking things bordering upon smut;
 Saying "*petal* || was from *pet-ticoat*.

She grew, from lessons such as these,
 Fond of the science, by degrees;

NOTES.

* A class and order in the sexual system of plants; meaning many males, and one female.

† The pistil, or pistle, is the female part of the flower: in a tulip it is the white column, which we perceive in its centre.

‡ Stamina are the males; and in a tulip are those threads which surround the pistil; and whose tops are smeared with a blackish dust.

§ The foundation of this system is a distinction of sex---which is found in plants as well as animals.

|| Those coloured leaves of which the flower is composed, are called petals: they cover the generative parts in plants.

And,

And, waking from *her night's repose*,
Be sure went forth to pluck a rose;
Or, sauntering with her husband's cousin,
Would gather blossoms by the dozen:
(This cousin was amongst women a
Devil: * She Proserpine in Enna:)
Down they would sit upon the grass;
And pull out a botanic glass †;
The object in *his* hand she spies;
And *her* lens quickly gives it size.

Meanwhile, these same botanick lectures
Rais'd in her bosom strange conjectures:
Still, Polyandria monogynia
Stuck in the stomach of Lavinia:
Her active mind made quick allusions;
And followed up with odd conclusions:
"I've search'd," she'd cry, "the herbal ‡ thro',
And ne'er found fewer males than two §;
Or, where I chanc'd to meet with but one,
The plant was rarely worth a button:
Three males are found in common ‖ *gramina* ||:
My husband," she would add, "wants stamina:
Pistil!---alack! I am no pistil ¶!
No: I'm the mortar: he the pestle."
Then upon Coz her eyes she'd throw;
And straight her face was in a glow.

Did she perceive the rising fire,
And to her room in haste retire;
There her maid's name, historians say,
Unluckily, was *Polly André*;
Which if the ventur'd to pronounce,
Sh' was deep in botany at once.

Lavinia suffer'd much vexation,
But struggled boldly with temptation:
She felt a monitor within,
That thrunk, affrighted, back from sin:
She knew that, tho' Vice run it's rig may,
It hath, as well as plants, it's stigma †.

Ah! could I finish here the tale,
And boast that all things ended well!
But, 'twas not so decreed by fate;
And 'tis my province to relate:---

NOTES.

* See the motto.

† Small microscopes are usually employed
in botanick investigations, for detecting the mi-
nuter parts of plants.

‡ The herbal is the botanist's collection of
dried plants; usually preserved in a folio book;
to the blank leaves of which the plants are fast-
ened with gum.

§ This might well happen; for the class mo-
nandria (or one male) contains but very few
plants, compared with others.

|| Gramina (the botanick name for corn and
grasses) are all of the class triandria; or three
males.

¶ See note the second. This column re-
sembles a pestle; and takes its name from this
resemblance

† The stigma is that knob which we see at
the top of the pistil: the pistil consisting of three
parts, viz. the germen, the style, and the stigma.

Return'd, one evening, from their walk,
And fallen into their usual talk,
Lavinia's husband, very unwary, a
Few words said of horn'd nectaria *;
Speaking, with wonder and delight,
Of those are found in Aconite;
And (briefly to conclude my fable)
Some monkshood † lying on the table,
The hood aside, in haste he turns,
And cries, "look! there's a pair of horns!"---

Lavinia mark'd them; and, that night,
Trick'd her spouse out like Aconite.

May 10, 1790.

S.

P. S. It having been doubted whether, con-
sistently with female delicacy, Ladies can be
initiated into the sexual secrets of the vegetable
race, the foregoing tale is intended to illustrate
that necessary investigation.

MÆVIUS.

Ingenium † vacuas sibi quod desumpsit *Atheras*
Et studiis annos septem § dedit; insenuitque
Libris.

HOR.

DOOM'D on a barren mind to endless toil,
Mævi with loads of books manures the
soil:

A patient drudge---he lays his learning on;
And, bootless, spreads the literary dung:
No richness thence his earthy spirit drains,
Nor salts of wisdom swell the sterile veins:
In mouldering heaps the learn'd incumbrance
lies,

And through the brain thick exhalations rise:
Which, there condensing, thence in show'rs de-
scend

Of trite remark: quotation without end:

Quaint criticisms: insipid parallels:

"Like this line here---there's that line some-
where else."

While through the gloom Taste flings no friendly
beam;

Nor Wit, nor Fancy flash a transient gleam;

But LETTER'D DULNESS---venerable power!
Immers'd in fog, directs the stupid shower.

NOTES.

* The nectarium, nectary, or honey-gland,
is a constituent part of all plants. In the blossom
of clover, the honey is produced at the bottom of
that tube in which the floret terminates. In
that species of *Aconite*, called *monkshood*, which
is a tall vegetable, with spikes of purple flowers,
the nectaries, or honey-glands, stand upright,
like two horns; and are covered with a petal
resembling a hood: from which circumstance
the species derives its name. Such nectaries are,
from their shape, called "horned nectaria."

† Which, as we have observed, is a species of
Aconite.

‡ Anglicè---a genius.

§ Master's standing.

Stol'n from the god of science and of song,
 (To whom alone such verses can belong)
 Old Homer, we are told, has handed down,
 And palm'd the Iliad on us, for his own :
 So, *Mævi*us, many an essay we call thine,
 Where stately nonfence stalks thro' every line.
 O blind to truth ! the docile *Mævi*us writes
 The drowsy work which *Duine*s' self indites :
 Soft---sleepy goddess ! for whose gentle sway
 (Where sedge *Cam* and lingering *Ips* stray ;
 Where ponderous towers in massy grandeur
 rise,

And graceful spires climb tapering to the skies)
 An host of "fable warriors" * wield the quill,
 Prepar'd their latest drop---of ink---to spill :
 By thee invested with supreme command,
 The favour'd *Mævi*us heads the loyal band :
 A poppy wreath adorns the hero's head,
 And his stout limbs are cas'd in shining lead :
 Lo ! he goes forth amongst the Muses' seats.
 The groves of Science, and her green retreats,
 Where'er he turns, a kindred gloom pursues,
 And marks the pedant's footsteps as he goes :
 From his cold eye---already half congeal'd---
 Affrighted Wit and Genius fly the field :
 Fades the bright vision from the poet's eye,
 And flow'rs of fancy droop the head and die.

April 10, 1786.

S.

Parody on Othello's Account of his Courtship.

HER father lov'd me---oft got drunk with
 me,
 Captain, (he'd cry) come tell us your adventures,
 From year to year, the scrapes, intrigues, and
 frolics,
 That you've been versed in.
 I ran them thro' from the day I first wore scar-
 let,
 To the very hour I tasted first his claret.
 Wherein I spoke of most disastrous chances,
 In my amours with widow, maid, and wite ;
 Of hair breadth 'scapes from drunken frays in
 bagnios,
 Of being taken by the insolent foe, and lodg'd in
 the watch-house,
 Of my redemption thence, with all my gallantry
 at country quarters ;
 When of rope-ladders and of garret-windows,
 Of scaling garden walls, lying hid in closets,
 It was my hint to speak, (for I love bragging),
 And of the gamblers, that each o'er cheat,
 The pawnbrokers that prey on needy soldiers,
 When sword or waistcoat's dipt. All these to hear,
 His daughter Prue would from a corner lean,
 But still to strain the milk, or skim the cream,
 Was call'd to the dairy.
 Which when she'd done, and cleanly lick'd the
 spoon,
 She'd come again, and sit, with gaping mouth,
 And staring eyes, devouring my discourse.
 Which I soon smoaking
 Once kneel'd by her in church, and entertain'd
 her,

N O T E.

* "Is the fable warrior fled?" GRAY.

With a full history of my adventures,
 Of fights, in countries where I ne'er had been,
 And of amours with those I never saw ;
 And often made her stare, with stupid wonder,
 When I did talk of leaping from a window,
 Or lying hid on tester of a bed.
 She gave me, for my pains, a gloting look ;
 She swore, ecod, 'twas strange, 'twas woundy
 strange,
 'Twas comical, 'twas hugely comical ;
 "I fags you officers are wicked creatures,"
 She'd be afraid of me, she vow'd---"and yet,
 "You are so comical and entertaining ;
 Well, I declare, of all the men on earth,
 I like a soldier"---on the hint I spoke.
 She lov'd me, for the sex loves wicked fellows,
 And I lov'd her, to get her father's money.

W. P.

A Ballad.---Tale from Ossian.

1.

FAIR *Moina* sat on *Tara*'s height,
 To watch for him the lov'd,
 When gloomy *Dermid* came in sight ;
 Like thunder clouds he mov'd.

2.

Slow striding o'er the heath he came ;
 And hum'd a sullen song ;
 His shield, that shor a crimson gleam,
 Was o'er his shoulder flung.

3.

Thine, *Dermid*, was the heart of pride,
 Relentless as the grave,
 Thine love, that never softly sigh'd,
 The spirit fiercely brave.

4.

To fly the affrighted maiden strove,
 But he arreits her flight.
 "Here, *Moina*, hear me plead my love,
 Thou art my soul's delight.

5.

"Along the hill, along the plain,
 My dogs, my arrows flew ;
 Three stags, with branchy horns, lie slain ;
 One stag, for thee, I slew.

6.

"To love the chase, I'll teach my fair,
 (My dogs her voice shall know.)
 To mark the flying game from far,
 And bend the unerring bow.

7.

"Together will we rove the dale,
 Together climb the hill,
 Together rest in shadow'd vale,
 Or sleep by murmuring rill.

8.

"Ne'er may I pierce my foes from far,
 The tide of slaughter roll,

But thou than all the pomp of war,
Art dearer to my soul.

9.
"Thy voice more fires my heart with joy,
Than bards applauding songs;
Thy charms are dearer to mine eye,
Than spoils of conquer'd throngs.

10.
The spoils of war, within my wall
Are pil'd, a precious store;
And foes on foes shall daily fall,
To make the treasure more."

11.
"Are frowns (the blushing maid reply'd)
Are frowns the garb of love?
Can stormy words and gloomy pride
The female bosom move?

12.
"No---love must wanton in the eyes,
In every feature smile,
With whispers soft, and melting sighs.
The yielding heart beguile.

13.
"Like babes, that cry some toy to gain,
Let filken courtiers sue;
Let striplings smooth describe their pain,
But like a man I woo.

14.
"Mine arms are strong, to guard my dear,
As blasts that rend the wood;
Mine arm has taught the brave to fear,
To earth the proudest bow'd.

15.
"Young *Ronan* late its fury found;
The boastive youth I slew:
'Twas when the mirthful bowl went round,
On me the taunt he threw.

16.
"On me the scornful glance he cast,
And mock'd me at the feast;
But shortliv'd was the empty boast;
This sword went thro' his breast.

17.
"The youth was bred on *Ullin's* plain;
His hair like sunbeams flow'd.
For him the maidens sigh'd in vain;
His soul was brave and proud."

18.
"Now curst be that detested land,
That saw my *Ronan* bleed!
And doubly curst thy guilty hand,
That wrought the savage deed!

19.
"Ah, where is now the gallant youth,
Unrival'd in the chace,
Feb. 1739.

The mind replete with worth and truth,
The form with every grace?

20.
If grief would e'er thy soul pervade,
Or pity fill thy breast,
Refuse not to the wretch thou'st made,
One last, one poor request

21.
"Give me the sword, on yon curst plains,
That slew mine only dear;
I'll wash away its guilty stains,
With many a bitter tear."

22.
He gave the weapon to her tears,
She pierc'd his manly breast.---
He fell, as sinks a tow'r, by years
Or raging storms oppress.

23.
"The sword is cold, revengeful maid,
Within my aching breast;
My head is wrapt in death's dark shade,
I soon shall sink to rest.

24.
"Deaths chilly damps my limbs o'erflow,
I feel his icy pow'r;
One last embrace, my fair bestow,
To smooth my parting hour.

25.
"Tho', *Moina*, from thy cruel hate,
I meet the untimely doom;
One faithful maid will mourn my fate,
Will weep around my tomb.

26.
"Tho' I despis'd her charms, for thee,
And pierc'd her soul with woe;
Yet heav'd shall be her sighs, for me,
For me her tears shall flow."

27.
With doubtful step and slow she went;
And sore she wept and sigh'd.
An arrow thro' her breast he sent;
And grimly smiling dy'd.

28.
Together stretched in death they lie,
Together fill the tomb.
Their faintly screaming spirits fly,
Along the midnight gloom.

29.
Oft, some belated hunter laid,
Beneath the moss-grown trees,
Beholds each disembod'd shade,
Dim-flitting on the breeze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTHOLOGIA.

SIR,

Dub. Feb. 8.

I SEND you a Translation by Dean Aldrich, of Congreves's popular Song, in Love for Love; I hope it will be acceptable to many of y^r readers, as it certainly evinces a singular vein of humour, and is a happy Translation of the style and manner of the Original.

D. D. R.

I.

A Soldier and a Sailor,
A Tinker and a Tailor,
Had once a doubtful strife, Sir,
To make a maid a wife, Sir,
Whose name was buxon Joan.
For now the time was ended,
When she no more intended
To lick her lips at men, Sir,
And gnaw the sheets in vain, Sir,
And lye o'nights alone.

I.

Miles et navigator,
Sartor, et ærator,
Jamdudum litigabant,
De pulchrâ quam amabant,
Nomen cui est Joanna.
Jam tempus consummandum,
Ex quo determinandum
Se non vexatum iri,
Præ desideris viri,
Nec pernoctare solam.

II.

The Soldier swore like thunder,
He lov'd her more than plunder;
And shew'd her many a scar, Sir,
That he had brought from far, Sir,
With fighting for her fake.
The Taylor thought to please her,
With offering her his measure,
The Tinker too with mettle,
Said he could mend her kettle
And stop up every leak.

II.

Miles dejerabat
Hanc prædâ plus amabat,
Ostendens cicatrices,
Quas æstimat felices,
Dum vindicavit eam.
Sartor ait ne sis dura,
Mihi longa est mensura,
Instat æris fabricator,
Ut olla farciatur,
Rimaque obstopetur.

III.

But while these three were prating,
The Sailor slyly waiting,
Thought if it came about, Sir,
That they should all fall out, Sir,
He then might play his part.
And just e'en as he meant, Sir,
To logger-heads they went, Sir,
And then he let fly at her,
A shot 'twixt wind and water,
That won this fair maid's heart.

III.

Dum hi tres alter cantur
Nauta vigilanter,
Et calide moratur,
Dum prælium ordiatur,
Ut agat suam rem.
Perinde ac speratur,
Deinceps compugnatur,
Et faviente bello
Transfixit eam telo
Quod vulnerarit cor.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration presented by Lord Auckland to their High Mightinesses, the States General.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,
THE undersigned, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, takes the earliest opportunity, in consequence of the express orders of the King, to lay before your High Mightinesses copies of all the papers which have been exchanged, from December the 27th to the 20th of this month, between Lord Grenville, secretary of state to his Britannic Majesty, and M. Chauvelin. The

King, High and Mighty Lords, is firmly persuaded, that the principles and sentiments expressed in the name of Great Britain are perfectly agreeable to those which animate your republic; and that your High Mightinesses are disposed to concur fully in the measures which the present crisis requires, and which are the necessary consequences of these sentiments and these principles.

The circumstances which have led us to this crisis are too recent, and the conduct of the King too well known, to render it necessary for the undersigned to enter here into long details.

It

It is not yet four years since some unhappy persons, qualifying themselves under the title of philosophers, had the presumption to think themselves capable of establishing a new system of civil society. In order to realize this dream of their vanity, it was necessary for them to overturn and destroy all the received notions of subordination, morality, and religion, which have hitherto formed the safety, the happiness, and the consolation of mankind. Their projects of destruction have been attended with too much success; but the effects of the new system which they wished to introduce, have served only to demonstrate the folly and villainy of its authors. The events which have so rapidly succeeded each other since that time, surpass, in atrocity, all that ever stained the page of history. Property, liberty, safety, and even life, have become a sport to the rage of unbridled passions, to the spirit of party and hatred, and to the most cruel and unbounded ambition. The annals of the human race do not present an epoch, when, in so short a space of time, so many crimes have been committed, so many misfortunes occasioned, and so many tears caused to be shed. In a word, even at the present moment, these horrors seem to have been carried to their utmost extent.

During all this time the King, surrounded by his people, who enjoyed, by divine protection, a prosperity without example, has not been able to see, without a sentiment of profound pity and indignation, the misfortunes of others; but, faithful to his principles, his Majesty has never permitted himself to interfere with the internal affairs of a foreign nation. He had never departed from the system of neutrality which he had adopted.

This conduct, which his Majesty has observed, with pleasure, equally observed by your High Mightinesses, whose good faith all Europe has acknowledged, and which should have been respected on so many accounts, has not succeeded so as to place his Majesty, his people, and the Republic in security from designs the most criminal and dangerous.

For some months past projects of ambition and aggrandisement, alarming to the tranquillity and safety of Europe entire, have been publicly

avowed. They have striven to distribute in the interior of England and Holland maxims subversive of all social order, and have not been ashamed to give to these detestable attempts the name of revolutionary power. Treaties ancient and solemn, guaranteed by the King, have been infringed, and the rights and territories of the Republic have been violated.

His Majesty has, therefore, in his wisdom, thought it to be his duty to make preparations proportioned to the nature of the circumstance. The King has consulted his Parliament, and the measures that his Majesty has thought it expedient to adopt, have been ratified by the lively and unanimous assent of a people which abhors anarchy and irreligion, which loves its King, and wills its constitution.

Such, High and Mighty Lords, are the motives of a conduct of which the wisdom and the equity assure his Majesty, that your High Mightinesses give it your complete consent and co-operation.

His Majesty, in all that he has done, has constantly been watchful of the rights and safety of the United Provinces. The declaration which the undersigned has had the honour to transmit to your High Mightinesses the 13th of November last; and the arrival of a small squadron, destined to protect the rights of the Republic, until her proper forces are assembled, furnish the proofs.

Your High Mightinesses have recognised the dispositions of the King in all that his Majesty has hitherto done---you will find them not less in those he now prepares. In consequence, his Majesty persuades himself, that he shall continue to find, on the part of your High Mightinesses, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct.---This conformity alone can give to the united efforts of the two countries the energy necessary to their common defence: oppose a barrier to the evils with which Europe is menaced, and place in security from all attack, the safety, tranquillity, and independence of a state, whose welfare is insured by the wisdom and frankness of your High Mightinesses' government.

(SIGNED)

AUCKLAND

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1793.

CONFORMABLY to the arrangements made by the Executive Council, Louis was yesterday put to death, at the Place de la Revolution, heretofore Place de Louis XV.

Twenty-five citizens of known principles, well armed, acquainted with the manual exercise, and having each sixteen rounds of shot,

were chosen from each section, to form a guard of twelve hundred men, who accompanied the unfortunate monarch to the place of execution.

Strong detachments from the different legions were posted in the streets through which the royal prisoner was to pass, and also in the avenues leading to the Place de la Revolution, to prevent any confusion; and each section had a body in reserve, ready to move at a moment's

X 2

notice,

notice, to maintain public order should any attempts have been made to disturb it.

Cannon were also distributed in every quarter where it was thought they could be any way serviceable, had events made it necessary to employ them: for, even to the last moment, the sanguinary faction, who pronounced the death of the unfortunate monarch, manifested symptoms of fear, that some attempts might be made to rescue him.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning Louis proceeded from his apartments in the Temple, and got into the Mayor's carriage, who accompanied him, as did also M. Edgeworth, or de Fermon, an Irish priest, who he requested might attend him.

Louis was dressed in a brown great coat, white waistcoat, black breeches and stockings---his hair was dressed.

The procession, commanded by Marechal Santeer, proceeded along the Boulevards to the Place de la Revolution. One hundred Gendarmes, on horseback, formed an advanced guard to the procession. The rear guard was composed of one hundred national guards from the military school, also mounted.---Various reserves of cavalry lined the procession, and patroled all the out-skirts of the city.

The unfortunate monarch arrived at the foot of the scaffold at twenty minutes past ten. He mounted the scaffold with firmness and dignity: he appeared desirous to address the people---but even this last wish was denied him:---drums and trumpets gave the signal---and, at twenty-two minutes past ten, HIS HEAD WAS SEVERED FROM HIS BODY.

The Place de la Revolution was so strongly guarded by troops, that no person was suffered to pass after the King had entered it: some, however, who had previously entered, and got near enough to the scaffold, notwithstanding the indecent noise of drums and trumpets, heard him plainly pronounce these words:---“Citizens, I forgive my enemies, and I die innocent.”

After his death, the nearest spectators divided among them what of his hair had been cut off by the stroke of the Guillotine!---and several persons were so inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they afterwards carried about, crying, “Behold the blood of a tyrant!”

When the executioners showed his head to the people, cries of “Vive la Nation! Vive la République!” were heard on all sides; and several groups made use of the following expressions: “We always wished well to him---but he never wished well to us!”

Many, however, shewed emotions of a different nature; but which they were obliged to conceal, as much as possible, for their own personal safety.

His body was transported to the parish church of La Madeleine, where it was interred, without any insult being offered to it, between the persons who lost their lives during the illuminations on account of his marriage, and the Swiss who fell on the tenth of August.

Louis, before his departure from the Temple, delivered to the Commissioners of the Council General, who were upon guard, his latter will ---two copies of which he had written on the 25th of December last.

Three thousand livres (120l. sterling) were found in his apartments at the Temple, which were sent to the Council General of the Commons.

The city remained quiet, in gloomy silence, through the whole of the day: in the morning the shops were shut, and no woman was allowed to be in the streets, till the procession had returned with the body of Louis.

The Will and Last Memorial of Louis XVI. Written with his own Hand, and read at the General Council Hall of the Commons at Paris.

IN the name of the Most Holy Trinity, of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, this 25th day of Dec. 1792, I, Louis XVI. by name, King of France, having been confined, along with my family, for more than four months past, in the tower of the Temple, at Paris, by those who were my subjects, and being deprived of all kind of communication with other persons, and, since the 11th of this month, even my own family; and, moreover, being involved in a prosecution, of which, on account of the passions of men, it is impossible to foresee the event, and for which neither precedent or pretext can be found in any now existing law; having God only witness of my thoughts, and to whom I can address myself, I declare here, in his presence, my last will and my last sentiments.

I commend my soul to God, my Creator: I humbly pray of him to receive it into his mercy; and that he will not judge it according to its merits, but through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, who offered himself a sacrifice to God the Father, for us men, hardened as we are, and *me* more especially.

I die in the faith of our Holy Mother, the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, which holds its powers by an uninterrupted succession from St. Peter, to whom Christ Jesus entrusted them. I believe first, and my confession is all that is contained in the symbol and the commandments of God and the church, the sacraments and the mysteries such as the Catholic Church, both now and ever, hath taught them. I have never pretended to erect myself into a judge of the different manners of explaining the dogmas which end the church of Jesus Christ, but I have referred them, and ever shall refer them, if God grant me life, to the decisions which the superiors of the Holy Catholic Church have given, and may give, conformably to the discipline of the Church, since the time of Jesus Christ.

I commiserate, with my whole heart, such of our brethren as may be in error: but I do not pretend to judge them; and I do not love them at all the less in Jesus Christ, according to the precepts of Christian charity; and I pray to God to pardon my sins:---I have endeavoured

to examine them scrupulously, to detest them, and to humble myself in his presence.

Not being able to obtain the ministry of a Catholic priest, I pray to God to accept the confession that I have made to him, and, above all, the deep repentance that I feel, for having put my name, (though it was against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and belief of the Catholic Church, to which I have ever remained sincerely attached in my heart. I pray God to accept the firm resolution I have made, if he grant me life to provide myself, as soon as I can, with the ministry of a Catholic Priest, to confess me of all my sins, and to receive from him the holy sacrament of penitence.

I beg of all those whom I may have offended inadvertently, (for I do not recollect that I have willingly offended any one) and those to whom I may have given bad examples, or cause for scandal, to pardon me the injury which they believe I may have done them.

I intreat, also, all those who have charity, to unite their prayers with mine, to obtain from God the pardon of my sins.

I pardon, with all my heart, those who are become my enemies without my having given them cause; and I pray to God to forgive them, and those also, who, by a false or misconceived zeal, have done me much injury.

I recommend to God, my wife and my children, my sister, my aunts, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatsoever: I pray to God most fervently, that he will cast an eye of mercy on my wife, my children, and my sister, who have long suffered with me; that he will support them with his grace, *should I be no more*, so long as they shall remain in this transitory world.

I recommend my children to my wife: I have never doubted of her maternal tenderness for them. I recommend it to her, in particular, to make of them good christians, and honest men; and to teach them, that they must consider the grandeurs of this world (if they are condemned to experience them), as dangerous and perishable, and to turn their views towards the only solid and durable glory---that of eternity.

I beg of my sister, that she will be pleased to continue her tenderness to my children, and to become a mother to them, if they have the misfortune to lose their own.

I pray my wife to forgive me for all the evils which she has suffered on my account, and for all the uneasiness which I may have been the occasion of since our union, hoping that she has nothing with which to reproach herself: I have no blame to lay at her door.

I very strongly recommend to my children, after what they owe to God, which ought ever to be first, to be united with each other, to be submissive and obedient to their mother, and grateful for all the cares and pains which she shall take of them in remembrance of me.

I beg them to regard my sister as a second mother.

I recommend to my son, if he ever should have the misfortune to become a king, to think that he owes every thing to the happiness of the Citizens; that he ought to forget all hatred and resentment; and, more especially, all that relates to the misfortunes and misery that I experience: that he cannot procure the happiness of the people, but by reigning according to the laws. But, at the same time, a king cannot make himself respected, and do the good which his heart intends, unless he has the necessary authority; that, otherwise, being fettered in his operations, and incapable of gaining respect, he becomes of more injury than use.

I recommend to my son to take care of all the persons who were attached to me, so far as the circumstances in which he may hereafter be, will permit him; and to remember, that I have contracted a sacred debt to the children or parents of those that have perished for me.

I know that there are several among the persons attached to me, who have not conducted themselves towards me as they ought, and that they have been shewn an ingratitude, but I pardon them (often in the moments of tumult and convulsion, man is not master of himself): and I beg of my son, when he shall have the opportunity, to recollect their misfortune only.

I could wish now to testify my gratitude to those who have shewn me a real and disinterested attachment. If, on the one hand, I was feelingly touched by the ingratitude and disloyalty of those to whom, and to their relations and their friends, I had been prodigal of bounties: on the other, I have had the consolation of experiencing the gratuitous attachment and interest of many disinterested persons; and I beg them to accept my thanks.

In the present situation of things, it would be unfit to be more explicit: but I most particularly recommend it to my son to seek occasions to be grateful to them.

I should, nevertheless, think I offered violence to the feelings of the nation, if I did not openly recommend to my son, Messieurs de Chamilly and Hue, whose real attachment led them to immerse themselves with me in this sorrowful mansion, and who expected to become the unfortunate victims of their friendship.

I also recommend to him, Cleri, whose care I have every reason to praise since he has been with me, and he has remained with me to the last. I beg Messieurs of the Commune to give him my furniture, my books, my watch, my purse, and the other trifling effects which have been lodged with the Council of the Commune.

I also heartily forgive those who watched me, for the ill treatment and constraint they have conceived it their duty to impose upon me. I have met with some feeling, some compassionate hearts:---may they in their souls enjoy that tranquillity which their turn of mind may procure them!

I beg of Messieurs de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and De Seize, to accept all my thanks, and every expression of my sensibility, for all the care and pains they have taken in my cause.

Lastly

Lastly, I declare, before God, and almost at the moment I am to appear in his presence, that I do not reproach myself with any of the crimes of which I am accused.

This done (in two parts) in the Tower of the Temple.

Dec. 25, 1792.

LOUIS.

BEAUDRAIS, Municipal Officer.

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Death of Paris the Assassin of Le Pelletier.

TALIEN. Citizens, conformably to your decree of the 30th of January, the Committee of General Safety charged Citizen Legendre and myself, to go immediately to Forges les Eaux, in the department of the Lower Seine, to compare the identity of the suicide, who killed himself there a few days since, with Paris, accused as the assassin of Le Pelletier St. Fargeau. According to the evidence we collected on the spot, it appeared that Paris did not quit this city till Saturday the 26th of Jan. that is, till the day after the Committee of General Safety had caused a house to be examined in the Rue de la Rochefoucault, from which there is every reason to believe he escaped in the moment of search.--- He took all the necessary measures to remain undiscovered. He travelled on foot: and this steady and bitter enemy of our revolution, and its defenders, was dressed in the uniform of a national guard, and had cut off his hair like a jacobin.

On Sunday night he slept at Gisors, from whence he set off early the next morning. When he arrived at Courmay, he quitted the high road, and took the way to Forges les Eaux, a very difficult road, in which the inhabitants of the country are often exposed to great dangers, particularly at this season. He must have known the road, as he had so calculated, that it was impossible to follow him.

Paris arrived on Monday the 31st of January, at Forges les Eaux. He lodged at a little inn, and would, without doubt, have remained unknown, had he not committed some of those follies which mark persons of his character; he sought to be alone as much as possible; he was, however, so imprudent as to shew his arms, and used at his supper a knife in the shape of a pointer, which was inclosed in his cane. Wishing, without doubt, to forget the remorse with which he was harassed, he drank immoderately at his meals, and then he let some indiscreet words escape him, which awakened a violent suspicion. It was remarked, that, when in his bedchamber, he walked about with a wild and disordered air, went on his knees, and several times kissed his right hand.

The citizens, who witnessed these extravagancies, attributed them to his state of inebriety. The next day, Citizen Augustus, who had seen Paris in the inn at which he stopped, denounced him to the municipality, but without suspecting who he was, as his description had not yet been officially transmitted to that commune, and was only known by the public papers. The municipal officers ordered three gendarmes to go to

the inn, the sign of the grand cerf, and invite the citizen who was denounced, to come to the municipal office, and answer such questions as should be put to him. The gendarmes entered the room in which Paris slept, and demanded whether he had a passport, or leave to travel. He replied, that he was come from Dieppe, and going to Paris; that he had no passport, nor ever made use of one.

After these questions, the gendarmes invited him to go to the municipality: he said he was preparing to go, and, making a movement to his right side, he immediately blew out his brains with a double-barrelled pistol, loaded with two chewed bullets. He expired immediately.

A pocket-book was found upon him, containing 1218 livres in assignats, and a copper fleur de lys plated; not finding in his pocket-book any paper which could lead to the discovery of him, he was stripped, and on his stomach were found two papers, which we will not shew to you, because they are stained with the villain's blood, we will not lay before you this disgusting spectacle:---but the contents are these:

The first is an extract from the register of the parish of St. Roch, at Paris, delivered the 28th of September last, from whence it appears that Paris was born the 12th of November 1763.

The second is his discharge out of the guard of the late king, dated the the first of June 1792.

On the back of this brevet was written, in his own hand, what follows---

" MY BREVET OF HONOUR.

" Let nobody be molested. Nobody was my accomplice in the fortunate death of the villain Saint Fargeau. If he had not fallen, I would have done a more praise-worthy action, I would have purged the country of the regicide, the patricide D'Orleans. Let nobody be molested. The French are all dastards, to whom I say,

" Peuple, dont les forfaits, jettent par tout
l' effroi,
Avec calme et plaisir j' abandonne la vie,
Ce ne' est que par le mort qu'on peut l' infamie,
Qu' imprime sur nos frons le sang de notre
Roi.

" PARIS THE ELDER,

" Guard of the King who was assassinated by the French."

Immediately on our arrival at Forges, we went to the inn where the body lay, and, though the discharge of the pistol had much disfigured him, we had no difficulty in discovering the infamous Paris, whom we have seen on several occasions.

Citizen Rocher, pioneer of the national guard of Paris, by whom we were accompanied, also declared

declared that he well knew the body to be that of Paris. There can, therefore, remain no doubt, after all these proofs, that the assassin of Le Pelletier has finished his infamous career.

Our new laws have proscribed the barbarous custom of exposing the dead body of a

suicide. Therefore, after having accurately drawn up the minutes of these facts, we ordered the body to be buried: which was done in the presence of a municipal officer, and entered on the registers of municipality and of burials.

G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

L O N D O N , Feb. 5 and 6.

Anecdotes of the last Twenty-four Hours of the Life of Louis the Sixteenth.

ON the 20th of January, near four o'clock in the afternoon, the King, after hearing the sentence of death, obtained permission to see his wife, his sister, and his children, who were entirely ignorant of his approaching fate. When his Majesty entered their apartment, these unfortunate Princesses were induced, from the serene and tranquil air of the King, to imagine, that he came to announce to them his acquittal, and they gave loose to a joy such a hope would naturally create in them: but his Majesty soon informed them of their error; and acquainted them, that, on the contrary, he was come to take his last farewell of them.

I shall not attempt to describe the despair of the august sufferers. The Queen, uttering violent screams, and invoking pity, attempted to force the grates of her windows. Madame Elizabeth and Madame Royale fell weeping at the King's feet; and, in the midst of this heart-piercing scene, the Dauphin, who is now near eight years of age, found means to escape and pass undiscovered to the first court, but was stopped at the gate. He cried, he groaned, he supplicated for permission to pass on. Affected by his beauty and his tears, one of the guards asked him, "where would you go to?" "I would go," answered the unfortunate heir to so many kings, "I would go and entreat the people not to kill papa: My God! do not prevent me from speaking to them."---and with his little arms he attempted to overcome the invincible obstacles which opposed him.

The King passed two hours with his family: It was for the first time since his imprisonment that he had been allowed to see them without witnesses. Dreadful, indeed, was the moment in which he tore himself from them, although

they hoped to see him once more on the following morning. The Queen, delirious and convulsed, embraced the King's knees with so much violence, that two men were obliged to use all their force to tear the King from her arms. Madame Elizabeth and the Dauphin lay extended on the ground, at his feet, uttering the most dreadful screams: Madame Royale senseless on her bed. Such was the situation of this family when his Majesty took his last farewell of them!

The King returned to his apartment without uttering a single word. His face was hid in his hand. On entering it, he flung himself directly on his knees, and passed almost the whole evening in prayers. He undressed and went to bed at midnight, and slept for some hours. When his valet de chambre entered his apartment the next morning, drowned in tears, the King took him by the hand, and said, "you are in the wrong, Cleri, to be thus affected: those, whose kindness still induces them to love me, ought, rather, to rejoice, that I am at last arrived at the end of my sufferings."

He then prayed again to God: and at eight o'clock he was informed that all was ready. He walked with a steady step through the different courts, and often turned his eyes towards the Tower, which contained his wife and children. He then gave a kind of convulsive motion, as if to recal his firmness, and got into the carriage of the mayor, with his confessor, and two officers of the Gendarmerie Nationale, who had orders to put him to death, if they saw the least popular tumult in his favour.

The road from the Temple to the Place Louis XV. which is near three miles, was lined with troops four deep, and without any intervals. On every countenance was dismay, and some wept; but tears were the only marks of pity they gave to the unparalleled misfortunes of the most virtuous of the sixty-six kings who have governed France..

The King was two hours in going from the Temple to the place of execution; during this time he talked to his confessor, and repeated, from a book the prayers appropriated to those who are in the last agony.

When he arrived at the scaffold, as his prayers were not ended, he finished them with great tranquillity, got out of the carriage with a calm and serene countenance, took off his great coat, undid his stock, and opened his shirt in such a manner, as to leave bare his neck and shoulders, and then knelt down to receive the last blessing of his confessor: that over, he got up, and mounted the scaffold without any assistance. It was in that moment of horror, that his confessor, inspired by the sublime courage and virtue of the King, flung himself upon his knees, his hands and eyes elevated towards him, and cried, with a loud voice---“Son of St. Louis, you ascend to heaven!”

When the King was on the scaffold, he said he wanted to speak to the people. The three soldiers who were to put him to death (for the common executioners had refused the office) informed him, that it was first of all necessary to tie his hands and cut off his hair. “Tie my hands!” exclaimed the King, with some anger; but, recollecting himself, he replied, “Do what you please, ’tis the last sacrifice.”

When his Majesty’s hair was cut off, and his hands tied, he said, “I hope at present I may speak:” and immediately going to the left of the fatal instrument, he ordered, with a firm and elevated voice, the drummers, who surrounded the scaffold, to be silent. From an involuntary sentiment of respect, they immediately obeyed this last order of their King. He profited of that moment to say---

“I die perfectly innocent of all the pretended crimes which are laid to my charge. I forgive those who have caused my misfortunes: I even hope that the shedding of my blood may be useful to the happiness of France, and you, unfortunate people!”

Santerre, who commanded the guard, at that moment ordered the drums to drown the King’s voice; and cried to him, “I have not brought you here to speak, but to die.”

The three wretches who were to accomplish the crime, then seized on their victim, dragged him to the fatal machine, and his head was instantly separated from his body.

One of the executioners shewed the head to the people, who shouted out, “Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!”

Eye-witnesses assert, that the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres were present at the execution. Of one thing we may be certain, that this additional infamy cannot increase the contempt and horror they inspire.

The body of the murdered monarch was interred without coffin, or any covering, in a great hole dug in the church-yard of the Magdalen, amongst the Swiss who were massacred on the tenth of August, and those who, through fear and precipitation, occasioned their

own deaths at the fire-works exhibited to the people, on account of the King’s marriage in 1770. Quick lime was flung over the corpse to destroy it.

The Assembly had forbid, by a decree, all citizens from appearing in the streets, or even at the windows, during the time of the procession, and the execution. None indeed were present but the troops, those armed with pikes, and the vilest populace.

During the whole of the procession it was followed by two armed men, who entered all the coffee-houses, and other places of public meeting, (and where every one was drowned in tears) crying out, “Are there yet any faithful subjects who are willing to die for their king?” Such was the general panic, that no one joined them, and they arrived alone at the place of execution, where they escaped amidst the crowd.

It is now known, that an association of 1800 well-intentioned, but timid, people, had been formed, who were to cry out for pardon previous to the execution. Of these 1800 cowards, one only dared to do his duty, and he was immediately cruelly cut to pieces by the populace.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Grenville to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

“Whitehall, Feb. 9, 1793---at noon.

“MY LORD,

“I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears, by the accounts received this morning from France, that war against Great Britain and Holland was decreed in the National Convention on the 1st instant.

“I request that your Lordship will take the proper measures to make public this intelligence.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED)

“GRENVILLE.”

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Chatham, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in Answer to a Resolution made, by his Lordship, in Behalf of the Merchants of London.

“Admiralty, Feb. 9, 1793.

“MY LORD,

“I HAVE received your Lordship’s letter, and beg to assure your Lordship, that no time will be lost, in taking the most effectual measures (which our force at present will permit) to give notice of the existence of hostilities to our homeward bound trade; and to direct them, as proposed by your Lordship, to make for the ports of Falmouth or Plymouth, and there wait for convoy.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED)

“CHATHAM.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, 2d February.

Extract of a Letter from Ardbracken, dated February 11th.

EARLY yesterday morning two troops of horse from the Barrack, commanded by Capt. Trotter, attended Mr. Justice Graham to the Naul, and that neighbourhood, where they apprehended eight of those people called Defenders, and took a considerable quantity of muskets and pistols. They are safely lodged in Kilmainham. In the box of Joseph Corbelly, who is now in jail with seven of his company, was found a list of sixty-six persons who had enrolled their names with him as a leader. The party, after riding more than forty miles, arrived in town at four in the evening yesterday.

The bridge so long talked of, and so universally wished for, at Waterford, will shortly be commenced, the size of which is to be fixed on the 27th Inst. The Commissioners, appointed by act of Parliament for building a bridge over the river Suir, met pursuant to a notice for that purpose, when no less a sum than 22,300l. was subscribed, exclusive of 15000l. which the Corporation are to pay the proprietor of the ferry. One-fifth of the sum subscribed was deposited in the hands of William Newport, Esq. who was appointed receiver by the Commissioners.

February 11th. A message from the King was delivered to both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain on Monday last, notifying, officially, the commencement of Hostilities on the part of France against these kingdoms, and the declaration of war against his Majesty's dominions and the United Provinces, contained in the decree of the Convention of the 1st Instant.

Thursday a PRIVY COUNCIL was summoned to meet immediately after the dispatches had been received, with the account of war being declared in France against Great Britain. A proclamation was issued to lay a general Embargo on the shipping. This embargo, we presume, will be continued until armed vessels are sent from England to convoy our traders.

A privy Council met yesterday, when some vessels were relieved from the embargo: at which time also the gun-powder act was certified under the Great Seal of Ireland in order to its being transmitted into Great Britain. It was dispatched last night by Mr. Hyde, one of his Majesty's Messengers.

Thursday, the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Upper House of Parliament, sat from twelve o'clock till a quarter after five.

February, 1793.

"Not a night passes that the Defenders do not assemble or break open houses in some part or other of this county; they forced into two houses at Bective on Sunday night, and carried off three guns; and last night they entered the house of one Rice, near Navan, which they plundered of arms.

On Tuesday last, the Attorney General moved for informations in the court of King's Bench, against A. H. Rowan and J. N. Tandy, Esqrs. for a conspiracy to raise sedition.

We hear from Kells that sixteen Defenders were brought in prisoners there on Monday last by a troop of horse.

London-Derry, February 12.

We are sorry to mention that a number of persons in the barony of Inishowen, have of late disturbed the peace of that part of the country, by burning houses, destroying grain, extorting money, and writing threatening letters. The magistrates and gentlemen of the barony held a meeting on Monday the 4th Instant, when they entered into several resolutions to preserve the peace, and to bring to condign punishment both the advisers and perpetrators of all unwarrantable proceedings.

13th. Last Wednesday night, about the hour of eleven o'clock, a number of men, under the title of Defenders, all of whom were armed, surrounded the house of Mark Cassidy, of Derry, near Carrickmacross, in the county Monaghan, Esq. who, after threatening to burn his dwelling house, haggard, &c. if he made any resistance, seven of them, with their faces blackened, forced into said house, and, after taking all the fire-arms therein, they robbed Mr. Cassidy of some cash, a quantity of plate, watches, &c. a Bank of Ireland note, dated 11th of December, 1792, payable to John Carr, or bearer, for 20l. No. 1410.

14th. On Thursday a proclamation issued, laying a general embargo on all vessels in the several ports of this kingdom, vessels employed on the service of the post office only excepted.

And yesterday appeared another proclamation excepting from the general embargo, colliers, fishing vessels, vessels employed in trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and all foreign vessels,

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(except those of France,) that are ready to proceed on their voyages.

And on the 13th inst. a proclamation issued, offering a reward of One Hundred Pounds to any person who shall, within three months, discover and prosecute to conviction, any of the rioters called defenders, not already in custody.

Yesterday a party of horse marched to Rush and Skerries, for the purpose of disarming, or, more properly speaking, unrigging the cutters in those harbours, to prevent their sailing to the ports of the enemy, from which (as was the case in the last war) they might, under the sanction of hostile commissions, commit piratical depredations on their country.

An examination, we hear, took place on Thursday last, at the Secretary's office in the castle, of two pretended French emigrants; when it appeared that one of them had imposed on the compassionate credulity of many persons a sealed paper, as a commission from the late unhappy Louis XVI. which, on inspection, proved to be only a Russian passport; ---and the other, who had passed himself as a French naval officer, and one of the ci-devant noblesse, could not make his claim good to either character. No specific charge being, however, substantiated against these fictitious gentry, they were for that time dismissed.

Thursday morning last, Mr. Thomas Brunker, sub-sheriff of the county Monaghan, was killed in attempting to arrest a man on an execution.--- Mr. Brunker, we are informed, made good his caption, but the man rescued himself, and ran into his house; Mr. B. pursued him, and in the act of forcing open the door, he was fired at and died on the spot.---He has left a wife and six children to lament the loss of a tender husband and affectionate father.

15th. One of the messengers employed at the post-office, was committed to Newgate on a charge of having taken several ten pound notes from letters which passed through his hands. This offender, whom the melancholy fate of two persons lately executed was not sufficient to deter from the same dangerous practice, is said to have been but a few weeks in his employment, and what renders the circumstance somewhat more particular, we are told that his guilt had been discovered by a near relative, who must become his prosecutor.

Tuesday, a villain or villains broke into the shop of Mr. Moynihan, on the Assembly Quay, Limerick, and took out of the desk 40*l.* in cash.

B I R T H S.

21st. *January, 1793.* The lady of William Ryves, of Ryves castle, Esq. of a son and heir.

28th. In Merrion-square, the lady of Standish O'Grady, of Mount-prospect, Esq. of a son and heir.

31st. Lady of Capt. French of St. Andrew-street, of a son.

3d *February, 1793.* Lady of Edward Deane Freeman, Esq. of a son.

6th. In Aungier-street, the lady of William Thompson of Clonfin, Co. Longford, Esq. of a son.

9th. In Limerick, the lady of Charles Johnson, Esq. of a daughter.

12th. In Limerick, the lady of Capt. Wm. Long, of a daughter.

In Gardiner's-row, the lady of Charles Henry Blake, Esq. of a son and heir.

13th. The wife of Mr. John Atkinson, of the post-office, of a son.

15th. In Gardiner's-row, the lady of George D'Arcy Irvine, Esq. of a son and heir.

In Limerick, the lady of Anthony Raymond, Esq. of a daughter.

18th. In Merrion-street, the lady of Capt. Bolton, of a daughter.

22d. At the Castle of Dublin, the lady of Major Hobart, of a daughter.

M A R R I A G E S.

28th *January, 1793.* At Ennis, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, to Miss Power of Corofin.

Henry Steward, Esq. M. P. for the Borough of Longford, to the Hon. Miss Packenham, eldest daughter to the late Lord Longford.

28th. At Cork, Dominick Sarsfield, Esq. to Miss Benwell, daughter of James B. Esq. Banker.

At Cork, Rev. Mr. Reynold's of Temple-bredy, to Miss Anne Oliver, daughter of Thomas O. Esq. of the Custom-house.

30th. At Dungannon, Rev. Agmondisham Vesey, to Miss Anna Maria Murray, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. of said place.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Skinner-row, to Miss Pillar, of Redford, near Charlemont.

31st. Mr. Robert Ireland of the Falls, near Belfast, to Miss Mayne, of said place.

Mr. John Lyons, of Essex-street, Hosier, to Miss Howard of same street.

Henry Hughes of Beechwood, Co. Roscommon Esq. to Miss Hemsworth of Fairbank, in same county.

In England, Rev. Julius Drake Brockman, to Miss Locke, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas L. of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, and cousin german to the Lord V. Courtenay.

2d *February, 1793.* Joseph Walsh, Esq. of Holles-street, to Miss Maria Hunt, daughter of John H. Esq. of Eccles-street.

2d. At Castleton, Conyrs Richard Pallasier, Esq. of Bunratty, Co. Clare, to Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of Edward F. of Corigoran, Esq. M. P. for Castlebar.

At Belfast, Mr. Robert Getty, of that town, Merchant, to Miss Susannah Grimshaw, daughter of Mr. Nicholas G. of Whitehouse.

Mr. James Scott, of Ballyorr, to Miss Kello, of Maghrecragan.

Mr. Parker, Co. Wexford, to the Widow Burton, of Waterford.

Major Charles Martin, of Chester-castle, to Miss Williams of Palace-street, Dublin.

Mr. Richard Dunkley, of Great George's-street, to Miss Tongue, of said street.

9th. John Sinclair, Esq. to Miss Clarke, daughter to Dr. C. of Belfast.

In Limerick, Mr. Edward Flin, Grocer, to Miss Buchanan.

11th. Ephraim Servant, Esq. of Prospect-Hall, Co. Kilkenny, to Miss Carpenter, of Boot-lane.

Mr. Peter Smyth of Ballyjames-duff, Co. Cavan, to Miss Reilly, of Carrickmacross.

12th. Mr. John Black, to Miss Catherine Barden, of Richmond.

Richard Holmes, Esq. near Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, to Miss Margaret Macarty, daughter to Francis M. Esq. of Stone-park, Co. Fermanagh.

At Clontarf, Mr. P. Donahoe, of Georges-hill, to Miss Lyons, of Leighlin-bridge, Co. Carlow.

14th. Mr. Michael Barrett, of North King-street, to Miss Kenney of said street.

Mr. F. J. Hodgson, of King's-street, (South) to Miss Lacy of Capel-street.

Mr. John O'Brien, of Great George's street, to Miss Mary Anne Caseberry, of Exchequer-street.

16th. John Beddy, Esq. of Kevin-street, to Miss Elizabeth Heath, of Temple-Michael, Co. Wicklow.

Mr. John Kiernan, of North Anne-street, to Miss Jane Barry, of Exchequer-street.

17th. In Finglafs, Rev. Thomas Williamson, to Miss Catherine Benson.

DEATHS

20th *January*, 1793, aged 25 years, Mrs. Cooper, wife to Mr. J. C. of Rosehill, Nursery-Man, near Antrim.

22d. In Cork, Mrs. Mayberry, of James's-street.

26th. At Cheltenham, to the inexpressible grief of his parents, after an illness of near 4 years continuance, sustained with much christian resignation, George Monck Berkeley Esqr. L. L. B. and F. A. S. of the Inner Temple, and only Son to the Rev. Dr. B. Prebendary of Canterbury, and Grand son to the illustrious Bishop B.

In Limerick, Mrs. Callenin, wife of Mr. C. Merchant.

27th. In Cork, Mr. Richard Poulter.

In Galway, Sir James Shee, Knight, many years Deputy Mayor of that Town, greatly lamented.

In Corn Market, Cork, Mr. Parker Bennet, Grocer.

Was interred in the Quaker's burial ground in York-street, the remains of Samuel Dawson Coates, Esq. (only son of J. Dawson C. Esq. Banker,) who died 20th January at Portsmouth, in his way to Madeira, for the recovery of his health.

28th. In Cork, Rev. Wm. Healy, of the Order of St. Dominick, much lamented.

At Killorglin, Co. Kerry, Garrat Heaphy, Esq.

In Limerick, of a few hours illness, Lieut. James Aldjoe, of the 34th Regiment, greatly lamented—he had just obtained permission to raise an Independent Company, and had made considerable progress, when death put an end to his pursuit.

30th. At Belfast, Mrs. Barret, of that Town, a most amiable character.

At Punches-Town, Co. Kildare, Mrs. Rawson.

31st. At Annemoe, Co. Wicklow, Mrs. Weekes, wife to the Rev. Dr. W. Rector of Delaffory.

Suddenly, Mrs. Isaac, wife of Simon I. Esq. of Hollywood.

1st *February*, 1793. At Belfast, Mr. J. Wm. Ramsey, formerly a Grocer in that Town, a worthy honest man.

2d. At his lodgings in Bath, the Rev. and Right Hon. John Leigh, Viscount and Baron Tracy, of Rathcoole, Co. Dublin, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford. He had succeeded his half Brother, Charles, in the Peerage, not more than four months—He was the son of the fifth Viscount, by Frances daughter of the late Sir John Parkington, of the Co. of Worcester.

In Fishamble-street, aged 22, Mr. Edward Murphy, only son of Mr. Michael M.

Mrs. Townshend, lady of John T. Esq. of Shepperton, M. P. for Dingle.

At Colerain, Mr. Thos. Jackson, Butcher, aged 105 years.

Mr. John Henderson, of Findrum, near Convoey.

At her house in Frederick-street, Mrs. Mary English, relict of the late Nicholas E. Esq.

3d. In Exchequer-street, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Drury.

4th. At Rathcoole, Mrs. Esther Harte, aged 82.

5th. In Meath-street, Mr. Robert Jackson, one of the people called Quakers, and a very worthy man.

At Loughbrickland, Mr. Robert Hamilton, in the 70th year of his age, regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

6th. In Cork, Widow Morris, one of the people called Quakers.

Theatrical Register.

Jan. 28. The Suspicious Husband, and the Register Office; Ranger and Captain Le Brush, Mr. Daly: Clarinda, and Mrs. Doggerell, Mrs. Daly; and Oscar and Malvina.

31. Macbeth, and Oscar and Malvina; Macbeth, Mr. Clinch.

Feb. 1. Rule a Wife and have a Wife; the Copper Captain and Estifania, Mr. and Mrs. Daly: and the Son in Law; Signor Arionelli, Mrs. Daly.

4. The Jealous Wife, and the Lyar; Young Wilding, Mr. Daly: and Oscar and Malvina.

6. The

6. The School for Scandal, and the Register Office; Charles Surface and Captain Le Brush, Mr. Daly; Lady Teazle and Mrs. Doggerell, Mrs. Daly: and the pantomime of Harlequin's Frolics.
7. The Beggar's Opera, Capt. Macheath, Miss Brett; and Oscar and Malvina.
11. The Belle's Stratagem, and the Critic; Doricourt and Puff, Mr. Daly; Letitia Hardy and Tilburina, Mrs. Daly: for her own benefit.
12. Such Things Are, and the Farmer; Twineall and Jemmy Jumps, Mr. Betterton: for his own benefit.

In our last we noticed the dispute between the manager and this useful performer; and must regret, that the public will be deprived, for some time at least, of the display of his talents in the line of his profession, and that, too, at a period when there is an evident want of such. His daughter, a girl of about twelve years of age, gave also, this night, some promising hopes of future excellence, by appearing, as Belvidera and Calista, in select scenes from Venice Preserved, and the Fair Penitent.

15. The Hypocrite; Darnly, Mr. Clinch, and Charlotte, Mrs. Abington; and Oscar and Malvina.

This was the first appearance, this season, of this admirable actress, and accomplished woman. Her performance of Charlotte has long been esteemed one of the first the stage can boast of. We went to the theatre with high expectations, and they were not disappointed. Throughout she displayed a fire and vivacity on which time seems incapable to make an impression; and we hope she will long continue to delight such an audience as was present that night. Her dress was very magnificent: a large hoop, the petticoat muslin, worked with large silver flowers, and the stomacher the same; the shape of black satin. Clinch filled the part of Darnley with great propriety; and the arch simplicity of Kennedy, in Mawworm, kept the house in a roar.

18. The Belle's Stratagem, and the Critic.
19. The West Indian, and Harlequin's Frolics; for the benefit of Mr. Laffcelles, the dancer.
20. The Tender Husband, and the Maid of the Oaks; Biddy Tipkin, and Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs. Abington.

Of all the dramatic pieces written by Steele, this is perhaps the worst. A feebleness of plot, situation, and character, reigns throughout; and if it was not for the abilities of Mrs. Abington, whose performance of the city heiress, full of the ideas found in romance, is inimitable, it could hardly hold its place on the stage. Her Lady Bab Lardoon clearly evinces the versatility of her talents, and her intimate acquaintance with the manners of the great.

21. The Beggar's Opera, and the Deaf Lover.

This being the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, the boxes were free for the ladies.

22. The Belle's Stratagem, and the Critic.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to a correspondent, who signs *C.* for the hints he has thrown out respecting the improvement of our plan; and for the attention he paid to our first number. It is our wish to profit by friends, of candour and ability: as a proof of this, he will see part of what he mentioned in our next; and we hope for his future advice and assistance.

We have received Mr. John Barry's, of Limerick, Solution of Mr. Mooney's Question in our last; it, and his new Question, will appear next month.

Theatrics is pleased with our idea of a Theatrical Register, and approves of our candour in laying it before the public; but he wishes us to give it more in detail, and enter into the merits of the respective performers now on the Dublin stage. This we shall do where it seems deserved: for it shall be our pride to encourage modest merit, and bring it forward to public notice.

We are under many obligations to the elegant pen of our correspondent *EUBANTE*, and hope for a continuance of his valuable communications and advice; which shall be attended to with that deference which his intimate acquaintance with polite literature demands.

Just as this sheet was going to press, we received a letter from Limerick, signed *C.* Our sincerest and most grateful thanks are due to the writer, for his wise and friendly cautions, and promise of future assistance. The productions of such a pen must stamp a value on any publication in which they appear, and contribute to its success. In our next he will find every information we can collect on the subject he mentions: and we hope the same number will contain some of the effusions of so amiable and so enlightened a correspondent.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of rejecting the *Vexes on Spring*: we hope the writer will not be offended at this: we do not think them fit for publication; but are of opinion, from some passages in the poem, the author is capable of producing lines infinitely superior to those he sent us. It certainly is the most painful part of our labours to refuse the insertion of any papers sent us. But our correspondent will easily perceive, that no periodical publication like our's could be supported, unless the editor was possessed of the power of rejecting whatever appeared to him unfit for the press, or not suited to the plan of the *Anthologia*.

Brocas is engraving, for next month's publication, a head of the late Thomas Leland, D. D. from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds; with which we have been favoured by his son, Counsellor Leland, in the most obliging manner: it will be accompanied by a Sketch of his Life and Writings. In the same number will be given a fine engraving of the *Anthyllis Tragacanthoides*, from Billardine, (whose work we have noticed in page 133) and also its botanical description,

Alb. Hall. Date 1. March 1793.



THOMAS LELAND. D.D.S.F.T.C.D.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

O R,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

O F

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR MARCH 1793.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Leland, D. D. late Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin: with his Portrait beautifully engraved, by Brocas, from an original Painting, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now in Possession of Counsellor Leland.

DR. Thomas Leland was the son of a worthy and respectable citizen of Dublin, where he was born in 1722. The first rudiments of a classical education he received at the school of Dr. Sheridan, whose talents, and success in forming excellent scholars, are well known; but, removing to Cavan, Dr. Leland remained under the care of the Rev. John Magill, who had been Sheridan's assistant. In 1737 he entered a Pensioner in Trinity College; in 1741 was elected Scholar of the House; commenced Batchelor of Arts in 1742; and sat as candidate for a Fellowship in 1745. He did not at this time succeed in obtaining this high literary honour; but the next year he was again a competitor for it, and was unanimously chosen.

Dr. Leland, with strong intellectual powers and a capacious mind, did not, on being thus happily and independently settled, resign himself to ease and indolence: he early discovered an ardent love of knowledge, and persevered in the pursuit of it almost to his last breath.

March 1793.

Belles-Lettres he cultivated with peculiar ardour, and also theological studies, preparatory to his entering into holy orders, which took place in 1748.—Nothing could shew more clearly how much his mind was occupied with the importance of the sacred function, than a discourse, which he now drew up, “On the Helps and Impediments to the Acquisition of Knowledge in Religious and Moral Subjects.” This was greatly admired by those who read it; but, unfortunately, no copy of it is to be found.

The life of a Junior Fellow in our University, encumbered with a multiplicity of college business, is ill-calculated for close application to any branch of learning: and this is the true reason why so few Fellows have attained celebrity in letters. Dr. Leland's mind was too vigorous to sink under the common routine of business. In 1754, in conjunction with Dr. John Stokes, he published, at the desire of the University, an edition of all the Philippic Orations of Demosthenes, with a Latin version

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and notes, for the use of students; and, the next year, he gave an English translation of the same work; being the first to which he prefixed his name. In 1758 he presented the public with "The Life of Philip, King of Macedon," in two volumes, 4to. His attention to the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, and to Grecian politics, for some time, eminently qualified him for treating the life of Philip with copiousness and accuracy. To collect materials widely scattered, to weave them into an uniform and pleasing narrative, to delineate a very complicated character, and to throw light on an embroiled and important period of ancient history, required uncommon talents and labour: the task Dr. Leland executed with ability. After this he proceeded with translations of Æschines, and other orations of Demosthenes, and completed his design, in three volumes 8vo, in 1761. In 1762 he is supposed to have written, though he never formally avowed it, that ingenious historical romance of "Longsword, Earl of Salisbury." He was appointed, by the board of Senior Fellows, Professor of Oratory in 1763. His course of studies, and particularly his translations, had given him a perspicuous and energetic style, which he displayed, as well in the professor's chair as in the pulpit; for he was the most admired preacher in Dublin. He enjoyed this professorship for eighteen years; and that he studied the most eminent English divines and preachers largely and accurately, appears from the critical account of their style and genius, their distinguishing excellencies and defects, which he gave in his lectures, and which remain in MS.

Bishop Warburton having noticed, in his "Doctrine of Grace," the argument used, by infidel writers, against the divine inspiration of the New Testament, from its want of purity, elegance, &c. opposed this, in his usual manner, by the following paradoxes:—1. That the Evangelists and Apostles, writing in a language the knowledge of which had been miraculously infused, could be masters of the words only, and not of the idioms; and, therefore, must write barbarously.

2. That eloquence was not any real quality; but something merely fantastical and arbitrary, an accidental abuse of human speech. 3. That it had no end but to deceive by the appearance of vehement inward persuasion, and to pervert the judgment, by inflaming the passions. 4. And, that being a deviation from the principles of logic and metaphysics, was frequently vicious.—Dr. Leland quickly perceived the danger of these positions, and in 1764 published his "Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence." In this he successfully refuted the Bishop's paradoxical whimsies; and proved, that the style and language of the New Testament were defensible without them. The Bishop found advocates; but Dr. Leland replied with such force of argument, such spirit and address, as effectually silenced the controversy.

In 1768 he was appointed chaplain to Lord Townshend, lord lieutenant of Ireland: and his friends entertained hopes, that his merits would have raised him to the episcopal bench; but he obtained only the prebend of Rathmichael, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, united with the vicarage of Bray, and both of small value, but reputable with his fellowship: to these he was collated in 1768. He had long applied himself to composing a History of Ireland: this he published in three volumes 4to. in London, 1773: he begins with the reign of Henry II. and ends with that of William III. Prefixed to the first volume is a slight sketch of the history of Ireland previous to the introduction of christianity, and also to the arrival of the English. I call this a slight sketch, because it is evident, from works since published, that a great deal of useful information might have been collected, without touching on the wild and outrageous fictions of our old mythologists. By this publication Dr. Leland never could entertain a rational hope of extending his fame, for he never evidenced the smallest specimen of a fondness for, or researches into, Irish Antiquities; unless we call such his "Examination of the Arguments contained in

Macpherson's

Macpherson's Introduction," printed the year before his history, and ascribed to him by the Monthly Reviewers. In this history, on which his friends, with ill-judged fondness, dwell, we find very trifling intimations of the constitution, government, and laws of Ireland; nothing of its learning, commerce, coin, or shipping; nothing of its architecture, poetry, or music, though admirable specimens of these exist; nothing of the language, dress, diversions, diet, and customs of the Irish. What then, it may be asked, does it contain? I answer, a dull monotonous detail of domestic convulsions, a weak government, and a barbarous people. It is Cox's History of Ireland enlarged a little, and coloured with political investigations; which, however they may give an air of novelty, contribute nothing towards elucidating the subject. For our author has made scarcely any use of the great collection of documents to be found in Bermingham tower, the rolls-office, the surveyor-general's office, the council books, Harris's collection, the Bröderick collection in thirty volumes, and the MSS. in Lambeth library in as many; not to insist on the valuable materials to be found in the Bodleian library, the British museum, and private collections: in a word, it requires uncommon application, and a large portion of health and life, to write an impartial, judicious, and complete history of Ireland. From hence it is easy to determine, whether the foregoing animadversions on Dr. Leland's history are well founded or not. His fame for classical learning is unrivalled; and for this opinion, as well as others before delivered, I am happy to have the sanction of one of the best scholars and most elegant writers of this age;—"Of Leland," says this author, (supposed to be the celebrated Dr. Parr) "my opinion is not founded upon hearsay evidence, nor is it determined solely by the great authority of Dr. Johnson, who always mentioned Dr. Leland with cordial regard and marked respect. It might, perhaps, be invidious for me to hazard a favourable decision upon the History of Ireland; because the merits of that work

have been disputed by critics: but I may, with confidence, appeal to writings which have long contributed to public amusement, and have often been honoured by public approbation—to the Life of Philip, and to the Translation of Demosthenes; to the judicious Dissertation upon Eloquence, and to the spirited Defence of that Dissertation. The Life of Philip contains many curious researches into the principles of government established among the leading states of Greece; many sagacious remarks on their intestine discords; many exact descriptions of their most celebrated characters; together with an extensive and correct view of those subtle intrigues, and those ambitious projects, by which Philip, at a favourable crisis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal mastery over the Grecian republics. In the Translation of Demosthenes, Leland unites the man of taste with the man of learning; and shews himself to have possessed, not only a competent knowledge of the Greek language, but that clearness in his own conceptions, and that animation in his feelings, which enabled him to catch the real meaning, and to preserve the genuine spirit of the most perfect orator that Athens ever produced. Through the Dissertation upon Eloquence, and the Defence of it, we see great accuracy of erudition; great perspicuity and strength of style; and, above all, a stoutness of judgment, which, in traversing the open and spacious walks of literature, disdained to be led captive, either by the forceries of a self-deluded visionary (Warburton), or the decrees of a self-created despot.* This is a just and excellent portrait of the literary character of our illustrious countryman.

D.

LIST OF DR. LELAND'S PUBLICATIONS.

- I Philippic Orations of Demosthenes,
2 vol. 4to. - - - Lond. 1754

N O T E.

* Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, p. 193. London, 1789.

- 2 Life of Philip of Macedon, 2 vol. 4to.
Lond. 1758
- 3 The other Orations of Demosthenes,
Lond. 1761
- 4 Longsword Earl of Salisbury, Lond.
and Dub. 1762
- 5 Dissertations on Human Eloquence,
and Reply to the Answer to ditto,
1764
- 6 History of Ireland, 3 vol. 4to. Lond.
and Dub. 1773
- 7 Sermon before the University of Dub-
lin, 13th of December, 1776, 4to.
1777
- 8 Ditto at St. Anne's, 10th of Febru-
ary, 1779, 4to. - 1779
- 9 Sermons published after his Death,
3 vol. 8vo. - Dub. 1788

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

*A Description of the Copper Mines in the
County of Kildare.*

NEXT to the animal and vegetable productions of a country, the mines and quarries undoubtedly merit the attention of the inhabitants. Ireland in this respect may be considered a terra incognita; for though some mineral productions have been discovered, and even mines wrought to advantage, they are by no means adequate to these vast magazines of mineral, fossil, and lithological productions, which, in various parts, seem to be contained within the bowels of this Island. For, situated on an immense bed of granite, rising out of the bosom of the ocean, interspersed every where with calcareous, ferrugineous, and argillaceous matter, Ireland bids fair, in process of time, to obtain an equal, if not superior, rank among the European countries, in respect to her subterranean riches.

Without taking notice of the several mines already discovered, or of those places which indicate others, I shall, at present, confine my observations to those lately opened in the Red Hills, in the county of Kildare. These hills, for they cannot be called mountains, are situated between two and four miles N. W. of Kildare, in a direction nearly N. and S.

consisting of three elevations; the two northern of which are denominated *Dun Murach*, or *Dun Murry*, that is, the Red Hills; the southern *Dun Albain*, or the Hill of Allen, separated from Dun Murry by a valley about a mile in breadth. Dun Murry forms a kind of headland towards the north, is fertile in corn and pasturage, and composed of limestone rock. The loose stones on its surface frequently appear as if calcined in the fire, of a red purple colour, and sometimes tinged with sulphur; whence these hills have, from remote periods, obtained the name of *Murach*, or reddish purple. Though such stones are certain indications of copper being contained in the internal parts, no search or discovery was made respecting the fact until about the year 1786, when, some of the neighbouring farmers opening a gravel-pit on the north declivity of Dun Murry, near the base, something like metallic ore was discovered; which, upon examination, was found to be rich copper. This induced the proprietor of the soil, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, in conjunction with James Spencer, Esq. — Evans, Esq. and some other gentlemen, to establish a small fund, in order to examine the Hill. Miners were therefore employed, and shafts sunk, on different elevations of the declivity, in the solid rock, of the depths from four to fifteen fathom. During these operations, quantities of yellow sulphureous copper ore were found, of near 40 per cent. purity, mixed with sulphur and calcar. Thus encouraged, levels were opened, from whence proceeds a strong vitriolic water, which indicates the mine to be copious and rich. Even the water, if not sufficiently impregnated to incrustate iron, might certainly be converted into vitriol. The principal bed of the mine seems to lie deep within the hill, and even to dip under the valley which separates Dun Murry from the Hill of Allen. From the present state of the work it is impossible to ascertain the product; but, from every appearance, if wrought with spirit, it must amount to some thousands annually; a branch of the grand canal running through the middle

middle of the valley, between the hills. Even, if found necessary, the ore might be smelted on the spot, by charred turf, the Bog of Allen lying on the western confines of the hills, and, by means of the canal, could be brought very near the mines. The stone contained in the rocks is calcareous; but, in many places, of a very fine grain, and would be both durable and ornamental in building. By means of water-carriage, quarries could be wrought to advantage, and their produce sold reasonable in Dublin, and other adjacent parts of the country. There is also found, near the base of the hill, an alkaline argillaceous earth, of a white or light grey colour; which is found to have many qualities of fuller's earth, and, in a number of cases, might supply its place; though, probably, it would not answer so well in fulling cloth, not containing enough of alkali: it could, however, not fail of being extremely useful, as a compost, in forming manures. In the veins of the rocks and matrix of the ore are found quantities of fine yellow ochre; which, when washed and purified, is proper for painting, and little inferior to English ochre. Great quantities of coak are also found, with much calcareous spar; also a kind of fossil, in which there is some silver, but not enough to be of any value.

Opposite to Dun Murry, on the north, on the other side of the valley, about a mile distant, stands the conical Hill of Allen, composed of calcareous rocks. This, with the Isle of Allen, is the property of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart. It has not yet been examined internally; but, from the surface, there is every appearance of copper: the loose stones, and even the points of rocks, in the external parts, appear as if vitrified by fire; and numbers are richly impregnated with blue and green vitriol: strong indications that the mines are not only rich, but of no great depths. Among the rocks is also found a stone, which, from its texture, would be proper for mill-stones; and, I have been informed, some have been actually made. This hill is also convenient to the canal, and, from every

appearance, of more value than Dun Murry.

The valley between these hills is not only fertile and pleasant; but, being well supplied with water, is rendered extremely convenient for the establishment of manufactures of most kinds. Two flour mills have already been erected, and there is every convenience for cotton and linen manufactures. On the east and south is a fertile country, supplying all kinds of provisions; and on the north and west, the Bog of Allen furnishes plenty of firing.

On the whole, this district, though long neglected, is of real value; and, by industry and perseverance, may be rendered as rich and populous, as it has been dreary and uncultivated.

W. B.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Observations on Exodus, ch. iii. v. 14.

THE translation of the Hebrew expression אֲנִי אֶהְיֶה into *I am that I am*, throughout all the modern languages of Europe, though, by a number of able divines, considered as the true sublime, I have always regarded as obscure, and inadequate to the question proposed by Moses:—v. 13. And Moses said unto God, behold, when I come unto the children of Israel, and shall say unto them, the God of your fathers hath sent me unto you, and they shall say—What is his name?—what shall I say unto them?—V. 14. And God said unto Moses, *I am that I am*: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, *I am* hath sent me unto you.

Here the question is plain and simple; but the answer dark and obscure. We cannot suppose that a simple and uninformed people, like the Jews, were capable of comprehending metaphysical reasoning, or abstract terms; neither can we suppose, that the divine Being would give himself a name which those with whom he conferred could not understand. The verb, as it stands in the text, is in the

the future tense, and literally signifies—*I shall be whom I shall be.* But most probably it comes from *יהי*, to live, or exist: whence the sentence will be, as the future has sometimes the power of the present—*I exist that I exist*: that is, I am the self-existing Being, the Author of all Beings, or the Cause of Life; as this verb in *Piel* signifies. Whence we find in Hebrew *יהוה* is the name of God, considered as the Creator, or Author of Life. This passage, therefore, imports—*I am the Creator, or First Cause.* And the entire paragraph will run thus—
 “And then said the Almighty unto Moses, I am the Author of your existence: and he said thus to Moses, say thou to the children of Israel, the Creator has sent me unto you. And then moreover said the Almighty to Moses, say thou thus to the children of Israel, the Creator, the Author of Life, the God of your Fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you*.”

This the most simple understanding could comprehend: besides it was applicable and apposite to the situation of the Jews, surrounded, as they were, by nations who adored a plurality of gods, gods of earth, gods of waters, gods of nations, starry gods, and gods of every element; but few could discover the God or Author of their existence. The Jews, therefore, were to be informed, that their God, the God of their Fathers, was not the god of hills, of plains, of elements, or people; but the Great Creator and Preserver of all things.—*יהוה* Jehovah, or the Creator, therefore, was the God of the Jews. This is my name for ever, saith the Almighty, and this is my memorial unto all generations.
 V. 15.

W.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SURPRIZED to find that the *Pastor Fido* was almost totally unknown in

N O T E.

* This is a literal translation from the original.

Italy, to that class of readers to whom the nature and execution of the work would naturally recommend it, I was induced to demand the reason. The person to whom I addressed my inquiry said, that though that work did not appear in the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*; yet the clergy forbid their flocks to read, because one passage seemed to offer an apology for *sinning*.—Then opening a *Pastor Fido*, that happened to lie upon the table, he read the following passage:

“Se l' peccar' è sì dolce
 E l' non peccar sì necessario; o
 troppo
 Imperfetta natura,
 Che repugni à la legge:—
 O troppo dura legge,
 Che la natura offendi.”

Is it then to be wondered at, Mr. Editor, that the mist of ignorance should daily thicken over a country where the church puts her seal on the productions of its best poets?

EUBANTE.

Dublin, March 4, 1793.

An Original Letter of Oliver Cromwell.

SIR,

THE Lord Viscount Moore having had passes and protection from me to repaire to Mellifont, in the countie of Louthe, and there to reside during the space of 6 moneths next ensuing; I desire you that the said Lord Moore during his stay att Mellefont, and if he shall, during the said time, have occasion to repayre to Dublyn, to the Comission^s there, that he may be fairely and civilly treated, and that no incivillity or abuse be offered unto him by any of the souldiery, either by restrayning of his liberty, or otherwise, it being a thing w^{ch} I altogether disapprove and dislike, that the souldiers should entermeddle in civil affairs farther than they are lawfully called upon. Your care herein will oblige the said Lprd, in relatō to his

his

his present condition, & will be well accepted by

Y^r loving friend,

O. CROMWELL.

May 22, 1650.

*For Collonell Hueson, Governor of
Dublyn; or, in his Absence, to
the Commander in Chief there.*

This letter, formerly in possession of the celebrated Dean Swift, is indorsed thus, in the Dean's hand-writing:—"Letter of Oliver Cromwell, g. me by Mr. J. Grattan, Nov. 14, 1736."

Communicated by Joseph C. Walker, Esq. to whom it now belongs.

*Curious Dedication of a Funeral Sermon
to Richard Cromwell, on the Death of
his Father.*

TITLE.

THRENI HYBERNICI; or Ireland sympathizing with England and Scotland, in a sad lamentation for the loss of her Josiah. Represented in a sermon preached at Christ Church, in Dublin, before his Excellency the Lord Deputy, with divers of the nobility, gentry, and commonalty, there assembled to celebrate a funeral solemnity upon the death of the late Lord Protector. By Dr. Harrison, Chief Chaplain to his said Excellency.

And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for him. 2 Chron. xxv. 24.—This is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation. Ezek. xix. 14. 4 Reg. xiii. 14.—Pater mi, pater mi, currus Israel et auriga ejus. 4 Reg. ii. 12.

Cicer. somn. Scip.—Omnibus qui patriam conservârint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cœlo ac definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur.

Senec.—Nunquam stygias fertur ad umbras inclita virtus.

London: printed by E. Cotes; and are to be sold by John North, bookseller, in Castle-streer, at Dublin, in Ireland. 1659.

DEDICATION.

To the Most Illustrious Richard, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

It was the saying of David—Ps. cxii. 6.—the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. And of Solomon—Prov. x. 7.—the memorial of the just shall be blessed.—Divine providence made it my lot to hear this sermon pathetically delivered by that pious divine, Dr. Harrison, in a full fluent manner, extracting tears from the eyes, and sighs from the hearts, of the hearers. I moved the Doctor for the printing thereof, being so precious a piece, touching so unparalleled a person, that it was more fit to be made public, than perish in oblivion; who, in a modest manner, termed it a sudden, imperfect, and unpolished collection of scattering thoughts and notes, which brevity of time and burthen of spirit would not permit him more completely to compile; yet, upon my importunity, he was pleased to condescend to my motion; and delivered me this copy, now printed, written with his own hand. The usefulness of the piece, repleat with so many rare observations, together with the desire of erecting all lasting monuments that might tend to the eternizing of the blessed memory of that thrice renowned patron and pattern of piety, your royal father, (whose pious life is his never-perishing pyramid, every man's heart being his tomb, and every good man's tongue an epitaph) hath emboldened me, in all humility, to present it to your Highness, as a lively effigies to mind you of his matchless virtues.—And, as the learned author intended it not so much for the eye or ear, as for the heart; not for reading only, but practice principally; so may your Highness please to make use thereof, as a pattern of imitation for piety and reformation in the nations; that your Highness may become a successful successor of such a peerless predecessor, to inherit his goodness

goodness with his greatness, that out of his ashes you may spring another phoenix, as a honey-comb out of the strong lion; a royal branch of that rare root; a strong rod to be a sceptre to rule. So shall your Highness's holy and ever-virtuous progress be a new crown of comfort to three nations, filling the people's heart with joyful hopes of happiness, and a firm well-grounded peace, that they may sit safely under their own vines and fig-trees, freed from the terrors and tumults of tumultuous broils. And that your Highness may obtain and enjoy the continual protection of the Omnipotent Protector, to crown your Highness and the nations with loving kindness and tender mercies, shall be the constant prayer of your Highness's most humble and faithfully devoted

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

H.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Of the Ancient Arms of Ireland. By Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq. M. R. I. A.

THE origin of Heraldry is undoubtedly very remote; I think it, at least, coeval with military institutions, and that it has preceded those of chivalry: but, without descending to a minute investigation of this subject, which would be curious and entertaining, I shall confine my remarks to Irish Heraldry.

In the course of my reading, I have met with no history that marks the ancient splendor of heraldry so strongly as our own: a college of heralds was a part of the literary foundations of Amerghin, the Irish priest, president of the literati, and brother to Heber and Heremon, first monarchs of Ireland of the Milesian line. It was a natural consequence of the established mode of legislation then adopted. The rank and dignity of families through the kingdom were ascertained; each knew its particular station: the laws said—"thus far you shall go, and no further." The consequence was, that, from the foundation of the Milesian monarchy to the arrival of Henry II.

including a period of 2430 years, but a single instance occurs of usurpation; and this, which happened in the first century, and lasted but five years, not of a Milesian, but a Belgian prince. Hence, as the antiquarian was necessary to preserve the genealogy; the herald was equally so, to mark out the rank and station of the chief: and this was the *only* use heraldry was converted to here. Even at this day, there is not an antiquarian in the kingdom, that cannot ascertain the rank and dignity of early families: and that the knowledge of heraldry was equally diffusive, I think, we may infer from the map of Galway, struck off soon after the restoration; in the borders of which are the arms of the different families of that ancient city, with those of their alliances, without any reference to names: a proof, sure, that they were then so well known, that it would be deemed a kind of tautology.

I have said, that the business of the Senachie, or Antiquarian, was to preserve the pedigree of families only; whilst that of the Bollaíre, or Herald, was to blazon their arms, and determine their ranks. Of these facts we have a glaring proof in the reign of Eibhaidh, generally called Ollamh Fodhla, who ascended the Irish throne A. M. 3082, according to the Hebrew computation. I by no means think this illustrious prince and legislator the founder of the Feis Tamh-rach, or National Assembly; but that, by his wise regulations and reformatations, he, in a manner, new-modelled it. The ancient parliament, like the modern, met about the beginning of winter: notice was given, and *rescripts* sent, to the different estates, to their tributaries, the Picts, and North-British Scots; as well as to those parts of Armorica Gaul under their dominion. The morning of the day of meeting was announced by blasts of trumpets, and musical instruments; when the esquires of the principal chiefs presented themselves at the grand entrance of Moideh-Cuarta, (the house of assembly) and delivered to the Crown-Marshal the arms of their respective princes, which he handed over to the Monarch's Herald, who fixed them over the

the seats in the exact order in which they were to be placed. At a reasonable interval, a second charge gave notice to the target-bearers of the Crown-General, the military, and the servants of the Biatachs, keepers of houses of hospitality, and of the representatives of cities and towns, to present the arms of their principals; which were also arranged according to the degrees of precedence. And at the third sound of instruments, the Chiefs proceeded in exact order, each seating himself under the canopy of his shield. The Monarch and Provincial Kings soon after entered, and were seated thus:—the Monarch's throne was more elevated than the rest, and placed in the middle of the hall, to be more conspicuous; the King of Leinster, at a respectful distance, fronted him; the King of Munster was placed on his left hand, the Ultonian on his right, and the King of Connaught behind. It is not expressly said that the arms of those princes were placed over their thrones; but it would surely be the greatest absurdity not to suppose it, when we read of the arms of the nobility, the military, and even of the private gentlemen, being placed in the order in which they were. This arrangement was observed to the reign of Roderick O'Connor; nor, upon reflection, though it proves the perfect civilization of antient Ireland, can I find it peculiar to her. I have seen prints representing the convention of the estates of the Empire, in which the imperial crown is placed near the throne of the Emperor; the arms of the spiritual electors on his right, those of the temporal on his left hand, and of the different cities according to their rank. Cluverius, *I think*, for I cannot now find his geography, gives a plate of this convention.

Convinced that each province must have its peculiar arms, I made exact inquiries into this matter, and, in a case then to me so obscure, I formed the best opinion I could, which I inserted in the first volume of Irish history, p. 192-3, but which I have since found erroneous. I, some years ago, applied to Sir William Hawkins and to Mr. Withens, at March 1793.

the Herald's Office, Dublin, and there I learned the provincial arms were, for Munster—on a field azure, three eastern diadems proper:—for Leinster—on a field vert, an harp or, string argent:—for Ulster—on a field or, a lion rampant, double-queued, gules:—and for Connaught—party per pale, argent and sable; on the argent side, a demi-eagle spread, sable; and on the field, sable, an hand and arm holding a sword erect.—I could gain no information with regard to the ensigns of Meath, which was the imperial province; nor yet of the Irish crest. Soon after I went to London, and I continued my enquiries at the Herald's College, where I found every obliging attention. Here I was informed, that the crest of Ireland, as used by our own princes in tilts and tournaments on the continent, and after them by some of the Henries and Edwards, was a bleeding hind, wounded by an arrow, under the arch of an old castle: but the arms of Meath were still to be explored!—I consulted some of the gentlemen as to the arrangement of the arms, as I had formed a frontispiece for my history, in which a female, representing Hibernia, was to be placed, holding these arms on a shield. They could not agree as to the propriety of quartering the arms on one shield, nor to the *supporters*, without proper authority: but they suggested, that the arms of each province might be introduced in a separate escutcheon, the *knight* holding one, and the *ollamb*, or doctor, another, &c. To me it appeared, that they should be all quartered on one shield, with the crest over them, covered by an imperial crown, including the combination of the whole, to comprehend the arms of the nation. But not wishing to go retrograde to such respectable authority, and, besides, wanting the arms of Meath, I thought my frontispiece, though otherwise fancifully and elegantly designed, had better be postponed to another edition of that work.

I had read in some old MSS. and found Mr. O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 45, had furnished me with an authority, that the arms of the Irish monarchs were—a king enthroned in majesty, with a lily

in his hand, in a field "*Saturn.*" This, I concluded, must be the arms of Meath: it had been at an early period ceded to the monarchs, to add greater splendor to their elevated station, and has been always called "*Fearon-buid, Ard-Righ Erion,*" or the mensal lands of the monarchs of Ireland. Persuaded of this truth, I had the arms neatly finished some years since, and these, as the arms of *Meath*, placed in an escutcheon, in the centre of the shield, as being the constant dowry annexed to the monarchy. Whatever doubts I might still entertain on the subject have been long since done away by my esteemed friend, Ralph Ousley, Esq. He complained to me, that my arms were not classically placed; and that he had met with them otherwise arranged, and the metals, or fields, different. I requested his information: he told me of the old map of Galway. As he was soon to return there, I begged he would bring me an exact drawing, and an account of the map itself:—he did both. The map is on a very large scale, nearly covering a small room, in which the streets, &c. are marked out: round its margin are placed the arms of the principal families, and, at the top, the arms of Ireland, blazoned in the exact order, observed in the copy; the whole without name or date, save the initial letters. It must have been struck off soon after the restoration, because references are, here and there, had to different approaches to the city during the civil wars. This map, which Mr. Ousley often saw, is in the possession of Dominick Jeffery Browne, Esq. of Castle-M-Garrat, county Mayo.

These, it appears to me, are as strong proofs as can be required of the authenticity of our arms: it remains to explain why I would place the provincial arms so different from those in the Galway print.—Seniority is scrupulously adhered to in heraldry: to the arms of Munster, the dominion of Heber, eldest son to Gollam, or Milesians, I would assign the first place;—and here let me transiently remark, that Gollam, a name unknown in European history, save that of Ireland, is still common in Egypt, and

other parts of Asia:—to the son of Ir, next in succession, is given Ulster: the posterity of Heremon made a most conspicuous figure through every period of our history, but he was the youngest son, and on that account he has the third place: Connaught had not been governed by Milesian princes till after the reception of Christianity; for which reason I would assign them the lowest place in the shield. The arms of Meath, being annexed to monarchy, I would place in an escutcheon, as in the Galway map; and I am inclined to think, that these only were generally borne by the monarchs, as each province had its particular king: and this will justify what *Cassaneus* asserts—"that the arms of Ireland was a *king enthroned in majesty, in a field sable*. The supporters I would give to these arms are, a Druid and an ancient Knight, to shew that the empire was supported by arts and arms—*tam Marte, quam Mercurio*. Sure I am, that no history bears stronger testimony to these facts.

To close the detail, I fear already too tedious and uninteresting, I shall offer an opinion as to the rise of these arms. Heber, the eldest son of Milesius, by his Queen *Scota*—from whom we are called *Quine Scuit*, or the posterity of *Scota*—was born in Egypt: the three eastern diadems assumed by him, probably alluded to his Asiatic descent; and blue, as well as purple, was deemed a royal colour *there*: hence the metal, or field. Ir was born in Spain; the provinces of Galicia and Leon were reduced by his father and grandfather: the lion rampant would seem to me to allude to the Spanish origin; and the field to the riches of the country; as it was well known to antiquity, that mines of gold abounded in Spain. As to the arms of Leinster, I shall here repeat the account I gave of this matter, through my esteemed friend, Dr. Quin, to Dr. Burney:—In the suite of the first Milesian prince were a celebrated bard and a harper, both in great favour: on the partition of the country, Heber wanted to retain both; this was opposed by his brother Heremon, equal in power: to avoid disputes, the choice

was to be determined by lot: this fell to Heber, who chose the musician; and, as this contest happened in Leinster, to commemorate the event, as well as their love of music, the harp was assumed as the provincial arms.

Connaught had been governed by its antient princes of the Danaan, or Damonian line, for many centuries after the arrival of the Milesians. *Probably* their arms might have been, *on a field argent, a spread eagle sable*—that after its reduction by these last, the sable might be added, with the arm and sword, &c. to denote the conquerors. In fine, the bleeding hart, under the arch of an old castle, as the crest of Ireland, alluded to their great hunting matches, which continued for many weeks, in the seasons, with regular encampments; and which custom is still kept up in many places, particularly in Connaught. Many relations of these hunting matches yet exist; and part of the arms of O'Donoghoe, of Loch-lene, or Killarney (always noted for this sport), are two foxes.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Military Reveries. By Dr. Saint John, of Waterford.

FORTIFICATIONS.

THEIR situation should be directed by judgment, on rocks, or elevated impregnable situations, near, or surrounded by, water; and adjacent to populous cities, or in passes, or to command some bridge. Such, for example, might be on an elevated situation, to command the intended bridge at Waterford, the pass of the Suir between Dublin and Cork.

Thus such strong and lofty fortresses, in well-judged places, through the kingdom, would serve for barracks and citadels to the troops. The cities should be left open and defenceless, and the military alone should possess and reside in fortresses; which would be for them so many places of rendezvous and strength, whence they would scour the country, and attack the troops of an enemy.

In these places, the troops having every thing planned, regular and military, we would find it easy to resist an enemy. Such places would not be inconvenienced by irregularity, or enormous extent of fortifications, as is the line of defence round a large city; nor be crowded by the multitude of citizens and people pouring in from the country, as is frequent before a siege. Such places, distributed through the country, would be equal to so many eternal encampments, and equally useful in a winter campaign. But such fortresses should not be built or planned but in the best situation, and made impregnable; otherwise they may but serve as so many fortresses to the enemy, if easily taken by surprise or storm. They should be rendered capable of sustaining the most formidable siege, and contain the military alone.

CAMPS.

It is to be debated, whether the modern tents of our troops should not be abandoned, and others, larger and more extensive, adapted in their room; such as the officers' marquees? Their appearance would be really splendid, their elevation convenient, and, perhaps, found properer for the troops: as the climate of Ireland is humid to excess, oil-cloth for their marquees would be found most serviceable.

Instead of straw, hammocks, such as on board ships, slung from the tent-poles, should be used for the lying of the troops; especially as, on a sudden march or encampment, it is often difficult and inconvenient to forage for straw. Straw causes often much confusion, and is unmilitary, and an inelegant impediment in camp: but hammocks would be ever compact, and easily transported; and the men, frequently obliged, on marches, to remain under arms in wintry nights, would in these lie at ease, and be refreshed.

HEALTH.

The sooner a campaign begins in spring, and the sooner it terminates in autumn,

autumn, the more healthy. Troops should be encamped on the side of a dry hill.

A quantity of limestone should be burned, and, on every Saturday, or other stated day in the week, be thrown into the necessaries, to the rear of each regiment. The power of lime to dry up animal substances, in fermentation, is astonishing and immediate; and this would prevent putrid fevers, and the contagion of fluxes.

In a winter campaign especial care should be taken to keep the extremities of the body warm; the feet especially, by thick socks.

The troops should not wear hats, or felt caps, or cloth caps, by any means; nor cockades, nor plumes, nor feathers, nor tassels, nor tufts of any kind, upon their hats or caps, nor tufts upon their shoulders; for such groves of feathers, and felt hats, and plumes, and tufts, on a march, must retain much humidity; and, after a shower of rain, a column of troops must be a long time exhaling the wet; and, especially in so moist a climate, must, more or less, relax the vigor and spirit of the whole line of march. The leather caps worn by some companies of light infantry, well japanned, and without plumes or cockades, or hair, or tufts, would be every way the most healthy, strong, and proper to defend the head from rain, and not retain the humidity.

The tightness of the stock, and the breeches, at the knees and round the waist, should not be continued.—No stocks should be worn: the breeches should be loose at the knees, and at the waist; or the vest, or jacket and breeches, should, like the children's, be made in one piece; or the breeches, being loose round the waist, should be buttoned all round to the waistcoat.

Pepper given, for two or three days, to the troops, before an engagement, would render them less liable to fatigue in time of action, more quick, active, and successful.

The troops should not wear flour, or starch, or grease, on their heads: the hair should be cut short, and washed

once a month, and kept as clean as possible, for their better health.

UNIFORM.

Scarlet is beautiful: it is the old English colour. The uniform should be arranged according to the look of the line drawn out, rather than the individuals. Thus it should be arranged in lines:—the first line black, their caps with glittering metal ornaments of stars, or medallions; the second, their facings their usual colour; the third, the cape, coming across the breast, the colour of the facing of the regiment, green, blue, or whatever it be, the edging of the cape, a broad lace; the fourth, the jacket, arms, and body, scarlet; the fifth, the belt across the waist; sixth, the breeches white, yellow, or aurora, or the facings blue or green, the gaiters white or black.

Thus the whole line would have a most elegant appearance, like a rainbow, with one range of colours under another.

The troops should have their hair once a month cut moderately short; but no bobs or queues:—it is most strange, that military men, whose business is to fight, should spend much time every morning, putting animals' fat and white dust on their heads.

The breast-plates of the officers and the espontoons are beautiful ornaments. The sash, as worn by the artillery, slung across, has an elegant air; but that being found inconvenient in battle, the method of wearing it round the waist was adopted. Methinks it were more elegant not to wear it at all. Buckles for the shoes of the military are a very complicated machine, the tongue and anchor depending on a bit of wire, which may often come out of the ear upon a march; clasps are a more simple and certain fastening for the shoes; if large and plated, they would look brilliant and uniform. The troops should not wear stockings, but merely gaiters: black cloth gaiters in winter, and white gaiters in summer.

There should be no perpendicular facings

facings on the regimentals; the facings should be—a broad cape, the first line; the second of the same colour, across the waist and fore-arms, or cuffs; those should be edged with broad gold or silver lace, or metallic spangles. The modern decoration of tapes, in imitation of lace, should give place to this elegance.

The dress should consist of breeches and waistcoat with sleeves; and in winter the troops should receive inside waistcoats, with sleeves of swanskin, and swanskin drawers, and two pairs of socks.

There should be but one colour in each regiment. Having but a single colour, the valour of the regiment would be more particularly excited to preserve it. The colours of the infantry should not be unwieldy, nor so large as they are at present, but like a modern standard of the cavalry. There should be, also, but one standard in each regiment of cavalry.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

A single belt round the waist would be sufficient to hang both bayonet and pouch. This belt should be loose, and tied round the waist, by broad straps of the cloth: the pouch made of tubes of metal, closed together, and covered with a japanned leather pipe, should be hooked with slides on it, or buckled on it, on the right side; not hung by a cross-belt, from the shoulder, dangling awkwardly as the troops run in a charge.

MUSIC.

Kettledrums should not be used in the cavalry, or the troops: the trumpets, &c. are much less unwieldy, and more elegant instruments. The cymbals and triangles, &c. seem rather to jargonize the harmony and melody of music.

The fife and drum were used even in very remote period of our history. The drum is a tremendous music, between the noise of thunder, and the roar of a lion: the fife is a great contrast to it. Knowing the ears of the soldiery, the

Irish pipes, with the drum, would inspire and delight them much.

ARMS.

The stocks of the fuses, or guns, should be made more crooked than they are, that the troops may take a surer aim. The stock should extend but half the length of the barrel, for lightness sake; and the barrel should be fastened to the stock, not by pins, which shatter the stock, but by two steel clasps, surrounding both barrel and stock; these should be tight, that the barrel rattles not. Stillness of extreme discipline is most proper.

The fuses may be larger and lighter, and of a larger bore than at present. The bayonet should have in the handle but one perpendicular slit, with a spring over it, to fasten on the muzzle of the gun; to take off the bayonet, the spring should be pressed by the hand, and the bayonet jerked off, without a necessity of twirling it. The blade of the bayonet should be about a foot in length, or less, it would be sufficient to destroy any adversary; longer is useless, inconvenient, heavy, and less portable.

The halbert is a strange instrument: the serjeants should carry fuses and bayonets; their fire should not be lost. There is no necessity for them to look at the troops, when they order them to fire: they should present along with them, giving the word at the same time.

In a charge, the officers would find the sword less a defence than the fusee and bayonet, therefore should wear no sword; and the fusee and bayonet are preferable to the sword or esponton.

The tomahawk of the light infantry is a strange utensil; hung on the back, they are out of the way and unhandy: they are too heavy: the bayonet and fusee should totally replace them. Instead of powder horns, the light infantry should carry packed cartridges. Artillery on horses are excellent, and should be made much use of.

Regiments of cavalry, similar to the ancient, would be irresistible in a charge.
In

In charging one regiment of cavalry with another, the fusée and bayonet of one regiment of cavalry would be found preferable to the swords of the other: thus, after firing their carbines in a charge, were they to rush forward without abandoning their carbines, but with fixed bayonets advance, methinks the stab of the bayonet would be found to do more execution than the stroke of the sword.

DISCIPLINE.

Artillery should be much exercised; and artillery on horses frequently transported, and marched by Matrosses, to give them a facility of quick manœuvre in time of war. Locks to the cannon would be found more handy than the match.

Much of the discipline of the troops is impeded by dressing hair, their time in the morning lost:—and the stiffness of their stocks and dress must much constrain the natural vigour of their limbs.

The use of the bayonet is much to be depended on:—one regiment of infantry, drawn out, should advance against the other; then, encountering, parry, push, and toss each other's bayonets at the muzzles of their fuses. This species of fencing would be found useful. On their bayonets they may, for security, have the sheaths tied. A regiment well accustomed to such pushing, would certainly make retreat a regiment that had never learned to push, and had only instinct to direct them.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Abstract of an Ordinance of Oliver Cromwell, touching the Office and Postage of Letters in Ireland, Sept. 2d, 1654. From the Original, communicated by a respectable Friend.

WHEREAS upon the one and twentieth of March, one thousand six hundred and forty and nine, it was resolved by the then parliament, that the office of post-master, inland and fo-

reign, were and ought to be in the sole power of the parliament; and several orders were made by the said parliament, whereby the arrangement thereof was referred to the council of state; And whereas on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand six hundred fifty and three, the then council of state did, by special contract, demise and set to farm the said offices for the postage of letters, both foreign and inland, unto John Manly, of London, Esq. at and under certain rents, covenants, and conditions, for the benefit and advantage of the commonwealth.

Be it ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector, with the consent of his council, and it is declared and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That he, the said John Manly, his heirs and assigns, from the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand six hundred fifty and three, until the thirtieth day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and five, shall and may, for and under the rents, conditions, clauses, provisoes, and agreements hereafter in this ordinance set down and mentioned, have, hold, execute, and enjoy the said office of postage of letters, both inland and foreign, together with all the powers, perquisites, and profits to the same of right appertaining, and herein after expressed; and shall and may, by himself, and such faithful, able, and well-affected deputies and under officers (for which he shall stand and be responsible), take and receive such perquisites and profits only, and no more, as are herein hereafter particularly mentioned, allowed, and expressed, in manner and form as hereafter ensueth.

The said John Manly shall have the sole care and charge of the postage and carriage of all letters and packets, both foreign and inland, to and from all persons, and in all places of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to and from all other places within the dominions of this commonwealth, exclusive to all others; except for such as shall be sent either by common or known carriers, along with their carts, waggons, or pack-horses,

horses, or by messenger or messengers on purpose, or by some servant, or friend or friends, or by some ship or ships, vessel or vessels, not being packet-boats, nor vessels or boats purposely or principally employed to carry letters; all which said packet-boats, and other vessels and boats to carry letters, (except only such as shall be employed by the said John Manly) together with all other poits, (but such as shall likewise be thereunto authorised and empowered by him) are hereby expressly prohibited, forbid, and suppressed.

The said John Manly, by himself and his said deputies, agents, and under officers, shall, from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this ordinance, safely and faithfully carry all ordinary and extraordinary letters and dispatches to and from his highness, and to and from his council, or secretary of state, or any of them; and to and from all members of the legislative power; and to and from the commissioners or committee of the admiralty or navy, generals of the fleet, general officers of the army, committee of the army, committee for Scotch and Irish affairs; and that by the common ordinary mail, or other speedy and safe passage, as the urgency of the occasion shall or may require.

Whatsoever letters or packets which shall not come or be offered by some known publick seal, or impress, to be for the publick, or some of the affairs above specified, shall, for the freeing them from publick postage, have an indorsement upon them in these words, or to this effect following, viz.—“These are for the service of his highness,” or, “for the service of the commonwealth;” together with the names of such persons, or their secretaries, or clerks, who attend them or their services, respectively indorsed upon them.

That for all other letters and packets to or from private persons, and for private occasions (and not at all relating to the persons and publick affairs mentioned in the former article, being absolutely free from pay and postage) he, the said John Manly, shall, by himself, or his agents, receive and take for the carriage

and postage thereof, only according to the rate following, and no other or higher rates, viz.—For every letter to or from any place within eighty miles distance from London, if a single letter, twopence; if a double letter, fourpence:—and for every letter at a farther distance than eighty miles, if a single letter, threepence; if a double letter, sixpence:—and for every letter to or from Scotland, if a single letter, fourpence; if a double letter, eightpence:—and to or from Ireland, for every single letter, sixpence; and every double letter, twelvepence:—and for treble, or greater packets of letters, proportionably.

To the end a weekly intercourse may be continued between England and Ireland, the said John Manly shall, (over and besides the packet-boats for foreign ports) and is hereby obliged to maintain one or more packet-boats to pass and repass, if not hindered by wind and weather, weekly, between Milford and Waterford, and between Chester and Dublin; or to settle such other ways and means for a weekly correspondence between those places, as may be equivalent, for speed and security, with the ways aforesaid.

The said John Manly shall be, and is hereby obliged to maintain and keep one or more foreign packet boats, to be weekly employed for the foreign ports, as hath been formerly used and accustomed.

That, for the more speedy and effectual dispatch of all the said posts and premises, the said John Manly shall be, and is hereby obliged to cause the said posts to run seven miles an hour in summer, viz. from the first day of April to the last of September; and five miles an hour in winter, viz. for the rest of the year.

That the said John Manly shall be, and is hereby obliged to take order for, and cause every his under postmaster, or deputy, at his several stage, to have in readiness one good horse, or mare, to receive and carry the mail of letters, from time to time, that the same may not be stayed above half a quarter of an hour at most; and, for the more speedy dispatch

dispatch thereof, that no other person, besides the post that carrieth the mail, be suffered to ride post with the mail.

That, for the reasons aforesaid, none but the postmasters deputed and approved of by the said John Manly, upon the several roads, shall horse any person post: and that the said postmasters upon the roads, deputed by the said John Manly, shall not receive, or take, from any person or persons riding post, as aforesaid, above the rate of threepence a mile for each post-horse, being the rates in such case formerly used and accustomed. And, to the end there may be a constant and sufficient provision at every stage for the horsing of such as shall have such warrant as aforesaid, to take post-horses, the said John Manly shall be, and is hereby obliged to cause every postmaster deputed by him, to keep usually and constantly, at every stage, the number of four good horses or mares, at the least, for the said post-service.

That the said John Manly shall truly and faithfully pay unto such treasurer or receiver as his highness the lord protector shall appoint, to the use of the commonwealth, the sum of ten thousand pounds yearly, by quarterly payments, at and upon such days and times as he hath promised and secured the payments of the same.

That no person or persons warranted to ride post shall ride above one stage upon the same post-horses, without consent of the owners of the said horses, or the post-masters from whom he or they shall hire the same, to the wrong of such horses, and prejudice of the posts; and if any shall attempt to do the contrary, the next magistrate, constable, or officer, upon complaint thereof made, shall stay the said offenders, and discharge them of the said horses, and likewise cause them to make reasonable satisfaction for the wrong therein done.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1654.

Ordered by his highness the lord protector, and his counsel, that this ordinance be forthwith printed and published.

(SIGNED) HENRY SCOBELL,
CLERK OF THE COUNSEL.

Character of the late Rev. Digby Marsh,
D. D. S. F. T. C. D. *Professor of*
Modern History, Register of the Uni-
versity, and M. R. I. A.

WHETHER we consider the greatness of his mind, the strength of his talents, or the number of his virtues, we cannot hesitate to pronounce him amongst the first characters of which the university, or perhaps the nation, can boast.

Calm, deliberate, and reserved:—his calmness was fortitude;—his deliberation, wisdom;—his reserve, modesty.

That magnanimity which raised him above the reach of passion, gave to every action of his life decision and intrepidity; and whilst he seemed slow in deciding, he was retarded, not by dulness of conception, but by the range of his sagacity, and the comprehension of his views.

The austerity of his deportment, the effect not of pride but of constitution, was softened into affability, by a native gentleness and benevolence, which could not be disguised; and through a severity of manner, perhaps not ill suited to the serious dignity of his mind, beamed the mildest effusions of a generous and feeling heart.

His affections were not easily excited, but they were strong, steady, and permanent; and whilst he scorned to make professions of regard, his actions proved him a sincere and disinterested friend.

Noble and elevated in his sentiments, he has left behind him a character unsullied by a single mean or dishonourable act. Nor, indeed, was it possible, that a man, the independence of whose virtue rested upon itself, and did not court, but rather shunned applause, could have deviated from the strict path which honour and conscience prescribe.

Endowed with singular powers of understanding, he sought not their display: his genius was too proud to stoop to fame, too modest to hope for it: but the gratitude of that place which has been enriched by his talents, and adorned by his virtues, will pay to his memory that tribute of admiration and praise, which the diffidence that ever attends real abilities would have prevented him from accepting in his life.

A Letter

*A Letter from a Quaker to his Friend,
relating to his Watch.*

Little Dale, the place of the residence of my fleshly tabernacle, the 19th of the 9th month, in the year of the outward Christ, 1759, where thou mayest be welcome to such as I keep.

FRIEND JOSEPH,

I Desired Christopher Hopkins, who sells the dead letter, and gains much by trading in such books, to bring to thee an erroneous movement, called a watch, to give it thy friendly correction and reproof. She has long been guilty of lying, and seldom speaks the truth: by her losing I have often been led into mistakes; she has been twice at thy school for amendment, but as yet has profited little at thy hands; I fear her inward principles are not right, for she is very apt to lie; nor dare I trust to her outward indications: I wish you would cast the spirit of untruth out of her, and instruct her to point to that which is right: plainly, friend, I confide very much in thy ability and outward skill; and hope thy integrity is equal to them. If the fault prove from any defect in the outward map, the spring, or any other cause, I must desire thee to rectify them. Evil principles, thee knowest, seldom produce good effects. I fear there is some latent root of evil in her, otherwise she would not deceive both thee and me. Thee tells me thee has filed her, yet all her defilements continue still: thee says thee has turned her canter-wheel right, yet the whole machine goes wrong: thee says thee has taken out her crevices, yet her old sores remain: thee says thee turned the laps of her teeth, yet she remains unconverted to the truth: and thus, in the literal sense, O watchman, thou watchest in vain!—Thee demands the fifth part of a pound sterling, as the world calls it, for thy labour. I own thee art worthy of a recompence when thy labour doth profit me; but she has been wound up regularly ever since she came to my hands, and yet she errs and fails in her duty. I have once again sent

March 1793.

her unto thee; I pray thee enter into a friendly conference with her, and reform this vice of lying; I will board her with thee for a few days, and pay thee for her fare, if thee requires or desires it, for I would not be too troublesome to thee: I desired our friend Hopkins to content thee for thy pains. Thus, leaving her to thy friendly care and correction, I remain thy friend,

In the light, &c.

P. H.

*Antient Geographical Notices relative to
Ireland.*

THE imperfection of antient geography has been frequently and justly remarked. The Phœnician navigators, who might have contributed much to its improvement, merit, according to Strabo, but little credit: the same writer informs us, they kept the track of their navigation a profound secret. The Phocian colony, established at Marseilles 500 years before Christ, explored the northern and western nations of Europe. Adventurous and mercantile, they soon became a respectable naval power; and, with a view, it is supposed, to open new sources of commerce, they employed Pytheas, their fellow-citizen, to make discoveries in the north: this was about 300 years before the Incarnation. Polybius and Strabo blame him for filling his narrations with fictions: the latter seems to found the justice of his strictures on a comparison with the ^a known and real state of places. However, he has been ably defended by Cassendi, Sanson, and Rudbeck; and lately by ^b Forster, who to their arguments has added some of his own.

Is it not unaccountable, that Pytheas should speak of ^c Thule, supposed to be

N O T E S.

^a Φανερὸν ἐκ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν παρῶν.—
Lib. 4.

^b Voyages and Discoveries in the North, chap. 2.

^c Strab. lib. 2.

B b

Shetland,

Shetland, and yet say ^d nothing of the other British isles? Except it be, as Strabo after remarks, that such being of little ^e importance in point of trade, a very exact knowledge of them was unnecessary. Comparing the last with another passage in Strabo's fourth book, where he says—Whatever Pytheas relates of Thule, and the other islands situated thereabouts, is weak and unfounded—I think our excellent geographer must have forgotten what he before writ; and that Pytheas did give some account of Ireland and the British isles. Other places confirm this conjecture.

Eratosthenes, a celebrated geographer, who gave a ^f map of the world, and lived a century later than Pytheas; and Hipparchus, who flourished 160 years before Christ, mention Ireland, (as may be collected from Strabo) and were acquainted with many particulars concerning it. The Massylians then, who held a constant intercourse with the Greeks on the continent, and on their islands, and who, in every age were an ^g intelligent and polished people, communicated to them good information of our isles, and also of the Baltic, as we learn from Herodotus, who mentions the trade of tin and amber four centuries before our æra.

The exact position of Ireland was attempted to be settled by Eratosthenes and Hipparchus; for we find Strabo disputing with those writers about the distance of Ireland from Celtica, which they made 5000 ^h Stadia, or 625 miles. This is obviously erroneous, if we take the nearest part of France; but not far from truth, if we measure from the coast between Narbonne and the Pyrenees,

which Polybius, with the most antient Greeks, call ⁱ Celtica.

That the Greeks at an early period had some acquaintance with Ireland cannot be denied; and yet, what is very singular, we do not find the Romans made any use of their writings or information: conquests seem gradually to have discovered countries to them. Cæsar describes Ireland to be half as large as England, and lying to the west of it, on that side which points to Spain. So far as regards its western situation, Cæsar is correct: in what he says of Spain, he follows the projection of maps at that time. Mela ^k makes the Pyrenean mountain run into the British ocean, and approach the isle; and so do the other antient geographers. Richard of Cirencester ^l places the south of Ireland opposite the northern parts of Spain, called Hispania Tarraconensis. It was this erroneous geographical idea that made Tacitus bring the ^m Silures from Iberia into Britain; and ⁿ others, the same Iberians into Ireland. Here is the foundation of the Milesian tale, and the Hispanian extraction of the Irish.

I pass over a very superficial writer, Dionysius Periegetes, who does not mention Ireland but as included under ^o Bretanides, or the British isles.—Agrippa, in ^p Pliny and Richard, makes the length of Ireland 600,000 paces, and its breadth 300,000; Richard adds, that it was inhabited by twenty nations, or tribes, eighteen of whom possessed the sea coast. The number of tribes is

N O T E S.

ⁱ Sic et Καλτικη apud vetustissimos Græcos ea tantum Galliæ erat pars, quam Mare Mediterraneum alluit.—Casaub. in Strab. pag. 68.

^k Lib. 2. c. 6.

^l De situ Britan. pag. 41.

^m Et positu contra Hispaniam.—Vit. Agric.

ⁿ Iberos veteres trajecisse, easque et in Hybernia sedes occupasse fidem faciunt.—Ric. Cor. p. 3 et 4.

^o Dionys. Perieg. vers. 569.

^p Plin. lib. 4. cap. 16. Ric. Cor. p. 42.

N O T E S.

^d Παρα δε των αλλων ενεν ισων.—Strab. supra.

^e Μητε λυπειν, μητ' ωφελειν ημας δυναται.—Strab. supra.

^f Της οικουμενης πωνακα.—Strab. lib. 2.

^g Plaut. in Casin. Cicer. pro Flacc. Strabo. Justin, &c.

^h Φασι πωτακισχιλιων.—Strab. lib. 2.

copied from Ptolemy, who makes them seventeen, who probably had them from Agrippa. This Agrippa was M. Vip-
sanius Agrippa, who married Livia the daughter of Augustus; he formed a^a correct map of the Roman empire, and illustrated it by memoirs. From these Pliny gives the length and breadth of Bætica and other parts: other chorographers referred to them; for he is cited by^r Martianus Capella, and Richard of Cirencester, Ptolemy from him must have derived the materials of his work. The Emperor Augustus was not less attentive to this interesting object: he directed^s Balbus, a surveyor, to draw maps of the provinces and cities, and to mark their admeasurements. Is it not, then, surprising, after such a collection of public documents, that Strabo, who lived under Tiberius, should never notice them, though, in his fifth book, he dwells largely on the numerous works wherewith Augustus, Agrippa, and their families adorned Rome? Let this be as it may, we see the Roman government omitted no opportunity to be well informed of its own dominions, and to procure intelligence of distant countries. This was necessarily incorrect, as in the case of Ireland, which they made 600 miles long, and 300 broad; instead of 300 miles from north to south, and 150 from east to west. Strabo, by not studying the Roman writers lapsed into one great error, that of placing Ireland to the north of Britain; in which he is followed by Mela. These authorities were eagerly caught by Goodall, in his essay prefixed to Fordun's Scotichronicon, where he endeavours to make the Ierne of the antients the pre-

sent Scotland. Caesar effectually subverts that opinion, how ingeniously forever supported, when he says Ireland was to the west of Britain.

In the eighth century, Adamnan^t says—the fame of St. Columba deserves to be spread from the little isle of Iona to triangular Spain, to Gaul, and beyond the Apennines, The epithet here given to Spain arose from the common maps of that country, which ascribed to the^u Pyrenean mountain, running far into the British ocean, a triangular figure. In a map of the^w world, wherein the names are written, partly in Latin, and partly in Anglo-Saxon, and supposed to be of the tenth century, Ireland is placed to the southward of Britain, and partly in the latitude of Spain and Portugal, the most westerly cape of the latter being at no great distance from our isle.

The map given by Bertram, in his edition of Richard of Cirencester, and which is believed to be antient, shows Ireland to the south of Britain, and very near the triangular point of the Pyrenean mountain. In this corner, facing Spain, are the Irish tribes of the Lucani, Ibernii, Velaborii, and Cangani, which are said to have arrived from that country.

From these notices, it is evident, historians and antiquaries should not build systems on detached passages of antient writers; but rather exert their learning and critical sagacity in investigating truth, and filling up the chasms which time has made in the history and literature of every country.

EDW. LEDWICH.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

I send you a humorous petition, which appeared many years ago in a scarce

N O T E S.

^a Cum orbem terrarum urbi spectandum propositorus esset, &c.—Plin. lib. 3, cap. 2.

^r Mart. Capell. p. 202.

^s Balbi mensoris, qui temporibus Augusti omnium provinciarum et civitatum formas et mensuras compertas in commentarios contulit.—Frontin. apud script. rei agrar. Goefii, p. 109.

N O T E S.

^t Clare divulgari promeruit ad trigonam usque Hispaniam et Gallias, &c.—Vit. Columb. p. 186. Edit. Pinkerton.

^u Pyrenæus primo in Britannicum præcurrit oceanum.—Mel. lib. 2. cap. 6.

^w Strutt's Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 248.

B b 2

mis-

miscellany, now in my possession, and hope you will think it worthy of a place amongst your collections.

D. D. R.

Dennis M'Carthy, Esq. in the county of Kerry, Gentleman; his Petition to the Lords Justices, on being turned out of his Holding in said County.

MOST WORTHY GENTLEMEN,

I, DENNIS M'CARTHY, a poor, indigent, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, needy, distressed, friendless, unfortunate, misfortunate, student and scholar, learner and disciple, and follower, and lover, and admirer, and friend to the tuneful Nine, and Heliconian Choir, do expostulate, invoke, obsecrate, beg, pray, and beseech your worships, and lordships, and majestical powers, grandeurs, highnesses and mightinesses, and excellencies, to commiserate, pity, and take compassion, and bemoan, and touched with the state and condition of me, Mr. M'Carthy, extracted, descended, and derived, and sprung, and come from the most powerful, most mighty, most wise, most witty, most learned, most exquisite, most refined, most polished, most finished, most accomplished, most polite, most established, most consummate, most deserving, most meritorious, most eminent, most honourable, most liberal, most free, most glorious, most noble, most splendid, most bright, most heroic, most illustrious, most magnanimous, most warlike, most brave, most renowned, and most courageous race, stock, lineage, pedigree, genealogy, and generation, of the princely, regal, royal, martial, warlike, and grand M'Carthy's of the county of Kerry, whose noble actions and exploits, achievements, performances, transactions, labours, and works, will never be forgotten, defamed, disannulled, annihilated, antiquated, obliterated, by tradition, time, antiquity, or even eternity; but raised, historied, and enobled, aggrandized, eternized, advanced, promoted, extolled, elevated by following, and ensuing, and coming-after posterity, and children, and succeeding and future time, and recorded, commemorated, and

related, and reacted, and accepted, and dictated, and rehearsed, and established in histories, records, registries, annals, memories, compendiums, and libels of glory, and fame, and character, and reputation; who am son and heir, and proprietor, and poor dear child, of the strong, fierce, bold, daring, terrible, and formidable, and stout, and brave Timothy, Thady, M'Tiege, M'Owen, M'Derby, M'Florence, M'Charles, M'Daniel, M'Carthy, (Lord Mulkery) formerly and antiently living and inhabiting, dwelling and resorting in the county of Kerry, who then, and at that time, there, and at that place, had and held, kept and possessed, and enjoyed a plentiful and bountiful, copious, hospitable, and open house, dwelling, and habitation, and abode for all sorts and sizes of people, young and old, men and women, boys and girls, gentle and simple, proper and common, generous and rustic, poor and rich, that came east and west, north and south, this way and that way, and every way, for many and several years and months, and was ruler and rector, and governor, and protector, and chief head magistrate, and justice of the peace, and used to wear broad-cloth, and fine linen and ruffles, and a silver-hilted sword, and boots and spurs, and a three legged wig, and was provost of a town, city, and corporation in said county, out of which he was with the strongest violence, compulsion and expulsion, forced out and turned out, and obliged to go out, and now said place is far alienated, transferred, and removed, and made over from me and my benefit, emoluments, in the hands, and lands, tenor, and possessions of Mr. W—— F——, Esq. and magistrate, and justice of the peace and quorum; and one of his majesty's subjects.

May it therefore please your honours, qualities, qualifications, and ordinances, worships, and dignities, to help, relieve, assist, and succour, your poor, necessitous, and calamitous petitioner, me, Mr. M'Carthy, who was, and is, and has been, and will be banished, finished, perished, deprived of his vital spirit by cold, fugitated by famine, unless you consider
his

his state and condition, and want, and necessity, and calamity, past, present, and to come, by giving, aiding, assisting, enforcing, and making over upon him, some thing, or any thing, or no thing, or some where, or any where, or no where, or every where, to buy beer, bread, brandy, coat, waistcoat, or breeches, to circumdate, circummiserate, surround, or cover, or protect, or defend my disordered, and distempered, and disfigured, abused, and soiled felt, health, skin, hide, that have, and was, and is, and will be extoxicated, scorched, perished, tortured, burnt, and destroyed, by the fervent and ardent burning, and scorching, sultry heat, and pinching, penetrating, piercing of the cold, past, present, and future weather. The premises, and foregoing of the few mentioned, of the aforesaid imprecations, orations, and supplications, and petitions, tenderly and compassionately considered; these ruminated and properly weighed, your petitioner will for ever with protection and satisfaction to the well-disposed donor, giver, or bestower in contribution, now, and then, and there, and for evermore.

Asserted, assured, verified, and truly demonstrated to be true,

By me myself,
DENNIS M'CARTY, Esq.

Essay on Witchcraft.

TO peruse the records of superstition would be a most unpleasing task for a mind of feeling, were not such a review of the infirmities of past ages attended with this advantage—that we are thereby enabled to judge of, and find reason to congratulate ourselves on, the improved state of knowledge, and the refinement of the age in which we live.

With all that visionary train of spectres, fairies, and goblins, which till very lately haunted and disturbed the minds of the simple and ignorant, the notion of witches and their incantations seems to have totally vanished: and if an opinion of their existence, and the efficacy of their spells should still lurk in the bosoms of the vulgar, we have reason to hope,

that it will expire with the present century.

I shall not here attempt to inquire into the origin of witchcraft, as its antiquity is such as to puzzle all investigation.—Among the ancients, a superior degree of skill in medicine entitled one to the reputation of a cunning wizard; and charms, or magic spells, were signified by the same word that expressed remedies for diseases.—Those persons who prepared such charms were called by the Greeks *Φαρμακοί*, and *Φαρμακευτες*; both words derived from *Φαρμακον*, of which the primary signification should be—"a medicinal remedy," or "drug;" though more frequently used in its bad sense of "poison," or "drugs prepared with magic ceremonies, and for the purposes of incantation:"—in this latter sense we find it used by Phocylides, in his admonitory poem, l. 139—

*Φαρμακα μὴ τευχῶ μαγικῶν βιβλῶν
ἀπιέχσθαι.*

"Deal not in charms (or poison), and abstain from books of magic."

From drugs of this description was prepared that potent draught which Homer has celebrated in his fourth book of the *Odyssæy*, v. 220; and which the fair Helen scrupled not to administer, mixt in wine:

*Τοῖα Διὸς θυγάτηρ ἔχῃ Φαρμακα μη-
τιόεντα
Ἐσθλά, τα οἱ Πολυδάμνα περὲν Ὠνὸς
παρακοίτις
Αἰγυπτιῇ, τῇ πλεῖστα Φερεῖ ζεῖδωρος
αἰουρα
Φαρμακα, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλα μεμυ-
μενα, πολλὰ δὲ λυγρὰ*

"Such excellent drugs had the daughter of Jove, which Polydamna, the wife of Thon, had procured from Ægypt: a land fertile in various medicines; many of which are good, many also noxious."

In the double character of physicians and enchanters were those persons employed (as Nicephorus relates) who were brought from Persia, to attend the empe-
rior

ror Constantine, labouring under a severe leprosy:—their charms and their medicinal skill were of no avail, “but rather,” says the historian, “increased the disease.”

On this subject Saint Augustine has the following passage (De Doctr. Christ. lib. 2.):—“Ad hoc genus pertinent omnes ligaturæ atque remedia quæ medicorum quoque disciplina condemnat, sive in præcationibus, sive in quibusdam notis quas characteres vocant, sive in quibusdam rebus suspendendis,” &c. &c. “ad quasdam significationes, aut occultas, aut etiam manifestas quas mitiore nomine physica vocant,” &c.

“Of this kind,” he says, “are all ligatures and remedies which the discipline of the medical faculty (as well as the church) condemns:—whether they consist in magic chaunts, or in certain marks which are called *characters*, or in things suspended from, or fastened to, persons,” &c. “for secret or acknowledged purposes; those they call by the milder name of *physicks*,” &c.—And he excludes from the communion of the church, all those who repeated magic verses whilst gathering herbs; and those who used the characters above mentioned as remedies for the sick.

We read in the holy scriptures—(2 Kings i. 16)—that the prophet Elijah warned King Ahaziah that he should die; because he had sent to consult dæmons, false gods, rather than the God of Israel.—And several among the ancients, more enlightened than the rest, condemned the idea of any preternatural powers being annexed to charms, or incantations:—under Antoninus Caracalla those were esteemed guilty who wore charms suspended from their necks as remedies for certain disorders:—the Emperor Constantine also sentenced to death all those who wore charms about their persons; or frequented, after night-fall, the places of burial, for the purposes of magic ceremonies.—Amm. Marcellin. lib. 19.

Ulpian also rejects and condemns the use of spells in the cure of diseases.—In the time of Charlemagne it was forbid-

den—“ut à clericis vel laicis phylacteria vel falsæ inscriptiones aut ligaturæ quæ imprudentes pro febribus aut aliis pestibus adjuvari putant, nullomodo vel ab illis vel à quoquam christiano fiant: quia magicæ artis insignia sunt.”

“That either clergy or laymen should make for themselves mystic scrolls†, or vain inscriptions, or magic bandages, which ignorant and indiscreet persons esteemed efficacious in the cure of fevers, and other pestilential diseases; such things not being proper, by any means, for a christian to make use of, because they are tokens of magic.” And, again, in a council held under the same prince, the priests are directed—“Admoneant fideles populos ut noverint, magicas artes incantationesque quibusslibet infirmitatibus hominum nihil posse remedii conferre,” &c. &c.

“That they should inform all faithful christians, that magic incantations cannot remedy any kind of sickness, nor afford any relief to languishing or dying persons; that no ligatures of the bones, or preparations of herbs can avail; but that all these are snares laid for mankind by the ancient enemy Satan.”

I have quoted these passages to shew the opinion entertained by wise and holy personages of the inefficacy, the folly, and the crime of incantation, condemned by a prophet, a saint, and a council of learned and religious men: and I have only to lament, that among the Roman catholic peasantry of Ireland the practice is still continued, of hanging round the necks of little children charms, or amulets; of which were the clergymen of that persuasion to take proper notice, this remnant of Pagan superstition might shortly be eradicated.

M. Y.

N O T E S.

* Capitul. Carol. Mag. lib. 6. cap. 72.

† Phylacteria,—from *φυλακτώ*,—to guard—preserve.—They were scrolls of parchment, on which the decalogue was inscribed, worn by the Pharisees about their heads, or arms, as a preservation from evil.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

Your elegant and useful publication has pre-occupied a title which would have very well suited my temper and studies:—variety has been the darling object of both; all my life I have been culling the flowers of literature. As a specimen I send you a few of them: if found pleasing to your readers, I shall occasionally take up a page with

THE POLYANTHEA.

JEAN DORAT, who first introduced anagrams into France, and successfully courted the Muses, married, when far advanced in life, a young woman of but twenty-two. He was blamed by a friend, to whom he answered,—that it might be permitted him by poetic licence.

In the time of Francis I. about the beginning of the 16th century, there were but two coaches in France; one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. The first lord of the court who got one was Jean de Laval, who was unable to ride on horseback for excessive fatness.

Bussi Rabutin says—two persons of different sexes rarely are together by themselves, that Love does not make a third.

Lord Bacon thought the term *antient* very improperly applied to remote ages; they are rather infant, we the antient.

An hypochondriac of the city of Sienna was afraid to make urine, lest he should deluge it, and drown the inhabitants. Some advised the alarm bell to be rung, and a cry to be made, that the city was on fire in four places. The hypochondriac was entreated to make urine, as the only means to extinguish it, and he complied.

Sabadino says—the devil was a great fool to employ so many means to try the patience of Job, when he had nothing more to do than engage him at a game of chess.

That celebrated work, mentioned by Warburton in his History of English poetry, “*Le Roman de la Rose*,”—The Romance of the Rose—is properly a course of amorous philosophy: it is a dream, the subject of which is love.—It was begun by William de Lorris, and finished by Jean Clopinel, surnamed De Meun. Lorris began it to please a lady whom he adored; but he died, in 1260, without putting the last hand to it. Forty years after his death De Meun continued it. He was of the order of friars preachers, a doctor of divinity, a great orator, philosopher, and mathematician. The antient chemists imagined they found profound secrets in this romance. Gerson, chancellor of the university of Paris, pronounced it a dangerous book, and writ against it. Others took it for a satire on the fair-sex, as Martin Franc, who refuted it in a composition intitled —“*The Champion of the Ladies*.”—There is a naïveté and beauty in the old French of this romance, which are lost when it is modernized.—De Meun played a pleasant trick on his confreres:—he ordered, by his will, to be interred in their church, and bequeathed them a coffer, with its contents, on condition that they did not open it till after he was buried. The Jacobins had hardly laid him in his tomb, when they opened the coffer, in which they found nothing but bits of slate, with which he traced mathematical figures. In a rage they took up his body, and left it above ground: but the parliament being apprized of this strange conduct, ordered it to be honourably interred in the cloister of the convent.

Horace thus enumerates the principal beauties of a horse:

Pulchra clunes, breve quod caput, ardua cervix.

The Romans held a cook in low esteem, which the Greeks did not. Before dinner the Greeks laid a bill of fare on the table—*apponendo tabellam ferculorum*—as Atheneus informs us.

Each visage is so formed, that how ugly

ugly soever it may appear, provided it be not disfigured by any accident, it could not be changed without deforming it; for even in ugliness itself nature has observed a symmetry. Thus, according to certain rules, a flat nose ought to be such; and, according to the same rules, a regular face would become monstrous if an aquiline nose was placed on it. The volute is a beautiful ornament of the Ionic and Corinthian orders; but it would be monstrous and irregular in the Tuscan. A small nose, small eyes, and large mouth, belong to a certain order of beauty, which has its rules, and therefore it is ignorance to criticise it.

It is generally expected from education what it can never accomplish:—it may store the mind with knowledge, but never will eradicate natural propensities. These constitute the discriminating character of each man: if the effects of education could supplant this character, there would be no variety in the thoughts and actions of mankind; objects would no longer affect the senses, or the senses rouse the passions; a torpor would be superinduced over human affairs.

We love handsome women from inclination, ordinary ones from interest, and virtuous ones from reason.

Caligula argued thus:—those who conduct droves of cattle are of a nature superior to them: those who command men, are not simple men, but gods.

Augustus in his old age enacted the Poppean law, that no man of sixty, or woman of fifty should marry.

An Hibernian making a complimentary speech to Scaliger, spoke with so strange a pronunciation and accent, that the latter answered—Domine non intelligo Irlandicè.—Sir, I do not understand Irish.

Some of the antients supposed the earth a great animal; that the rumbling noise it made was cholick pains; its quaking the approach of a fever; and the flux and reflux of the sea its respiration.

H.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Anthologia Hibernica*.

SIR,

AS it is most probable that Mr. Gray never heard of, and almost certain that he never saw, the following Latin tetastich, it cannot be deemed an insult to the memory of that elegant poet, to remark the general resemblance between it and the first four lines of the epitaph at the end of his *Elegy in a Country Church-yard*—

“Here rests his head upon the lap
of earth,

A youth to fortune and to fame
unknown:

Fair Science frown’d not on his
humble birth,

And *Melancholy* mark’d him for
her own.”

The Latin lines are written in the margin of page 179, of Burton’s *History of Leicestershire*, in the library of Saint Patrick, Dublin. The volume appears to have been the author’s own copy; and, in his family pedigree, he mentions—“Robert Burton, Bachelor of Divinity, and Student of Christ-Church, Oxon. Author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*—born 8 of Febr. 1578.”—After this is written, in the margin—“Obiit anno 1639—

“Robertus Buxton hic jacet

Paucis notus: paucioribus ignotus—

Cui vitam dedit et mortem

Melancholia.”

O. W.

Description of the Anthyllis Tragacanthoides (plate 2), from Billardiere’s Icones Plantarum Syriae rariorum.—Vide Anth. Hib. 133.

TO the second decad is prefixed an extract from the Registry of the Academy of Sciences, containing the report of Messieurs Desfontaines and Thovin, respecting the work. They say—“The *Anthyllis Tragacanthoides* was known to, but described and figured



Anthyllis Fragacanthoides

gured incorrectly by Rauwolf. Dalechamp and Morison have mentioned it after Rauwolf, whose figure they have even copied. Mr. De la Billardiere gives a particular description of this rare and interesting plant; with a drawing which describes exactly every part."

ANTHYLLIS TRAGACANTHOIDES.
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Char. essent. cal. ventricosus; •legumen subrotundum, testum.

Sectio * * fruticosa.

A. Fruticosa, foliis pinnatis, tomentosis, petiolis spinescentibus, floribus racemosis.

Rauwolf. it. 281, fig. mala.

Tragacanthæ alterum genus. *Dalech. hist. gen. append. p.* 32, vol. ii. fig. *Rauwolfii*.

Moris. hist. univers. append. sect. 2a. tab. 25. fig. Rauwolfii.

Caulis fruticosus, spithameus, dumosus.

Folia pinnata, petiolis spinescentibus, tomentosis; *stipulae* integrae — *Foliola* 22-32. Ovata, acuta, sessilia, tomentosa.

Flores purpurascens, racemosi, sessiles, pedunculo communi axillari, foliis longiore.

Calyx monophyllus, ventricosus, tomentosus, ore 5-dentato, inaequali, persistens, squamâ suffultus, foliolis 2 lateralibus stipulaceis, filiformibus, tomentosis; adustus purpureo-venosus.

Corolla papilionacea.

Vexillum reflexo-compressum, alis carinâque vix longius.

Alae fémicordatae, ungue filiformi, oblongo.

Carina compressa, subincurva, ad basim fissâ.

Stamina. *Filamenta* diadelphea, (simplex et novemfidum), subincurva, *Antherae* ovatae.

Pistillum. *Germen* oblongum, subvillosum. *Stylus* vix staminibus longior; *stigma* globosum.

Legumen subovatum, suprâ depressum, subvillosum, uniloculare, bivalve, calyce inflato testum.

March 1793.

Semina 3-4 reniformia.
Habitat in Libano.

EXPLICATIO TABULAE.

1. Frutex.—2. *a.* Vexillum. *b. b.* Alae. *c.* Carina.—3. Calyx longitudinaliter fissus ut stamina pistillumque inspiciantur.—4. Legumen calyce testum. *a.* corolla emarcida.—5. Legumen dempto calyce.—6. Legumen apertum ut semina videantur.

Form of a Petition from the Master of an Hôtel in Paris, for leave to serve his Lodgers with Meat during Lent; Feb. 1788.

Communicated by M. Y.

A Monseigneur Le Lt. General de Police.

MONSEIGNEUR,

LE Sieur Pâturel, traiteur, tenant l'hôtel de Nîmes, meublé, rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré, paroisse St. Eustache, Sollicite de vos bontés la permission de donner à manger en gras pendant le Câreme aux personnes dénommées ci dessous—il ne cessera de faire des vœux pour la conservation des précieux jours de vôtre grandeur.

LANGUY, PAILLARD,
 BIRON, OUSELEY,
 PUTOR, GAROT, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

March 2, 1793.

SIR,

IN the second number of your publication a descendant of the immortal Shakspeare is said to have been living about fifty years ago at Drogheda.—I have lately heard, that, within a few years, a lineal descendant, and name-fake, of the celebrated SPENSER, was resident at Mallow:—that he was in possession of an original portrait of the poet, which he valued so highly, as to refuse five hundred pounds which had been offered for it;—with many curious papers and records concerning his venerable ancestor.

C c

A few

A few years ago, in London, a folio MS. fell into my hands, containing Spenser's Dialogue between Eudoxus and Ireneus, on the state of Ireland.—It is in some places carelessly written; and, from several corrections and erasures, &c. seems to have been a copy of the author's:—it is dated 1595. I have not had an opportunity of examining whether it differs in any respect from the printed copy.

O. W.

Mr. Editor.

GOLDONI.

THE last advices from the Continent bring us an account of the death of that prolific genius and amiable old man, *Il Signor Avvocato* CARLO GOLDONI; as I have not, at present, leisure to arrange the materials which I had collected for a Memoir of his life, I shall only now trouble you with a report of the debates concerning his Pension and Death, in the National Convention on Thursday Feb. 7th 1793; convinced that you will cheerfully give a place in your valuable Miscellany, to any thing that tends to the honor of Literature.

P—l L—y.

*National Convention.**February 7.*

CHENIER, in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction,—“It was through pride that Kings encouraged learning. Free nations ought to support it from gratitude, justice, and sound policy. I appear here in name of your Committee to interest the national glory in the fate of an old foreigner, a celebrated man of letters, who, for thirty years, has considered France as his country, and whose talents and virtues have merited him the esteem of Europe. Goldoni, that excellent moralist and author, whom Voltaire called the Italian Moliere, was invited to Paris in 1762 by the ancient Government. Since

1768 he enjoyed an annual pension of 4000 livres, and this pension, which was his sole dependence, was paid to him lately from the funds of the Civil List. Since July last he has received nothing; and one of your Decrees has just now reduced this veteran of 86, who has deserved well of France and of Italy, by his writings, to a state of indigence. He has no resources but in the goodness of a nephew who shares with him the produce of his daily labour. He is ready to drop into the grave through poverty and infirmities, but he will bless Heaven that he dies a French Citizen and a Republican. I propose therefore the following plan of a Decree:

“The National Convention after having heard their Committee of Instruction, Decree,

“I. The annual pension of 4000 livres granted to Goldoni in 1768, shall be paid to him in future from the National Treasury.

“II. The arrears due to him since July last shall be immediately paid to his order.”—Adopted.

On the 9th, CHENIER informed the Assembly, that at the very moment when he was soliciting their beneficence for the unfortunate Goldoni, that illustrious old man was no more! He demanded, that a pension might be granted to his Widow.

A decree was accordingly passed, that a pension should be granted to her of 1200 livres, and that what was due of her husband's pension should be paid immediately upon her demand.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

IN the Petition lately presented to Parliament by the Roman Catholics, appear the names of John Thomas Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; Dominick Bellew, Bishop of Killala; Richard O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ulster, &c. I beg leave to inquire of your numerous Roman Catholic readers, why the Archbishop of Dublin takes precedence of the other Prelates,

Prelates, and why the Archbishop of Ulster is not styled Primate or Archbishop of Armagh? I know very well a long contest was carried on, and probably exists to this day, between Dublin and Armagh, respecting the Primacy. After a careful examination of the subject, I am decidedly of opinion Dublin is clearly intitled to it, and that on grounds that have hitherto never been brought into contemplation. Perhaps the Archbishops of Armagh have changed their title since the Primacy has been denied them; but the style they have assumed is certainly both incongruous and improper, as they may perceive by looking into Dr. Mac Mahon's *Primatiale*, page 98 § 149.

H. D.

Mr. Editor.

Dublin Feb. 26th 1793.

A PASSAGE in a curious letter from Sir John Harrington, to Mr. Combe of Trim, which appeared in your Magazine for January last, induced me to turn to that part of his translation of *THE ORLANDO FURIOSO*, in which the Irish are described, presuming, that his personal knowledge of our Ancestors, might have had some effect on his translation; nor was I disappointed. Passing lightly over Ariosto's account of the Irish forces, he enters into a description of their dress and arms, drawn from his own observation. This I find has been already noticed by Mr. Joseph Cooper Walker, in his *HISTORICAL ESSAY ON THE DRESS OF THE IRISH*, p. 62. I shall quote Mr. Walker's words, and add that part of the stanza omitted by him, as not immediately relating to the subject before him. "This last assertion seems to be, in some degree, corroborated by the following description of the Irish Dress, which Sir John Harrington has foisted into his translation of *THE ORLANDO FURIOSO*; though the courteous knight modestly throws a mantle over the nakedness of our countrymen:"

—Then come the Irishmen of valiant
barts,

Active in limbs, in personages tall,
Naked they used to go in manie parts,
But with a mantell yet they cover all:
Short swords they use to carrie and
long darts,
To fight both nearre and farre aloofe
withall,
And of these bands the lords and
leaders are,
The noble earls of Ormond and Kil-
dare.

H. Y.

Book 10. Stanza 74.

*On Tall Men and Dwarfs.—Translated
from Mercurio Toscano, o Rassegioni
di una Societa amica degli uomini.
tom. 1. 1785.*

MAN may arrive at different degrees of height in proportion as the climate favours the extension of his limbs. There are many other particular causes which influence this extension, but these are as numerous and varied as individuals. In surveying the inhabitants of the Globe, they seem reducible to three degrees of height. First, the common size, which, according to Buffon and Haller, is from five feet to five feet six inches Paris measure; the mean height five feet three inches; these live in temperate and warm climates. Second: cold, which contracts and reduces to a small volume the productions of nature, has the same effect on the human frame: hence the miserable race who exist near the North-Pole are but four, or four feet and an half high. Such are the Laplanders, the natives of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, Samoëides, the Tartars, Ostiacks, &c. Third: the tallest men, are a small nation possessing the country near the Streights of Magellan; these are the Patagonians, whose height varies from six to seven feet. The existence of this people has been doubted for almost a century by philosophers and others, best able to judge of this matter; contradictory reports and relations favoured this ambiguity. No credit is to be given to the mythological traditions of the Americans concerning monstrous and cruel
giants,

giants, recorded by Torquemada. The Patagonians have been seen and examined by Magellans, Loise, Sarmiento and Nodal among the Spaniards; by Candish, Hawkins and Knivet among the English; by Sebald, Oliver de Noort, le Maire and Spilberg among the Hollanders; and among the French the crews of vessels belonging to Marseilles and St. Malo.

Those who deny such a people are Winter, L'Hermite, Froger and Narborough; others may be supposed to do the same by passing them unnoticed. But let it be observed, that those who support the affirmative speak of the Patagonians living on the east and west coast; whereas those who hold the negative refer to the inhabitants of the strait at the extreme point of America on the south and north. The people of these two cantons are by no means the same; nor is it extraordinary they should be often seen in the strait, at Port St. Julian, their ordinary residence. Oliver de Noort had an engagement with these Savages in the strait, and made six of them prisoners. One of these related that the country was inhabited by many clans or people: that four of these were of the common size, but that farther inland were giants, named Tiremenen. Aris-Clafz, who sailed with le Maire, assures us, he visited the sepulchres of the Patagonians, and from what he could collect from measuring their bones, they seemed to him to have been ten feet high.

Molina, Spanish Governor of Chiloe, Commodore Byron, and Captains Wallis and Carteret, saw Patagonians of six feet, and many taller: so that the fact seems established on incontrovertible grounds.

What reason, it may be asked, is there for disbelieving it? has nothing similar ever occurred? The following detail will prove that there has. In the year 1735, a Finlander was seen at Paris, who was born near Tornea, and who measured six feet, eight inches and eight lines. A body-guard of the Duke of Brunswick, and the giant Magrath, appeared in London in 1760, and were seven feet

some inches high. A Swedish peasant, and Caianus a Finlander, were eight feet and eight lines. Gilli of Trent in Tyrol, was eight feet, two inches and eight lines high. A Prussian soldier was eight feet, six inches and eight lines. These individuals do not form a constant permanent variety in the human race. Their excessive size, according to Haller, proceeded from an imperfect organization, for Magrath had his thighs bowed, because the bones had yielded to the force of the muscles, and were not thick in proportion to their length, and this was generally the case with the others. But the Patagonians have their limbs proportioned to their size, and therefore are a peculiar race, which can be perpetuated. The fables recorded by Herodotus, Plutarch, Phlegon, Apollonius and others are undeserving notice, when they tell us of giants, twelve feet, sixty and an hundred cubits high.

As the mean height of the human stature is five feet three inches, so a foot above or below that may be fixed as the standard of a tall or diminutive size. In reality a man of six feet is very tall, one of four very small: the latter is an accidental variety, as dwarfs are, of whom we shall now speak.

Bebe died at Luneville in the 1764, in the palace of Stanislaus king of Poland: he was but two feet, nine inches high, and when born scarcely weighed two pounds; at baptism he was presented in a plate. His mouth, which, considering his size, was well proportioned, could not receive his mother's nipple, and he was suckled by a goat. At two years old he began to walk, and his feet were then an inch and a half long. At six years he was fifteen inches high and weighed thirteen pounds; his figure was pleasing, but his understanding was nothing but bare instinct. At the age of fifteen he was two feet five inches. Puberty produced violent effects on certain organs and brought on a rapid decay. His strength began to diminish, his back bone was bent, his head leaned on one side, his nose was enlarged, he lost his gaiety, he became decrepit and in four years he died of old age. In

1751, three dwarfs were shown, one at Bristol, of two feet and a half, with all the appearance of old age. The second at London, of two feet five inches, and the third at Amsterdam of the same size.

The Translator begs leave to add a few observations by way of Appendix, to the foregoing. Had man been a dwarf, he had scarcely been a reasonable creature. For he must then have had a jolt head, so that there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits. Or he must have had a small head, answerable to his body, and so there would not have been sufficient brain. Or had the species of mankind been gigantic, he could not have been so commodiously supplied with food; for there would not have been flesh enough of the best edible beasts to serve his turn. And if beasts had been made answerably bigger, there would not have been grass enough. If man had been larger, there would have been less use of reason, for then he could have effected by his natural strength, what must now be accomplished by innumerable engines. Neither could he have rid a horse, or used many other creatures. On the whole, no cause can be assigned, why man was not created ten times bigger, but to preserve his relation to the rest of the universe.

The stories of giants and pigmies found in ancient Poets, are not, we see, to be totally rejected as fictitious. There may have been races of tall men on different parts of the globe, long since extinct, whose strength and violence have given rise to beautiful poetic fables. No one is able to determine, why Patagonians should be found about the Magellanic streights, the extremity of the world; or why the Laplanders, who are but four feet and an half high, should be placed in the Northern parts of Europe. Solinus mentions Pigmies, or a small race inhabiting near Strymon and Hoemus in Thrace: the other Thracians, of a large size, despising them, made Cranes their great enemies, whose nests they robbed.

Ad subitas Thracum volucres, nubemque sonoram

Pygmæus parvis currit bellator in armis.

Juv.

Other dwarfish men were found in Africa and India, and hence the stories recorded by Homer, Pliny and others.

D.

Essay on the Rise and Progress of Gardening in Ireland. By Joseph C. Walker, M. R. I. A. correspondent Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Perth, and honorary Member of the Etruscan Academy of Cortona.

“ Gardening is entitled to a place of considerable rank among the liberal arts. It is as superior to landscape painting as a reality to a representation.”

WHEATLEY.

(Continued from Page 132.)

BUT to resume the thread of this essay: The faint attempts at gardening by the monks were totally defeated by the Reformation. Stripped of their lands, and their habitations, and turned adrift on this “sea of troubles,” they could no longer say to one another in the words of Candide, “*il faut cultiver notre jardin.*” So that Fynes Moryson (a minute observer) who travelled through this kingdom in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, does not once mention a garden as appertaining either to a castle or a monastery: He only says, “I observed, that the best sort of flowers and fruits are much rarer in Ireland than in England, which notwithstanding is more to be attributed to the inhabitants, than to the ayre.” But it is not to be omitted in the annals of gardening, that in this reign, cherries were first introduced into Ireland

N O T E.

* Itiner. Part. iii. p. 159.

Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, and planted in a garden, still existing, at Affane in the county of Waterford; a place equally memorable for having given birth, in this kingdom, to cyder, a beverage, which, in Philips's opinion,

“ ————— far surmounts
“ Gallic or Latin grapes ^b.”

Soon as the English had subdued the martial spirit of the Irish, and obtained for themselves the peaceable enjoyment of the lands which they had won with their reeking swords, they introduced the formal style of gardening, which then, and for some years before, prevailed in England ^c. Of this style several specimens remained till very lately in this kingdom. “ At Ballybeggan, in the county of Kerry (says Dr. Smith) there are some good old improvements which escaped the universal devastations of the times, particularly some fine avenues of walnut, chestnut and other trees; with a large, old, but thriving orchard, planted in a rich limestone ground, beneath which are several subterraneous chambers, lined with stalactitical exudations ^d.” The same author informs

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^b Cyder. Book. iii. p. 159. The apple called the red-streak was first brought over from Herefordshire, in the last century, by a Mr. Reeves, of Torreen in the neighbourhood of Affane, and propagated with great success in his garden; though Philips says it

“ ————— doth disdain
“ All other fields.”

It may be now found in almost every orchard in this kingdom.

^c The reader may form an idea of this style of gardening from Henzner's description of Nonfuch. Travels, p. 83. Markham's Husbandman, par. ii. ch. 17. and Britan. Illust. by Knyff. and Kip.

^d Hist. of County Kerry. Subterranean structures of high antiquity abound in Ireland; but the vaults at Ballybeggan were probably coeval with

us, that at Bangor in the county of Down, “ there are gardens which are large and handsome, and filled with noble ever-greens of a great size, cut in various shapes.” At Listerne, in the county of Waterford, we are also informed by Dr. Smith, that “ there was a large and beautiful canal, at the further end of which is a jet d'eau that cast up water to a considerable height.” And a learned friend, in a letter now before me, says, that he saw some years since, in the county of Cork, a very old garden carefully preserved, which he thus describes: “ It consisted of fourteen acres enclosed with an high wall; two acres were appropriated to a nut-grove. It had a large fish pond, a bathing house, monstrous high yew-hedges, and some laurel ones; these were cut into fantastical forms, obscuring the rays of the sun. Here were also large grass plats in various figures.” Nor should I omit the pensile gardens of Thomas town in the county of Tipperary, which were laid out in the reign of Charles II. They lie principally on the gentle declivity of an hill, resting on terraces, and filled with

“ statues thick as trees.”

A long fish-pond, sleeping under “ a green mantle” between two rectilinear banks, appears in the midst. And in one corner stands a verdant theatre (once the scene of several dramatic exhibitions) displaying all the absurdity of the architecture of gardening.

Thus did our ancestors, governed by the false taste which they imbibed from the English, disfigure, with unsuitable ornaments, the simple garb of nature.

In the reign of Charles I. gardens became the care of the legislature, and an act

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the gardens, and built in imitation of the ancient English bower. Rosamond's bower is supposed to have been of that kind. See Anecd. of Paint. in Eng. vol. iv. p. 263.

^e Hist. of Count. Waterf.

act was passed in the tenth year of his reign to protect their productions. This act is entitled, *An Act to avoid and prevent divers misdemeanors in idle and lewd persons in barking of trees, &c.* Nor were they unworthy the care of the legislature if they resembled, in general, Lord Chichester's garden at Carrickfergus, as I find it described by an anonymous traveller, whose inedited account of his tour in Ireland in the year 1634 is now in my possession. "The only grace of this towne (says my manuscript) is the Lord Chichester's house, which is a verye stately house, or rather like a prince's palace; whereunto there belongs a statelye gate-house, and graceful terrace: and walke before the house, as is att Denton, my Lord Fairfax' house. A very fine hall there is, and a stately staircase, and faire dineing room, carrying the proportion of the hall: Fine garden, and mighty spacious orchards, and they say they have good store of fruite. I observed on either side of this garden there is a dove-house placed one opposite to the other in the corner of the garden, and twixt the garden and orchards. A most convenient place for apri-cockes, or some such tender fruite, to be planted against the dove house wall, that by the advantage of the heate thereof, they may be rendered more fruitfull, and come sooner to maturitie: but this use is not made thereof ^f."

N O T E.

^f It should seem from the conclusion of our traveller's description of Lord Chichester's gardens, that the happy invention of the hot-house had not yet reached Ireland; at least that it had not found its way into his Lordship's improvements. But this is not to be wondered at; for Mr. Barrington thinks there was not an hot-house in England earlier than the year 1667. *Archæol.* vol. vii. p. 123. However, if tradition may be relied on, fruit was forced in the gardens of Blessington, in the reign of James II. These gardens were laid out by an English gentleman, who abandoned his estate at Byfleet in Suffex, to escape the persecution of Cromwell. But I am confi-

But in the reign of Charles II. we find some of the clergy of the established church, content to forego the academic shade and the luxury of pleasure grounds, soliciting permission of parliament to turn their gardens to account. Their prayer being propitiously heard, an act was accordingly ordained, enabling the *Precentor* and *Treasurer* of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and the *Arch-Deacon* of Dublin, to make leases of part of their yards and gardens for sixty years."

The French and Italian mode of gardening, which had been introduced by the English, continued to prevail in Ireland until the arrival of William III. when it soon yielded to the Belgic style^g. Such of his followers as settled here, indulged their passion for "trim gardens;" instead of mending, they changed the features of Nature, totally regardless of this golden precept,

"Consult the genius of the place in all."

Extensively acquainted with the vegetable kingdom, to them we probably owe the introduction of flowers^h. These they

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dently assured that the first pine-apples produced in this kingdom were raised by Bullen, a native of Westmoreland, who settled in the vicinity of Dublin in the reign of Queen Anne. Of his gardens in New-street some traces still remain. He had a nursery, consisting of four acres, which he held under one Rowe, who had been his predecessor in that line. He was employed, like London and Wife, by the nobility and gentry, in laying out their gardens.

^g Of this style a Specimen was given under his Majesty's auspices in his gardens at Chapel-izod, which are now a scene of desolation. In the year 1717 an overseer of these gardens was placed on the civil establishment, with a Salary of 120l. per annum.

^h It will appear from the following extract from Sir Hans Sloan's preface to
A Voyage

they displayed in quaint knots, designed with geometrick skill, and edged with box^l. It is true, as Moryson says, that in his time "Ireland was not quite destitute of flowers," and instances the county of Kilkenny as most abounding in them^k. A few flowers might, per-

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A Voyage to Madeira, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's and Jamaica, that however great the obligations of the lovers of gardening in Ireland may be to the Hugonots, they are not less indebted to an ancestor of the present Earl of Moira. Speaking of the samples of plants which he brought to England from Jamaica, he says, "amongst other persons who saw them was Sir Arthur Rawdon, who observing the great variety of plants I had brought with me, sent over Mr. James Harlow, a gardener (who had formerly gone to Virginia for Mr. Watts), to bring the plants themselves alive to him, for his garden at Moyra in Ireland. This Mr. Harlow performed, and there they grew, and came, many of them, to great perfection. He not only brought over with him a ship almost laden with cases of trees and herbs, planted and growing in earth, but also a great number of samples of them, very well preserved, in paper."

While this sheet was in the Press, I was informed by the Earl of Moira that Mr. Harlow built a large stove at Moira, by order of Sir Arthur Rawdon, for his Jamaican plants. This stove was removed by Sir John Rawdon, his Lordship's father.

ⁱ These knots were probably constructed according to the rules laid down by Markham. See Eng. Husband. par. ii. p. 207. Several of his patterns of knots and mazes I find faithfully copied in a music book now before me, dated in 1700, which appears to have belonged to an eminent gardener in the county of Meath. The barras or box employed in edging these knots was an article of importation in the reign of Charles II. See Bacon's Book of Rates.

^k It is somewhere recorded that when the Earl of Essex, in his progress

haps, have been propagated by the English settlers; but it is to the Hugonots we are to attribute their diffusion through the kingdom, and to them therefore I have ventured to give the honour of their introduction^l. I would, however, be understood to speak of exotics, for many a beautiful flower grows spontaneously in several parts of this kingdom where the human foot has seldom made an impression^m. To the Hugonots too are we chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the use of the sheers, that enemy "to the lovely wildness of form with which nature (says the elegant Walpole) has distinguished each various species of trees and shrubs." This direful engine began its depredations in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and continued them, with unremitting fury, amongst all the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in

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through Ireland in the year 1599, visited Kilkenny, amongst other demonstrations of joy the streets were strewed with flowers.

^l In the reign of George I. some of the Hugonots of Dublin, together with a few of their fellow citizens, formed themselves into a club, called "The Florists' Club," for the purpose of furthering the cultivation of flowers in this kingdom. They held their meetings, for many years, at the Rose-Tavern in Drumcondra-lane (now Dorset-street), where they adjudged premiums to the members who produced the most beautiful flowers to the Club on given days. This club existed till the close of the reign of George II. The Rose-Tavern is still in being.

^m Mr. Leslie, in his poem of Kilarney already quoted, speaks of several flowers and shrubs growing naturally on the Mountain of Mangerton, which hold a distinguished rank amongst the favourite productions of the modern garden; but he omits the myrtle, which flourishes not only in the wilds of the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, but on several of the islands in the lake of Kilarney.

in the kingdom. Neither a box nor a yew tree were now to be found which had not assumed the human shape, or that of some inferior animalⁿ. Like Milton's genius of the woods, to

“ ————— curl the grove
“ With ringlets quaint,”

was now the business of every gardener. Even water was no longer permitted to flow in the undulating line of nature: checked in its course, it was spread into an expanse, which a mathematical figure was taught to circumscribe. Such is the powerful influence of custom, that though “the mind of man (says Addison) naturally hates every thing that looks like a restraint upon it, and is apt to fancy itself under a sort of confinement when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass,” yet these formal followers of King William, strangers perhaps, or averse to the sunk fence, reared lofty walls around their improvements, and unkindly shut out the view of the neighbouring country. However, they are to be excused: they came from a country incapable of landscape.

N O T E.

ⁿ An old gentleman of my acquaintance remembers to have seen in Mr. Fortick's garden, near Drumcondra (Dublin) the figures of men with their arms in various positions, cut in yew and box; and the figure of a colossal goose in the latter. He recollects also to have observed, in the garden of Beamore in the county of Meath, the representation of a large cock, with bristled feathers, cut in yew; and in the gardens of Bullen, in New-street, Dublin, which were laid out in the reign of Queen Anne, as already mentioned, there were an hare hunt and a boar hunt in box. But this fantastical fashion was of earlier date in Ireland; the anonymous traveller already quoted (See p. 12.), in describing Bishop Usher's Palace at Drogheda, says, “here is a prettily neat garden, and over against the window, in the gallery end, upon a bank, these words in fair great letters are written, *Oh, Man, remember* March 1793.

But they did not confine their constraint of nature to the limits of the garden: they trammelled her wherever they attempted to heighten her charms. The whole demesne confessed their tyrannical power. Even the avenue assumed the gloom and appearance of the gothic cloister: the stately pine, the murky fir, or the “star-proof” elm, were marshalled in fraternal rows, nodding at each other, until their intermingled branches formed a verdant canopy excluding the face of Heaven^o. Passing from this gloom you ascended to the dwelling-house, with “aching-feet,” terraces piled on terraces, covered with green parterres “buttoned round” with flower-pots, and bearing on pedestals in their centres the whole progeny of the heathen deities. Let it not be supposed I am indulging in fanciful descriptions: I write from the information of my own observation: I have beheld in different parts of the kingdom vestiges of the scenes which I am here attempting to delineate.

But Nature, with the aid of Taste, has at length prevailed, and proclaimed with an exalted voice, her proud behests, through the land —

————— “ at the awful
found
“ The terrace sinks spontaneous; on
the green,
“ Broider'd with crisped knots, the
tonfile yews
“ Wither and fall; the fountain
dares no more
“ Te

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the last great day! The bank is bare, the proportion of the letters is framed and cut in grass.”
^o Some years since I saw in the Earl of Clanbrassil's gardens, at Dundalk, a walk answering this description. It reminded me of the long vista through a Gothic cathedral; and might, I think, be safely adduced in support of Bishop Warburton's ingenious conjecture concerning the original of Gothic architecture.
D d

“ To fling its wasted crystal through
the sky,
“ But pours salubrious o’er the
parched lawn
“ Rills of fertility p.”

Did I not fear I should exceed the limits which I have prescribed to this little memoir, I would give a descriptive enumeration of several demesnes in this kingdom, which Browne, the successor of Kent (that great competitor of Nature) would be proud to number with the happiest proofs of his genius. It is, indeed, with much reluctance I lay down my pen, without essaying to do justice to the beauties of Marino, Castletown, Carton, Curraghmore, the sweet-sequestered retreat of St. Woolstan’s, or the paradise which the Earl of Moira has opened in the wilds of the county of Down.

Original Letter in the Collection belonging to that most useful and excellent Institution, the Dublin Library Society, in Eustace-street.

Herren Hausen, June 10th 1727.

SIR,

I GIVE you many thanks for your letter, in which you notify to me the Czarina’s death, and enclose the list of the ships under your command. I give

N O T E.

¶ Mason’s *Eng. Garden.* cant. ii. Perhaps the first attempt at modern gardening in Ireland was made by the reverend Doctor Delany, at Delville near Glasnevin. Like Pope, he impressed a vast deal of beauty on a very small spot of ground. Nor is it improbable that Pope, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, taught him to soften into a curve the obdurate straight line of the Dutch, to melt the terrace into a swelling bank, and to open his walks to catch the vicinal country. These gardens still remain a monument of Delany’s taste. Swift has left an humorous poetical description of them, in which, though he has contracted the features, he has preserved the likeness.

you in return the news of the Peace, of which the preliminaries were signed at Paris on the 31st, past n. s. and that great hopes are given me that I shall soon see the king. I should be glad when your campaign is over, you would make your court here to his majesty, that I might have opportunity to make personal acquaintance with you: since nobody can have a greater esteem for you, Sir, than

FREDERICK.

Noted thus on the back—“ 10 June 1727, n. s. “ Letter from Prince Frederick, to Sir John Norris.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

March 20.

SIR,

THE Hon. Horace Walpole (now Earl of Orford), in a postscript to his admirable Tragedy of the Mysterious Mother, says, “ I had heard when very young, that a gentlewoman under uncommon agonies of mind, had waited on Archbishop Tillotson, and besought his counsel. A damsel that served her had, many years before, acquainted her, that she was importuned by the gentlewoman’s son to grant him a private meeting. The mother ordered the maiden to make the assignation, when she said she would discover herself, and reprimand him for his criminal passion; but, being hurried away by a much more criminal passion herself, she kept the assignation without discovering herself. The fruit of this horrid artifice was a daughter, whom the gentlewoman caused to be educated very privately in the country; but proving very lovely, and being accidentally met by her father-brother, who never had the slightest suspicion of the truth, he had fallen in love with, and actually married her. The wretched guilty mother learning what had happened, and distracted at the consequence of her crime, had now resorted to the Archbishop to know in what manner she should act. The prelate charged her never to let her son and daughter know what had passed, as they were

IIIX

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XIX

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VII

XXI

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XII

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XVI



Ath. Hib. pl. 3. March 1793.

I	II	XVII	
	III		XVIII
	IV	XIX	
	V		
	VI	XX	
VII	VIII	XXI	
IX	X	XXII	
	XI	XXIII	
	XII		
	XIII		
	XIV	XXIV	
	XX		
	XXI		

Fig.1.



Fig. 2.



were innocent of any criminal intention. For herself, he bade her almost despair." His Lordship adds, "a gentleman accidentally discovered the origin of the tradition, in the novels of the Queen of Navarre, vol. 2. Nov. 30. A learned friend lately pointed out to me a similar story, in Taylor's *Ductor Dubitantium*, fol. Lon. 1676, p. 89, which I transcribe and send you. I hope for the honour of human nature, it never existed, but in what Dr. Robertson calls, "the impure imagination of a Casuist."

"If the error be invincible, and the consequent of the persuasion be consistent with the state of grace, the error must be opened or not opened, according to prudent considerations relating to the person and his state of affairs. So that the error must rather be suffered than a grievous scandal, or an intolerable, or a very great inconvenience. To this purpose Comitulus says, it was determined by a congregation of learned and prudent persons in answer to a strange and a rare case happening in Venice. A gentleman ignorantly did lie with his mother, she knew it, but intended it not, till for her curiosity and in her search whether her son intended it to her maid, she was surprised and gotten with child: she perceiving her shame and sorrow hasten, sent her son to travel for many years; and he returned not till his mother's female birth was grown to be a handsome pretty maiden. At his return he espies a sweet fac'd girl in the house, likes her, loves her, and intends to marry her. His mother conjured him by all that was sacred and profane that he should not, saying, she was a beggar's child, whom for pities sake she rescued from the streets and beggary, and that he should not by dishonouring his family make her to die with sorrow. The gentleman's affections were strong, and not to be mastered, and he married his own sister and his own daughter. But now the bitings of the mother's conscience were intolerable, and to her confessor she discovered the whole business within a year or two after this prodigious marriage, and asked whether she were bound to reveal the case to her son and daughter,

who now lived in love and sweetness of society, innocently, though with secret misfortune which they felt not. It was concluded negatively, she was not to reveal it, lest she bring an intolerable misery in the place of that which to them was no sin; or lest upon notice of the error they might be tempted by their mutual endearment and their common children, to cohabite in despite of the case; and so change that into a known sin which before was an unknown calamity; and by this state of the answer they were permitted to their innocence, and the children to their inheritance, and all under the protection of a harmless, though erring and mistaken conscience.

D. D. R.

Description of Plate III.

FIG. 1. Is the Section of an Herbarium, in the true proportion it ought to be made, for containing a compleat collection of British plants, see Anth. Hib. p. 45.

Fig. 2. Is engraved from a steel block, of the same size as the figure; as thick as the space between the circles; and hollowed as it represents; now in possession of a noble family in this city; and supposed to have been brought by its former possessor from Italy. The characters are engraved *en creux*; and we would be obliged to any of our learned or ingenious correspondents, who can explain its meaning, or its use.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

The following sentences were copied from an anonymous letter lately received by a gentleman of rank and high official situation. It is presumed that they are quotations, and that, probably, the learned readers of the *Anthologia*, may be able to point out the author from whence they are taken: an immediate insertion for this purpose is requested, and will gratify a reader of your literary publication.

ΑΚΜΑΖΕΙ το παθος, και το κακον επιτινεται. Μηδενα μηδεποτε, μηδε των τυχοντων ος απογνωσιν συνελασης ισχυρον [αυ] και αμαχον απογνωσις οπλων και πολ- λακις αναγχη εβληθησασα, πραξειαν πα- λαδων ανελπισις μεταβολας εξειγασατο, και πριν ηγνεσθαι μυθος ομιζομενας.

ΒΕΛΦΑΣΤ.

The Editor having submitted the foregoing to a learned friend, instantly received the following translation:—

“Passions are inflamed, and evil is designed. No one should ever be driven to despair; for despair is a strong and invincible armour:—and often, when

necessity occasions a war, very unexpected changes amid contending parties arise, which before they happened would be looked on as fables or dreams.

“BELFAST.”

The Translator takes the liberty of adding, that the foregoing are not detached sentences taken from any book, but the composition of the writer, who seems to hint a civil war, and wishes it may be prevented.

The Greek is neither classical nor correct, but that does not import the translator.

D.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

“*Gifford's History of France.*” 2 vol. 4to. 1l. 10s.

THOUGH this work be not properly a philosophical history, it is entitled to commendation under the character of Annals of France; in which all the material events that have happened in that country are related at large. The style is clear and correct, without attempts at embellishment.

“*Duncan's Medical Commentaries for 1792.*” 8vo. 6s.

THIS interesting work supports the reputation it has justly acquired.—Dr. Roxburgh has found a species of the Swietenia, the genus to which the mahogany belongs, highly tonic, and equaling the virtue of the Peruvian bark.

“*History of the principal Transactions of the Irish Parliament from the year 1634 to 1666. By the Right Hon. Lord Mountmorres.*” 2 vol. 8vo. Vol. 1, 7s.

THIS book has not yet reached us: from the extracts which have been

detailed, we perceive some errors into which the noble writer seems to have lapsed. As the work is particularly interesting to this kingdom, we shall hereafter give an account of it.

“*Dramatic Pieces from the German of Goethe, Gesner, and Endorff.*” 8vo. 4s.

THESE dramatic pieces affect the pathetic and sentimental, but are not sufficiently full of plot or incident for our stage.

“*Ritson's Antient Songs, from the time of Henry II. to the Revolution.*” 8vo. 6s.

MR. R. is already advantageously known by his excellent collection of English Songs, in three volumes, to which he prefixed a learned essay on national song. This work is an excellent supplement to that.—Our author treats Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, with unscholar-like illiberality; to whom, in talents and accomplishments, he is very inferior.

“*Lectures*”

"*Lectures on Female Education and Manners.* By J. Burton." 2 vol. 12mo. 6s.

"*Marsh on the Authenticity of the Five Books of Moses.*" 4to. 1s.

WE have here an extensive view of these subjects, which are treated with distinguished ability. These lectures deserve to be introduced into every school where the proper education of young women is an object of particular solicitude.

DR. Geddes and others have denied Moses being the author of the Pentateuch, from many expressions and passages found in it.—Mr. M. examines these parts, and clearly proves the genuine text proceeded from the hand of Moses. He displays much ingenuity and solid erudition.

"*Mr. Fox's Letter to the Electors of Westminster.*" 8vo. 1s.

"*A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1793, by Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. David's.*" 4to. 1s. 6d.

THIS celebrated letter has gone thro' many editions. Its object is to show, that the militia in England was, on the present occasion, unconstitutionally embodied; that a war with France may be highly injurious; and that, as we must finally negotiate, it is better to negotiate to prevent a war than to conclude it.—On all these points Mr. Fox has been ably refuted, both in and out of parliament; nor has he made any profelytes, except those who were pre-disposed to the adoption of French principles.

THIS celebrated discourse, which has given rise to much political discussion, discloses the eminent talents of its author, and his acquaintance with the science of politics, and of the British constitution. His conceptions are every where just, and his expressions nervous.

"*Munro's Compendious System of the Theory and Practice of Modern Surgery.*" 8vo. 5s.

"*Lord Sempill's Address to the Public, on the Practice of cashiering Military Officers without Trial.*" 8vo. 1s.

IT contains the outlines of the modern systems and practice, and is an excellent elementary book.

"*Hurlstone's Jest in Time. A Comic Opera.*" 8vo. 1s. 6d.

LORD S. was a lieutenant in the third regiment of foot-guards, from which office he was dismissed in 1792, for favouring, as was supposed, French principles. He solicited a court-martial:—an absurd idea; as his crime, if any, was of a civil nature. This was refused him. He had nothing then left but to appeal to the public, and deliver his political creed; which he has done in this pamphlet.

THIS is not destitute of merit. The incidents are natural, and the rural scenery pleasing. Several of the characters are strongly marked with peculiar traits of comic humour.

"*Knox's Letter to the People of Ireland, on Roman Catholic Emancipation.*"

"*Florian's Gonzalvo of Cordova; or Grenada reconquered.*" 12mo. 9s.

THIS is a pleasing historical romance, displaying great knowledge of the Spanish character and manners, and of Spanish history from the sixth to the seventeenth century.

MR. K. thinks Roman catholics should be admitted into a share of the government; and whimsically recommends to confine their request for the elective franchise to such as can read the Lord's prayer in English, when they come to vote. Mr. K. having in 1778 planned an union of Ireland with England, strongly enforces that measure here.

"*Secret History of the Green Rooms; or Authentic Memoirs of Actors and Actresses.*" 2 vol. 12mo. 8s.

THESE memoirs of the dramatis personæ are amusing to those who are fond of anecdote, and interest themselves in whatever belongs to the stage.

IRISH LITERATURE.

"*O'Flaherty's Ogygia, translated by the Rev. James Hely.*" 2 vol. 8vo. 13s. M'Kenzie.

O'FLAHERTY has endeavoured to give a body and shape, in his *Ogygia*, to the fleeting and unsubstantial tales of Bards and Seanachies. He endeavours to establish Irish history on chronology, genealogies, and tradition.—These are excellent grounds could they be supported; but, unfortunately, they cannot. Stillingfleet, in the preface to his *British churches*, supplants the first, by observing, that the Irish accounts are undeserving notice, as they have no characters of time determined by eclipses and astronomical observations. O'Connor, in his notes on *Ogygia Vindicated*, gives up the Irish genealogies, as very inartificially formed, and not to be relied on. And, as to tradition, Sir Isaac Newton, in his *chronology*, declares it does not extend, for the purpose of history, above an hundred years. We cannot, therefore, but smile at an assertion of O'Flaherty's, when he gravely tells us—the Scots landed in Ireland on Friday, the seventh of the moon (the dominical letter being E), the calends of May, and in the year 3698 of the Julian period.—In what he says on this subject, there is not a line that goes to authenticate any of these points.

What is equally powerful in subverting the mythologic history of Ireland, is the pretended MSS. from which it is deduced. If they were antient they would not now be intelligible: for Colonel Vallancey assures us, in his tract on the Punic language, that the Irish of but four hundred years ago totally differs, in sense and orthography, from the present. No man can explain the Brehon laws,

though we know they were well understood in the reign of Charles I. if not later: so that the intrinsic merit of O'Flaherty's work, as to information and certainty, is nothing; nor can it be of any use, unless to a retailer of fables.

In our opinion, Mr. Hely should have appreciated the value of his author before he engaged in the laborious task of translating him. His time could surely have been more advantageously and profitably employed. Besides, it required the knowledge of a veteran antiquary to clear difficulties, and illustrate the text by judicious notes. The translation is literal, and executed with tolerable fidelity. There are some passages which, for want of skill in antiquities, he seems not to understand:—we allude particularly to the thirtieth chapter of the third part, where he treats of the Irish alphabet.

"*Mullala's Political History of Ireland.*" 8vo. 5s. Byrne.

THOUGH Irish politicks are confined within a narrow compass, yet, limited as they are, they require more information than seems to have fallen to the share of our author; who, from his employment in educating youth, and other literary pursuits, had neither time or opportunities of penetrating into the secrets of state. The consequence was such as might be expected:—Mr. M. was obliged to have recourse to such documents as old newspapers and pamphlets for the facts and motives which he states: and on these partial and imperfect hints he formed his political history. The author, writing on a subject he did not understand, is every where verbose and obscure. His high-wrought pictures of the Dukes of Rutland and Marchioness of Buckingham, are faint imitations of Burke's portrait of the Queen of France; and his account of the principal speakers in the house of commons, is a tame copy of the ingenious Falkland's letters on that subject.

"*Speech of Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart. on the Catholic Question.*" 1s. 1d. Moore.

"*Brief*

"*Brief Account of the General Meetings of Catholic Delegates held in Dublin. With the Speeches of Drs. M'Neven and M'Dermot.*" 6½d. Fitzpatrick.

"*Two Letters, of an impartial Observer, on the Present State of Affairs in Ireland.*" 2s. 2d. Rice.

"*An Address to the People on the Present State of Affairs in Britain and France.*" 1s. 1d. Moore.

"*An Essay on Parliamentary Reform. By Theobald M'Kenna, Esq.*" 1s. 1d. Rice.

IT is with great satisfaction we peruse every thing that falls from the patriotic pen of the ingenious Dr. M'K—. With energy of language and force of argument he combats armed associations and conventions; and shews the unrivalled happiness enjoyed under the British constitution. He states the danger of republicanism, and how a parliamentary reform may gradually and effectually be accomplished, without danger to individuals or the state.

"*Dr. Troy's Pastoral Letter on the Duties of Christian Citizens.*" 2s. 2d. Byrne.

DR. Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, here addresses his flock on religious and political subjects.—In our opinion, it is a strong and unequivocal symptom of the decay of christianity and true piety, when pastors become politicians:—they degrade their heavenly calling, and in vain oppose themselves to reformation.—From the complexion of Dr. T.'s pamphlet, something of the latter seems to be in agitation: else, why such prolix statements of the Pope's infallibility and supremacy? Why ransack

worm-eaten tomes to support the powers of the hierarchy; The age of superstition and bigotry is past, and, with it, the dangerous and odious doctrine of exclusive salvation: a tenet we are sorry to find so strenuously asserted by the Doctor;—which consigns to eternal misery every dissenter from the church of Rome: a tenet which must make the holders of it not only inimical, but determined foes to every protestant government. Nor will the Doctor's nice distinctions of invincible ignorance and invincible necessity (p. 71) satisfy a plain rational man, or soften the horror of the doctrine. It would be more worthy the author to unite with the enlightened part of his community, who earnestly wish, and it is hoped will be able to accomplish, a sober reformation of many objectionable matters in the Roman catholic religion. This would redound to their immortal honour, and, more than any other step, give permanence to that church. The Doctor's obligations to the holy see may be great; but they ought not to supercede the dictates of God, reason, and humanity.

We are authorized to assure our readers, that the entire first volume, and a considerable part of the second volume, of Preston's Poetical Works, are now printed off. The publication of this book was unavoidably delayed beyond the period originally fixed for its appearance, by the slowness of the engravers, who have been employed in executing the plates with which it is embellished: but all difficulties are now surmounted, and the volumes will very soon be ready to be delivered to the subscribers. It is not amiss, perhaps, to mention, that the price will be considerably augmented to non-subscribers.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

Of the Calculation of Heights, by Barometers. By Richard Kirwan, Esq.
M. R. I. A. F. R. S. &c. &c.

THE following method is grounded on the experiments of General Roy, though different from and simpler than, that he employed.—By his experiments it appears,

1^o That 1000 parts by measure of mercury, gain 0,1077 nearly by each degree of heat between 32° & 82° of Fahrenheit, and 0,113 between 0 & 32°.

2^{do} That 1000 measures of air, whether fathom, feet, or inches, gain 2,45 nearly, by each degree of heat between the temperatures of 12° & 82° of Fahrenheit.

The *approximate height* is that which is derived from the difference between the 4 first figures (rejecting the characteristick) of the logarithms, of the lengths of the mercurial columns contained in the barometers.—The *supplemental height* is that which is derived from the consideration of the difference of the mean temperature of the column of air intercepted between the two barometers, and the freezing point, that is 32°.—The *complete height* is the sum of both.

TO FIND THE APPROXIMATE HEIGHT.

1^o Find the length of the mercurial column in each barometer, and also the temperature of the mercury, by inspecting the thermometer attached to it. Let the length of this column in the lower barometer = L and the difference of its temperature with 32° = d . Let the length of the mercurial column in the upper barometer equal L' , and the difference of its temperature with 32° = d' .*

The length of the mercurial columns being derived from two causes, the pression of the air, and the action of heat, the next step is to rectify this length, by finding that which is due to the pression of the air singly; this is done by finding the length both these columns would have in the temperature of 32°: hence, if either of them is already of the temperature of 32°, that one need not be rectified; but if above 32°, then

$$\text{The rectified height of the lower barometer} = L - \frac{0,1077dL}{1000}$$

$$\text{The rectified height of the upper barometer} = L' - \frac{0,1077d'L'}{1000}$$

Then $\text{Log: } L: - \text{Log: } L' =$ the approximate height.—The 4 first figures on the left being considered as *whole* numbers, give fathoms; and the remaining figures, decimals of a fathom.

This

N O T E.

* The scale of barometers adapted to this purpose is divided into inches, tenths, and $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch = 05, to this is annexed a Vernier, which gives $\frac{1}{200}$ or $\frac{2}{1000}$ of an inch, and is read thus, 002,004,006,008,010,012,014,016,018,020,022,024,026,028,030,032,034,036,038,040,042,044,046,048,050: hence the indications of the Vernier are to be added to those of the scale. Thus if the $\mathcal{V}$ stands at 30 $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ by the scale, and 002 by the Vernier, set down

$$\begin{array}{r} 30,1 \\ +,05 \\ +,002 \end{array}$$

$$= 30,152$$

If the scale indicates 30,1, and the Vernier ,020, set down

$$\begin{array}{r} 30,1 \\ +,020 \end{array}$$

$$= 30,12$$

If the scale indicates 30, and the Vernier ,020, set down

$$\begin{array}{r} 30,0 \\ +,020 \end{array}$$

$$= 30,02, \&c.$$

This formula is grounded on the first proposition, it being allowed, that the ratio of the decrease of density in the atmosphere, is conformable to the tabular logarithms and English measure, in the temperature of 32° only; and that the lengths of the mercurial columns are proportional to that density. For if 1000 inches of Φ at 32° , gain 0,1077 of an inch by one degree of heat above 32° L. inches of mercury will gain $\frac{0,1077L}{1000}$. And if 1° above 32° gives $\frac{0,1077L}{1000}$. d. degrees of heat will give $\frac{0,1077 Ld.}{1000}$.

If the temperature of the Φ be below 32° , then $L + 0,113$ d L. is the rectified length, &c.

SECOND METHOD OF FINDING THE APPROXIMATE HEIGHT.

1° Find the lengths of the mercurial columns in both stations, as before, and also the temperature of each barometer; and the difference of these temperatures = D.

Then the approximate height = $\text{Log: } L - \text{Log: } L' - 0,441$ D.

Note. 1° That if $D = 0$ this method will not answer.

2^{do} That if the temperature of the mercury in the upper barometer be higher than the temperature of the mercury in the lower, neither this nor the former method will answer, and consequently the observation must be repeated. The regular method in this case, however, would be, to add 0,441 D to the difference of the logarithms, but the result is always faulty.

TO FIND THE SUPPLEMENTAL HEIGHT.

1° Observe the temperature of the two detached thermometers suspended in the air, but shaded from the sun, one at the upper and one at the lower station, and find the mean of both. Let the difference betwixt this mean temperature and $32^{\circ} = D'$; and let the approximate height, which expresses fathoms and parts thereof, = f.

Then the supplemental height = $\frac{2,45 f D'}{1000}$.

The supplemental height added to the *approximate* (if the mean temperature be higher than 32° , which is the most general case) gives the *complete height* in fathoms, which multiplied into 6, gives feet. (If the mean temperature were below 32° , the supplemental height should be subtracted from the approximate.)

For since 1000 fathoms of air gain 2,45 by 1° of heat above 32° . f. fathoms must gain $\frac{2,45 f.}{1000}$. And since 1° of heat above 32° gives $\frac{245 f.}{1000}$ D' degrees of heat above 32° should give $\frac{2,45 f D'}{1000}$.

EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST METHOD.

Length of the Mercurial Column.	Heat of Φ	Difference with 32° .	Temp. of the Air.	Difference of the Mean with 32° .
INCHES.	o	o	o	
Lower 28,138	- 61,8	- 61,8 - 32 = 29,8	below, 63,9	- - 59,9
Upper 24,178	- 57,2	- 57,2 - 32 = 25,2	above, 56 $^{\circ}$	- - 32
			Mean 2)119,9	(= 59,95 = 27,9
March 1793.	E c			Rectification

Rectification of the *lower* barometer. $L = 28,138$. $d = 29,8$. then
 $\frac{0,1077 \times 29,8 \times 28,138}{1000} = \frac{0,1077 d L}{1000}$; and $28,138 - \frac{0,1077 \times 29,8 \times 28,138}{1000}$
 $=$ the rectified length $= 28,048$.

Rectification of the *upper* barometer. $L' = 24,178$. $d' = 25,2$. then
 $\frac{0,1077 \times 25,2 \times 24,178}{1000} = \frac{0,1077 d' L'}{1000}$; and $L' - \frac{0,1077 \times 25,2 \times 24,178}{1000} =$
the rectified length $= 24,182$.

Therefore $\text{Log: } 28,048 = 4479019$

— $\text{Log: } 24,112 = 3822332$

$656,687$ fathom $=$ the *approximate* height.

EXAMPLE OF THE SECOND METHOD OF FINDING THE APPROXIMATE HEIGHT.

Length of the Mercurial Columns.		Heat of ☿.		} then $\frac{0,441 \times 4,6}{2,0286}$
Lower Bar:	28,138	-	61,8	
Upper	24,178	-	57,2	
Difference $= 4,6 = D$				$= 2,0286$

Then $\text{Log: } 28,138 = 4492,932$

— $\text{Log: } 24,178 = 3834,204$

$658,728$

— $2,028$

$= 656,700$ fathom $=$ the *approximate* height.

EXAMPLE OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL HEIGHT.

Mean temperature of the atmosphere $= 59^{\circ},95$.

Difference of this mean temperature and $32^{\circ} = 27,9 = D'$.

Then $\frac{2,45 \times 656,687 \times 27,9}{1000} = \frac{2,45 f D'}{1000} = 44,965$ fathoms.

And the complete height $= 656,687$ fathoms.

+ $44,965$

$= 701,652 \times 6$

$= 4209,912$ feet.

This height measured geometrically was found to be $4211,3$ feet.

0,1077 Tabulated.		2,45	0,441
Multiplied		×	×
by 1 = ,1077	by 1 = 2,45	by 1 = ,441	
2 = ,2154	2 = 4,90	2 = ,882	
3 = ,3231	3 = 7,35	3 = 1,323	
4 = ,4308	4 = 9,80	4 = 1,764	
5 = ,5385	5 = 12,25	5 = 2,205	
6 = ,6462	6 = 14,70	6 = 2,646	
7 = ,7539	7 = 17,15	7 = 3,087	
8 = ,8616	8 = 19,60	8 = 3,528	
9 = ,9693	9 = 22,05	9 = 3,969	

Mr. Mooney's Solution of the Question proposed by him, p. 74.

IT is well known, that a force made according to the diagonal of a parallelogram, is equal to two forces according to its two sides: it is known, likewise, that the motion of a planet seen from the earth, and the motion of the earth seen from the planet, are perfectly the same. This supposed, let P be the planet, which we will regard as immoveable; TPS the apparent motion of the planet translated to the earth: in the interval of time which light comes from P to S, the earth, having advanced from T to S, is struck by the ray of light, according to the direction PS, and also strikes the ray according to the direction TS, with the same velocity and the same force, as if the ray itself had met the eye with the velocity SR. Thus the eye receives two impressions of the light—one according to PS, the other according to RS; and so, by a single impression, compounded of the two others, it refers the planet to the diagonal QS. But the angle PSQ is equal to the angle TPS, which we have taken equal to the geocentric motion of the planet: therefore, the aberration is equal to the motion which the planet has during the time which light takes up in coming from the planet to the spectator's eye.



To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

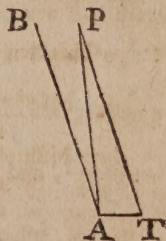
IF the following solution to the astronomical question proposed in your first number, and the question annexed to it, have sufficient merit for your valuable work, I hope you will honour me with a place among your mathematical correspondents.—I am, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN BARRY.

Limerick, February 16, 1793.

LET T and P be any contemporaneous positions of the earth and planet, and imagine the earth to move with the sum or difference of the velocities of herself, and the planet, according as they approach to, or recede from, each other. Now suppose TA to be described by the earth with this relative velocity, while a ray of light, coming from the planet P, passes through the right line PA. Then drawing AB parallel to TP, it is evident, that when the earth arrives at A, the planet will appear in the direction AB; and, consequently, its aberration will be equal to the angle BAP: but the angle APT is equal to the planet's geocentric motion in the same time. Therefore, since the angles APT and BAP are equal, (Euc. Prop. 29, lib. 1) the truth of the proposition is evident. Q. E. D.



QUESTION.

Suppose a new planet to revolve round the sun, whose semidiameter is = 2180 English miles, and whose light is to day-light, as 1 to 1024000000; the earth being

being in her aphelion, and the planet's aphelion distance less than that of the earth. It is required to determine her distance from the sun, so that she may be four times that distance from the earth, supposing the earth's aphelion distance = 83377000 English miles?

[*Note.* This curious question had been proposed last year in the Ladies' Diary, but the solution published to it this year, is certainly erroneous; which the proposer will, I am sure, readily allow, on examining closely the solution sent him by me some time ago.]

SOLUTION.

Let $d = 83377000 = ST$, $r = 2180$, $v =$ new planet's distance from the sun at the time required $= SP$, then, per question, $4v =$ her distance from the earth at the same time $= PT$; T being the earth in its aphelion, and P the place of the planet in its orbit at the time required: also let $e =$ the semidiameter of the earth; and l equal day-light. Then per trigonometry $\frac{e}{d} =$ sine of the sun's horizontal paral-

lax with respect to the earth, $\frac{r}{v} =$ sine of his horizontal parallax, with regard to the new planet; and $\frac{e}{4v} =$ sine of the new planet's horizontal paral-

lax with respect to the earth. Then (per Gregory's astronomy, lib. 3, prop. 59) $\frac{2e^2}{d^2} : \frac{r^2}{v^2} \times \frac{e^2}{4v^2} :: l : \text{illumination of the earth by the new planet, were she to shine at the full; that is, } 16v^4$

$$: \frac{1}{2}d^2r^2 :: l : \frac{ld^2r^2}{32v^4} = \text{said illumination.}$$

Now per trigonometry $16v^2 : 25v^2 - d^2 :: 2 : \text{versed sine of the angle SPA, or BPC (DC being perpendicular to SP, and BP to TA). Also (per Keill's Astronomy, p. 96) } 2 : \text{versed sine of the angle BPC} :: \text{illumination of the earth were the new planet to shine at the full} : \text{planet's light when at P; that is, } 16v^2$

$$: 25v^2 - d^2 :: \frac{ld^2r^2}{32v^4} : \frac{25v^2 - d^2ld^2r^2}{512v^6} = \text{planet's light when at P. Hence per}$$

$$\text{question, } \frac{25v^2 - d^2ld^2r^2}{512v^6} : l :: 1 : 1024000000; \text{ whence } v^5 = \frac{25d^4r^2m^2}{512} v^2 = \frac{d^4r^2m^2}{512}, \text{ and therefore } v = 33307163.251382. \quad \mathcal{Q}. E. I.$$

SCHOL. The solution inserted in the Diary is exactly the same with a calculation made by Mr. Emerson, in his Optics, p. 50, of the proportion which the light of Venus, in her *quadratures*, bears to our day-light. But as it is not mentioned in the preceding question, that the new planet was in her *quadratures* at the time required, it is evident, that a solution deduced from such a supposition cannot be true, when the question is sufficiently limited without it.

PROBLEM I.

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$\frac{cb^2a + 2cn^2b^2a}{3}$ gives $\frac{3+3n^2}{4+8n^2} a$ the distance of the centre of gravity in parts of a from B where $a = \frac{2}{3}$ of the whole height of the Column.

Now if the Column was of one piece, it could not be overthrown any where by a power acting against it, but at the base. The Column would in this case be reduced to a Lever, whose fulcrum is the Base, and centre of gravity between the base and power. Then $\frac{a}{2}$ will be the centre of gravity of a circumscribing Cylinder whose base and altitude are equal to those of the Column. Let v be a power sufficient to throw down a Cylinder, acting any where above the base; then a power to throw down a Column, will be as $\frac{3+3n^2}{4+8n^2} : v :: \frac{1}{2} : \frac{4+8n^2}{6+6n^2} v$. Whence if the power or strength of the Cylinder is 1. that of a Tuscan Column will be 1.100, Doric 1.070, Ionic 1.055, Corinthian and Composite 1.040 of their respective circumscribing Cylinders.

PROBLEM II.

Having the power of any force, necessary to throw down a Column, when applied at the top, and acting perpendicular to the axis of the Column; to find the power of the same force, when applied down the side, and parallel to the axis?

Let v be the power to overturn the Column or Pilaster by being applied at the top and perpendicular to the axis. Now if this force is to be applied down the side of the Column touching its surface, the power will be divided into the height of the Column, which let be a . The power acting against one of these parts will be $\frac{v}{a}$ and the power of the force $\frac{vx}{a}$ where x is the distance of the power from the base; and when $x = 1$ we have $\frac{v}{a^2}$ the power near the base, and at the top $\frac{av}{a^2}$. Now these powers will be in arithmetical proportion whose 1st term is $\frac{v}{a^2}$ and last $\frac{av}{a^2}$, and number of terms a , whence the sum of the series will express the power on the whole Column $= \frac{av + a^2v}{2av} = \frac{v + av}{2v}$. Wherefore if the power at the top be 1 when applied down the side it will be only 511.

PROBLEM III.

To find the strength of a Column having part of its diameter sunk into the Wall?

Put $x =$ to that part of the diameter standing out of the Wall next above the base, $y =$ to the chord of the segment, $c = .7854$. $b =$ to the diameter of the base. Then $\frac{2x-b)^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{4} = \frac{4x^2 - 4xb \times b^2 - b^2}{4} = \frac{y^2}{4}$ whence $y^2 = 4x^2 - 4bx$. when y is a maximum we get $2y\dot{y} - 8x\dot{x} - 4b\dot{x} = 0$ whence $y = 4x - 2b$,

$-2b$, and $cyz = 4cz^2 - 2cbz$, but when $z = \frac{b}{2}$, $y = b$ therefore $cyz = 4cz - 2bcz - cbz = 4cz = cbz$ the area of the segment when z is less than $\frac{b}{2}$.

But when z is greater than $\frac{b}{2}$ we get $y = 4z - 2b$, when y is a minimum, whence $cyz = 4z + 2b + cb - cz = 4cz^2 - 2cbz - 2cb^2$ but when $z = b$, $y = 0 \therefore cyz = 4cz^2 - 2cbz - czb + cb^2$ the area of the segment when z is greater than $\frac{b}{2}$. Now substitute these terms in the place of b , in the first Problem for the content of the Column, which divided by the content of the Column and multiplied by v , we get
$$\frac{4za - 3cbza + 8n^2cz^2a - 6n^2cbza}{cb^2a + 2n^2cb^2a} - 1$$
 whence substituting mb for z we shall get after reduction
$$\frac{4m^2 + 8m^2n^2 - 3m - 6n^2m}{1 + 2n^2} - 1 + b$$
 the strength of the Column which

stands out of the wall, when z is less than $\frac{b}{2}$.

In the same manner may be found
$$\frac{4m^2 - 2m - m + 8m^2n^2 - 4mn^2 - 2n^2m}{1 + 2n^2}$$

$+ 1 + v$ the strength when z is greater than $\frac{b}{2}$. But in diminished Pilasters

z will be the area of the base, whence proceeding as before, we shall get mv for the strength of the part standing out of the wall, when v is the strength of the whole Pilaster. But when the upright of the Column touches the upright of the wall, we shall have
$$\frac{4m^2 + 8m^2n^2 - 3m - 6n^2m - 1}{1 + 2n^2} v + av$$
 when z is

less than $\frac{b}{2}$; and
$$\frac{4m^2 + 8m^2n^2 - 3m - 6n^2m + 1}{1 + 2n^2} + v + av$$
 when z is greater than $\frac{b}{2}$.

According to the above formulæ I have calculated the following Table, expressing the strength of the Columns and their parts, and also of diminished Pilasters, the strength of their respective circumscribing Cylinders and Parallelopipedons being equal to unity.

	Insulated	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{8}{8}$
Tuscan -	1.100	1.05	1.48	1.26	1.17	1.03	0.278	0.137	0.037
Doric -	1.070	1.95	1.80	1.14	1.07	1.	0.145	0.049	0.027
Ionic -	1.055	1.82	1.50	0.99	0.90	0.89	0.189	0.180	0.087
Corinthian -	1.040	1.87	1.69	0.98	0.89	0.87	0.347	0.149	0.136

From this Table we may observe, that the greatest power of a Column to support a Wall, is when it is sunk to its astragal, or when the upright of the Column every where joins the wall, and from thence diminishes in power: tho' the power is always proportionate to the substance. Wherefore tho' the Corinthian when insulated is the weakest of all the Orders, yet when sunk above $\frac{1}{8}$ it becomes the strongest, by reason of the substance being greater.

PROBLEM IV.

Having the Content of a Buttress necessary to support a Wall, to find how many Columns and Pilasters shall be equal in power to the Buttress?

Put $a =$ to the base of the Buttress, $b =$ to that of the Column, then $\frac{a}{b} =$ to the number of circumscribing Cylinders contained in the Buttress. The strength of which Cylinder let be p , and that of the Column v , then $\frac{p}{v}$ will be the number of Columns equal in strength to the Buttress.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose a Buttress to a Wall is 4 feet broad and 8 feet long and 32 feet high, required the number of Doric Columns and Pilasters, which being sunk $\frac{1}{8}$ of their diameters in the Wall, shall be equal in power to the Buttress?

Here $a=32$ and $b=12,5564=4+4+.7854$ the area of a circle whose diameter is equal to the breadth of the Buttress, then $\frac{a}{b}=2.54$ the number of insulated Cylinders contained in the Buttress. But the strength of a Cylinder joined to the Wall by Prob. 2 is 1.9, and 2.54 of such Cylinders 4.826 the intire strength of the Buttress. The strength of a Doric Column $\frac{1}{8}$ of its diameter in the wall is 1.80; then $4.826 \div 1.80 = 2.70$, which shews, that 2 Columns $\frac{1}{8}$ of their diameters in the Wall and 70 parts is equal to the strength of the Buttress. But if the exact quantity be required, $4.826 - 1.07 = 3.756$, which in the Table answers to twice $\frac{1}{8}$ or 1.95 nearly, whence 1 insulated Column, and 2 Columns $\frac{1}{8}$ of their diameters in the Wall, is equal in strength to the Buttress. But if Pilasters be required, 16 is the Base of the circumscribing Parallelopipedon $\therefore \frac{32}{16}$ is 2 the number of Parts contained in the Buttress; and as they join the wall, their power is 3.8. $\frac{4}{5}$ of which is 1.42 $\therefore 3.8 \div 1.42 = 2.66$, or nearly equal to 3 Pilasters $\frac{1}{8}$ of their diameters in the Wall, or 2 Pilasters and 1 Column $\frac{1}{8}$ of its diameter in the Wall, are equal to the strength of the Buttress.

In the same manner may any Buttress be reduced.

I have here considered the Columns and Pilasters of one piece, and liable only to be broke and thrown down at the base. But as this is not the case, there will be some difference from the theory, tho' not of any consequence in practice, where it is not pretended to acquire mathematical accuracy. Such an enquiry however, may be of service to Architects, in enabling them to place their ornaments with judgment both in respect to taste and utility; and not intirely to depend on the caprice of fashion.

WILLIAM BEAUFORD.

Ashy, March 3rd. 1793.

Lists of the Absentees of Ireland at different Periods.

VARIOUS ordinances of state, acts of parliament, and many records cited by Prynne on the fourth institute, clearly demonstrate how severe a grievance Absenteeship has ever been considered. But the magnitude of the evil can never be so fully and satisfactorily appreciated as by the following lists; which are given not only as matters of curiosity, but of useful political information.

The first list is taken from "Remarks on Affairs and Trade of England and Ireland." London, 1691. 4to. This the writer divides into three parts:

First.---Rents of Lands in Ireland belonging to persons that wholly, or for the most part, live in England.

Duke of York, the late king	£. 7000
City of London, and the twelve companies	6000
Eraſmus Smith, Eſq.	2400
Alderman John Smith, deceased	400
Sir Charles Lloyd	800
Sir William Barker, brewer, and others	2500
Maurice Thompson	400
Several adventurers	5000
Sir William Temple's estate and office	1400
Heirs of the Earl of Effex	1200
Sir William Courtney	2000
Lord Fitz-Harding	1000
Lord Berkley	800
Lord Arlington	2000
Earl Angleſey	4000
Earl Strafford	1800
Darcy of Platten	700
Duke of Albermarle	1500
Lord Conway	2000
Duke of Buckingham	2500
Sir ---- Wandesford	1200
Mr. Pugh	250
Duke of Ormond	17000
Lord Ranelagh, and Lady Dowager	3000
Sir James Shane	500
Lord Liſburne	2000
Earl Thomond	3500
Sir Edward Scot	300
Earl of Cork	14000
Earl of Londonderry	1000
Earl of Kildare	3500

£.91650

Second.---Persons resident in England, who received Pensions out of the Revenue of Ireland in 1685, and since.

	PER ANN.
Lord Liſburn	£. 300
Earl of Sunderland	5000
Lady Frances Keightley	400
Counteſs of Portland	500
Mrs. Hublethorn	800
Earl of Rocheſter	1600
Earl of Dorſet and Thomas Felton	800
Sir Edward Scot	500

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Thomas Sheridan	550
Charles Laburn	100
Capt. Beverham	117
Mrs. Knight	200
Mrs. Cuſels	200
	£.10367

Third.---Miscellaneous Remittances.

	PER ANN.
For ſtudents at the univerſities and inns of court	£. 8000
Attendants and expectants at court, travellers, &c.	8000
Profits made by chief governors above their expences	6000
Three commiſſioners of the revenue in England	2000
Profit of poſt-office	6000
Intereſt of £.40000 Engliſh money	4000
	£. 34000

Total amount of drainage - £.136018

About 1729 the patriotic and excellent Thomas Prior drew up a List of the Absentees of Ireland, with Observations on the Trade and Condition of that Kingdom. Dublin, 1729. It is published without a name, but the author is ascertained, beyond doubt, by a copy of this work, in possession of a gentleman of this city, which has these words, in Mr. Prior's handwriting:--- "To Mrs. Dorothy Rawdon, from Mr. Thomas Prior."--- This lady was daughter of Sir George Rawdon, ancestor to the Earl of Moira, and died, unmarried, in 1737.

A List of Lords, Gentlemen, and others, who having Estates, Employments, and Pensions in Ireland, spend the same abroad; together with an Estimate of the Yearly Value of the same, as taken in the Months of May, June, and July, 1729.

THE lords and gentlemen of estate are divided into three classes:---

First Class comprehends those who live constantly abroad, and are seldom, or never, seen in Ireland.

Second class comprehends those who live generally abroad, and visit Ireland now and then, for a month or two.

Third class takes in those who live generally in Ireland, but were occasionally absent at the time the said list was taken, either for health, pleasure, or business: but their number is commonly the same; for if some come home, others go abroad and supply their places.

First class comprehends those who live constantly abroad.

	Yearly value of their estates spent abroad.
Lord Arran	£.11000
Blundel	2300
Boyne	1700
Burlington	17000
	Lord

Lord Castlehaven	800	Robert Needham, of Jamaica	2300
Castlecumber	3000	Sir William Penn's estate	1400
Clanrickard	3000	John Pigott, of Somersetshire	400
Darnley	5000	Plunkett, of Dunhaughlin	700
Delvin	400	John Rawlinson, of London, estate in the county of Derry	800
Digby	2500	George Sabine	500
Donegal's estate	4000	Thomas Scawen, of London	2000
Gowran, in estate and interest of money	7000	Hon. Robert Shirley	2000
Grandison	6000	Oliver St. John	1400
Archibald Hamilton	1000	Smith	6000
Inchiquin	3000	Ralph Smith, Sen.	800
Kingfale	800	Sir John Stanley	1200
Lymington	2300	Edward Southwell, secretary of state	3500
Londonderry, in estate and interest of money	1200	John Temple	3000
Malton	6000	Trenchard, county of Limerick	1500
Orrery	4000	Warringtonford	400
Peafely	1800	Sir Thomas Webster	800
Palmerston	3000	Sir Cecil Wray	2300
Percival	3000	Several cities and corporations in England have estates in Ireland to the yearly value of	1500
Shannon	2500	Widow Bagnal	1800
Thomond	6000	Mifs Edwards, in estate and interest of money	7000
Strafford	600	Mr. Pine's daughters	1200
Weymouth	2000	Widow Putland, sen.	1000
Lady Drogheda	1100	Widow Titchburn	400
Dowager Lady Doneraill	1500	Mrs. Vernon	800
Lady Jane Holt	400	Second Class comprehends those who live generally abroad, and visit Ireland now and then for a Month or two.	
Lord Effingham Howard's daughters	1000		
Dowager Lady Kildare	1200		
Lady Jones, widow	600		
Betty Molyneux	1100		
Pine	400		
Late Lord Ranelagh's Daughters, viz.			
Lady Conningby, Lady Katherine Jones, and Lady Kildare	3000		
Francis Adams, of Lincoln's-inn-fields	1000	Lord Abercorn	2000
Randal Adams	600	Angeley	7000
Barret, of Clownish	1200	Barrymore	5000
Alderman Beecher, of Bristol	1200	Carberry	5500
Doctor Berkley, Dean of Derry	900	Fane	4000
George Rodney Bridges	800	Fitz-William	5000
Sir Brook Bridges	1500	Kingston	2000
Thomas Brodrick	2500	Limerick	3500
John Chichester, brother of Lord Donegal	1000	Middleton	1500
John Clayton, of the county of Cork	400	Montrath	4000
Sir William Courtney, of Devonshire	8000	Mountjoy, Estate	2500
William Donvill, of the county of Dublin	1400	Molesworth	1000
Joseph Damer, in estate and interest money	1800	Ranelagh	1800
Sir Redmond Everard, Bart.	1000	Shelburne, Estate and Interest of Money	9000
Colonel Foulks	1000	Lady Mary Coolley and her Daughters	1200
H. Arthur Herbert, of Oakly-park	3000	Phil Prat	500
Mark Hill, of Loughbrickland	600	Basil Ball	1600
Mr. Hobson, estate in county of Down	600	William Balfour	600
Hugh Howard	800	Butler of Ballyragget	1500
Mr. Hull, in estate and interest of money	600	Robert Colvil	5000
Rev. John Jackson, of Lancashire	400	Lieutenant General Crofts	500
Sir Richard Kennedy's estate	1200	Darcy	800
Colonel Loyde of England	1000	Dowdal	400
London society and company in co. of Derry, yearly incomes and fires included	8000	Capt. Charles Echlyn	1200
James Macartney	2500	Mr. Fox, and Mr. Lane, late Lord Lanefborough, Estate	3000
Randal Macdonnell, county of Clare	1400	Joseph Gascoigne	1800
William Mitchell, of London	400	John Hamilton	500
Hon. and Rev. Mr. Henry Moore	400	Sir Gustavus Humes	2000
Meydell Morton	1200	Brigadier Jones	500
Murray, of Broughton, in Scotland	1000	Sir Randal Mac Donnel	400
John Neal, of Coventry	900		Mr.

Mr. — Michelthwait	600
Hon. Capel Moore	1000
Hon. Robert Moore	400
— Martin, out of Bagnal's estate	1000
Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.	2500
Henry O'Brien's estate	2500
Sir Thomas Pendergast	2000
Patrick Segrave	400
Oliver St. George	2500
— Sloan, in estate and interest of money	800
Richard Whitted	1500
Benjamin Wolley, of London	900
Mr. — Wogan, of Racoffy	400

Third Class comprehends those who live generally in Ireland, but were occasionally absent in May, June, and July, 1729, for health, pleasure, or business.

Lord Belléw	600
Blessington	800
Forbes	1200
Kingland	2000
Ikerin	2000
Lady Kerry	500
Tyrone	800
Francis Bernard, jun.	1200
— Brown, of the Neal	500
Francis Burton, of the county of Clare	1000
Captain Thomas Burton	400
Sir John Burne, Baronet	2500
Rev. Dr. Clayton,	600
William Conolly, jun.	1000
John Cliff	600
Rev. Mr. Cotterell, Dean of Raphoe	1000
Henry Cunningham	800
— Dillon, son of Sir John Dillon	400
Robert Dickson, counsellor at law	800
Sir Compton Domvill	1500
— Dodwell	800
Henry Downing	400
Richard Edgeworth	500
William Forward	1000
Charles Ford	600
Sir John Freke	1800
Arthur Gore, of the county of Clare	1000
Captain Arthur Gore	600
Wm. Graham, of Drogheda	3000
Sir Standish Harbington	1200
Edward Hussey	400
Richard Lehunt, of the county of Wexford	800
George Macartney, of Belfast	500
John Maxwell, of the city of Dublin	2000
Sir Richard Meath, Bart.	3000
Mark Morgan, of the county of Meath	800
George Ogle	600
Philip Percival,	1400
Periam Poole, of the Queen's county	1000
Richard Reed, of the county of Kilkenny	400
— Riggs	1000
Arthur Stafford, alias Geoghegan	800
— Tennison	400
— Talborough	600
Wm. Wall, county of Waterford	1500
Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch	1000

Richard Weilly, of Dangan	3000
Mrs. Drelincourt	400
Widow Stafford, jun.	500
Usher	800
Weilly	2000

Spent abroad yearly by those whose yearly income is under 400l. per ann. in Ireland, and who either live for the most in England, or go thither, occasionally, for pleasure or health - 40,000

Half of these are supposed to belong to the first class, and the other half equally to the other two.

N. B. There is no person mentioned in the preceding list, whose estate is supposed to be less than 400l. per ann.

The travelling expences of dealers and traders, who go over, yearly, in great numbers, from Ireland to England, to buy or sell commodities - 3000

Spent yearly in the education of the children of protestants, and men of fortune, at Oxford and Cambridge, and the schools of England, and of the children of papists in foreign colleges - 8000

Spent yearly by young students at the several inns of court - 5000

Spent in law-suits on appeals to the house of lords, courts of delegates, and on writs of error to the court of king's bench in England, and for the advice of lawyers there on other occasions, yearly - 9000

Spent in attendance, and applications for employments, civil and military, and other business - 8000

Profits of employments spent abroad.

Post-office, per ann.	6000						
Vice-Treasurers, Lord Falmouth and Mr. Edgcomb	8000						
Lord Treasurer, Lord Burlington	365						
Commissioners of the Revenue, four generally absent	4000						
Auditor-General, Lord Nassau Paulet	1000						
Master of the Rolls, Lord Berkeley	1000						
Master of the Ordnance, Marquis Montandre	800						
Chief Remembrancer, Lord Palmerston	1200						
Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant	2000						
Clerk of the Pells, Mr. Dodington	1600						
Secretary of State, Edward Southwell, Esq.	600						
Clerk of the Council, Mr. Poultney	600						
Master of the Revels, Mr. Hopkins	300						
Searcher of the Port of Dublin, Mr. Webster	400						
Comptroller of ditto, Mr. Eldred	300						
Register of Forfeitures, and Clerk of the Quit-Rent Office, Mr. Coppleston	700						
Clerk of the Crown for	<table> <tr> <td>Leinster, Mr. Witcheot</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr> <td>Munster, Mr. Osburn</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ulster</td><td>200</td></tr> </table>	Leinster, Mr. Witcheot	250	Munster, Mr. Osburn	200	Ulster	200
Leinster, Mr. Witcheot	250						
Munster, Mr. Osburn	200						
Ulster	200						
	Wine						

Wine Taster, and Keeper of the King's	
Houses, Mr. Delafay	500
Governor of Cork, Mr. Jefferys	365
Governor of Duncannon Fort, Lieutenant General Honnywood	365
Governor of Kinfale, Lieutenant General Humphry Gore	365
Remitted to Greenwich Hospital, Six pence per Month for every Sailor	400

It appears by the Establishment for the Year 1727, given in to Parliament :

That the Civil List Pensions amounted to 36047l. 18s. which, clear of four Shillings in the Pound, came to 28838l. 6s. 4d. whereof, we may very well suppose, four Parts in five to be spent abroad	23070 13 1
That the Military Pensions amounted to 6409l. 15s. two thirds thereof spent abroad	4273 3 4
That the Establishment for General Officers was 16500l. per annum, two thirds spent abroad	11000
That the Pay of all the Commission'd Officers of 18 Battalions of Foot, four Regiments of Horse, and six of Dragoons, (the Forces now in the Kingdom) amounts by an exact computation to 116508l. per ann. one fourth part thereof spent abroad	29127
That the Establishment for Half Pay Officers amounted to 22900l. per ann. one fourth part thereof spent abroad	5725
For Officers Widows 3600l. per ann. a third part spent abroad	1200
French Pensions 12800l. per ann. a fifth part spent abroad	2560
Sent to England one Year with another, to buy Recruit Horses for Ten Regiments of Horse and Dragoons	4000
Spent in England in raising Recruits for the Foot Service per ann.	2000
Pay remitted to Gibraltar for three Regiments, Exchange Included	30000
Perquisites on Cloathing 31 Regiments, at 500l. each Regiment yearly, comes to 15500l. two thirds thereof spent abroad	10333 6 8
Carry'd off yearly by Adventurers to America, who, may be reckon'd to be 3000 in Number, and to carry off 10l. each, one with another	30000
Remitted out of the Kingdom yearly, on the Account of,	
Insurance of Ships and Goods	
Affurance from Fire	
For Religious Uses by Papists	
For Freight of Shipping	
For News-Papers from England	
For Coach, and Saddle-Horses, from England	
For Gold and Silver Watches, Precious Stones, Rich Toys, fine Flanders Lace, Gold and Silver Lace, Rich	

Cloaths, and Furniture of all Sorts, which are suppos'd not to appear in the Custom-House Books

'Tis difficult to ascertain the Value of all these Articles; but we may reasonably suppose them to Amount yearly unto

20000

Total of the present Annual Remittances out of this Kingdom - 627799 3 1

A General Abstract of the Quantity of Money, drawn out of the Kingdom yearly, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
By those of the first class	204200	00	0
By those of the Second class	91800	00	0
By those of the Third Class	54000	00	0
By those whose Income is under 400l. per ann.	40000	00	0
By those who have Employments in Ireland	31510	00	0
For the Education of Youth, Law-Suits, Attendance, and by Dealers	33000	00	0
By the Pensioners on the Civil List	23070	13	1
By those on the Military Establishment	67658	10	0
By the French Pensioners	2560	00	0
By Remittances to Gibraltar	30000	00	0
By Adventurers to America	30000	00	0
On Account of several Articles mention'd in the last Paragraph	20000	00	0
	627799	03	1

In 1779, Mr. Arthur Young, in an Appendix to his Tour in Ireland, compiled a List of Absentees, whose receipts from this Kingdom amounted to 732,200l. annually. But the most perfect account seems to be an Alphabetical one, printed in 1782, and which here follows :

A BERCORN, Lord	£18,000
Ashbroke, Lord	5000
Annesley, Arthur, Esq.	4000
Annesley, Francis, Esq.	2500
Alexander, ———, Esq.	1000
Aston, ———, Esq.	800
Ashroby, ———, Esq.	1700
Adair, Robert, Esq.	1400
Adair, James, Esq.	1200
Allen, Family	5000
Albemarle, Lord	1000
Ashon, Mr.	800
Ambrose, Mr.	600
Atkinson, Doctor, Diocese of Down, Living and Estate,	1100
Agar, Mr. George, Co. Kilkenny	6000
Belfborough, Lord	10000
Bellew's, Lord, heirs	4000
Beaulieu, Lord	4000
Bingley's, Lord, heirs	4000
Blunden's, Lord, heirs	4000
Barry, Hon. John	4000
Bernard, Francis, Esq.	10000
Bernard,	

Bernard, William, Esq.	1000	Coote, Sir Eyre	2000
Barry, Hon. Richard	1000	Chandos, Duke of	2000
Burton, General	700	Cavanagh, Mr.	1500
Bazil, Edmund, Esq.	4000	Cuperden, Mr.	1500
Barry, Arthur, Esq.	1600	Coningsby, Lady	2000
Bridges, ———, Esq.	1500	Carden, Mr. Co. Tipperary	2500
Butler, ———, Esq. of Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny	7000	Clayton, Mrs	1000
Barrymore, Lord	10000	Cam, Mr.	700
Boyd, Alexander, Esq.	1200	Cramer, Sir John Coghill	2000
Bunbury, ———, Esq.	3000	Campbell, Mr.	
Baldwin, ———, Esq.	4000	Colthurst, Sir John	3000
Butler, Mr.	1000	Clark, Mrs. Widow of the late Michael Clark, Esq. and son	1000
Barre, Colonel	600	Cane, Mr. Inchicore, Co. Dublin	1200
Burke, Mr. Edmond	500	Cope, Mr. Loughall, Co. Armagh	5000
Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry,	7000	Courtown, Lord	4000
Bellamont, Lord	5000	Clarendon, Lord	
Blakeney, Mr. Limerick,	2000	Caulfield, Mrs. Stradbally, Queen's Co.	500
Berkley, Mrs. widow of Bishop of Cloyne		Craddock, Mr.	800
Blofset, widow, and three daughters		Car, Col.	
Belvedere, Lady Dowager	500	Christmas, Mr. son of Mr. Christmas, Waterford	3000
Browne, Mr. Co. Kildare	3000	Coote's, Purdon, heirs	1200
Bath, Mr. Navan	1000	Corbally, Mr. son of Mr. Corbally, Co. Meath	
Burgh, Mr. Bert	2000	Carter, Mr. Co. Kildare	2000
Belmore, Lady	1000	Cuffe, Rev. Mr.	400
Browne, Hon. Mr. Lord Kenmare's son,	3000	Conolly, Lady Anne, and Daughters	4000
Bernard, Sir William	3000	Crofton, Mrs. Widow	400
Blackler, Mr.	1500	Cavendish, Sir Henry, Bart.	2000
Brabazon, Hon. Mr. brother to Lord Meath,	3000	Cooke's, two Mrs. Daughters of the late Alderman Thomas Cooke	2000
Beaufort, Rev. Dr. Rector of Navan,	300	Chetwood, Mrs. Co. Limerick	1500
Barton, Mr. Co. Tipperary	3000	Cosby estate, Stradbally, Queen's Co.	3000
Butler, Hon. Mrs. widow of the Hon. Robert Butler,	800	Colthurst, Mr. William	700
Bagnell, Mr. junior	600	Cadogan, Lord, Co. Meath	1500
Blackwood, Sir John, Bart.	4000	Clutterbuck, Miss	400
Batty, Mr. Co. Westmeath	1200	Devonshire, Duke of	18000
Blennerhasset, Mr. Co. Kerry	4000	Dutton family	12000
Blake, Mr. Co. Mayo	3000	Donegal, Lord	44000
Boyle, Mr. John	800	Darnley, Lord	8000
Berry, Mr. at Bath	400	Darnley, Lady Dowager	4000
Brown, Mr. at Bath	800	Digby, Lord	4000
Bath, Irish money spent annually at		Dyfert, Lord	2000
Bonham, Mr. Warren Francis	1400	Dundas, Sir Laurence	4000
Bangor, Lady	1000	Dacre, Lord	3000
Bligh, Mr. nephew and heir to the late General Bligh	4000	Dillon, Lord	9000
Brady, widow of the late Charles Brady and daughter	600	Denis, Sir Peter's, heirs	1000
Carnarvon, Marquis of	2500	Derby, Lord	3000
Cork, Earl of	6500	Dorset, Duke of	2000
Cartherlough's, Lord, heirs	2500	Damer, Mr.	2000
Courtney, Lord	15000	Donellan, Mr.	2000
Carysfort, Lord, and family	3000	Delany, Doctor	1000
Cahir, Lord	10000	Dodwell, Mr.	2000
Chichester, Mr.	1000	Deane, Lady	1000
Campbell, Mr.	2500	Dartrey, Lord	8000
Cain, Mr. Jo.	700	Derry London Company	
Carr, Mr.	1000	Dunbar, Widow	3000
Clanricarde, Lord	12000	Dawson, Mr. Ardee	2000
Clive, Lord	2000	Drogheda, Lord	5000
Corporations, several in England		Davy, Hon. Mrs. late widow Wilfon, of Bilboa, Co. Limerick	800
Conyngham, Lord	9000	Delany, Mrs. widow of Dean Delany	400
Clive, Mr. George	1500	Domville, Widow	3000
Clifford, Lord	6000	Dudley, Lady	500
Clermont, Lord	8000	Dungannon, Lord	
Carbery, Lord	5500	Downes, Rev. Mr.	1500
Charleville, Lady	4000	Dawson, Hon. Miss, sister of Lord Carlow	500

Egmont, Lord	6000	Huffey, Mrs. widow of the late Batori	
Edwards, Mr.	3000	of Galtrim	500
Ellis, Mr. Welbore	2000	Hatton, Mr. Wexford	1200
Edmonstoun, Mr. Alexander	800	Howard, Hon. Mr. Lord Clonmore's son	1000
Echlin, Lady	800	Hamilton, Mrs. Gawin	2400
Egremont, Lord	12000	Hamilton, Mr. her son	500
Echlin, Mr.	800	Hamilton, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Frederick	2000
Ely, Lord	15000	Hamilton, Lady, widow of Sir Henry	
Erne, Right Hon. Lady		Hamilton, Derry	400
Enraight, Mr. Col. Carlow	2000	Holmes's, Lord, heirs, Limerick	2500
Enfor, Mr.	1000	Hamilton, Mr. Charles, co. Antrim	700
Erikine, Dean of Cork	800	Hamilton, Widow	800
Fitzmaurice, Hon. Thomas	9000	Inchiquin, Lord	800
Fane's, Lord, heirs	6000	Irwin, Mr. Roscommon	1500
Fitzwilliam, Lord Viscount	5000	Jeollybert's, Mr. heirs	800
Fortescue, Lord	1500	Jersey, Lord	2000
Fitzwilliam, Earl, his own and the		Jones, Mr. Loftus, Sligo	1600
Rockingham estate	30000	Jones, Mr. co. Wicklow	1500
Fingal, Lord	3000	Jebb, Dr. Dean of Cashel, and Dignitary	
Freeman, Mr.	3000	of Christ Church	500
Folliot, Mr.	2000	Jones, Mr. Francis Edward, co. Meath	1500
Foster, Mr. Tuffnel	1000	Ker, Mr. David	1000
Freke, Widow, and Daughters	4000	Kerry, Lord	7000
Fitzwilliam, two Messrs.	1000	Kingston, Lord	7000
Fitzwilliam, Mr. their uncle	5000	Kenmare, Lord	10000
Fitzgerald, Lord Charles	2500	Keatinge, Mr. co. of Kildare	2000
Fox, Mr. Co. Longford	2000	Kelly, Mr. Daniel	1000
Fitzgerald, Mr. late of Dawson-street	2500	Knox, two Miss, sisters to Lord Wells	600
Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Hester	1080	Kildare, Bishop of, and Mrs. Jackson	3500
Fitzgerald, Lady, Co. Cork	1400	Kirwan, Mr.	2500
Foster, Lady Elizabeth		Ludlow, Lord	6000
Fitzgerald, Mr. of Glin, Limerick	4000	London Corporations	8000
Fortescue, Mrs. and four daughters	2500	Leicester, Sir Peter	800
Franks, two Messrs. Co. Cork	2000	Longfield, Mr.	7000
Fitzsimons, Mr. Co. Wicklow	1000	Long, Mr.	1500
Forward, Lord Clonmore's son	1000	Lock, Mr.	1200
Grandison, Lord	15000	Lum, Sir Francis and Lady	2000
Gage, Widow	900	Lisburn, Lord	1000
Gardiner, Mr. Sackville	800	Lovett, Mr. Jonathan	700
Gardiner, Miss, his sister	600	Long, Mr. William	1200
Gardiner, Colonel		Lucan, Lord	5000
Gregory, Mr. co. Galway	3000	Lowth, Lady	1800
Glandore, Lord	4000	Lyon, Mr. Queen's County	800
Gorge, Mr. Rich. married to Miss Meredith	2500	Lanesborough, Lady Dowager	500
Gorge, Mr. H.	3000	Lambert, Mr. co. Meath	1600
Gore, Mr. brother to Lord Ros		Lattin, Mr. Kildare	1200
Glover, Mrs. sister to Mrs. Pomeroy	2000	Lill, Rev. Dr. living and estate	900
Grady, Mr. co. Limerick	1000	Lyons, Mr. King's County	800
Goddard, Mrs. Kilkenny	700	Lewes, Dr. Dean of Ossory	700
Hertford, Lord	25000	Lisle, Lord	6000
Hall, Mr. Richard	700	Long's, Mr. heirs, Limerick	1500
Herbert, Mr.	1500	Lambert, Mr. Mayo	1000
Hamilton, Mr. Killybegs	800	Leland, Colonel	1000
Hamilton, Mr.	900	Mountrath, Lord	10000
Hillsborough, Lord	24000	Medlicot, Mr.	
Hauren, Mr.	1500	Middleton, Lord	8000
Howard, Mr.	1000	Montague, General	
Hoar, Mr.	1000	Macartney, Lord	3000
Hamilton, Mr. Longford	800	Murray, Mr. of Boughton	4000
Hort, Sir John	500	Maffareene, Lord	4000
Hayes, Mr. married to Miss Basil		Milton, Lord	20000
Headfort, Lord	2500	Molefworth, Lord	4000
Huffey, Mr. Lord Beaulieu's brother	600	Minchin, Mr.	2500
Harrison, Mr. Cork or Limerick	1000	Miller, Sir John	2000
Howth, Lord	5000	Moreton, Dr.	1800
Harcourt, Mr. married to Miss Nesbitt.		Macartney, the estate co. Longford	6000
Hamilton, Hon. Mr. Lord Boyne's son	1800	Moreland,	

Moreland, Mr.	800	Strange, Lord	3000
Mornington, Lord	6000	Staunton, Mr.	2000
Mornington, Lady, and daughter	2500	Saville, Sir George	2500
Mountmorres, Lord	3400	Shierley, Colonel	2000
Maxwell, Rev. Mr. Rector of Mount-Temple, diocese of Meath	700	Sloan, Mr.	6000
Maxwell, Rev. Mr. James, his brother, Rector of Tullymore, &c. same diocese	500	Stephenfon, Colonel	2000
Mansfield, Lord	3000	St. John, Mr.	1800
Madden, Mr. Maddington, co. Monaghan	600	Southwell, Lord	5000
Malone, Mr. Shinglis, Westmeath	1200	Shirley, fee Weymouth.	
Magan, Mr. near Philipstown	4000	Sabine, Colonel	1500
M'Carthy, Count	2000	Stackpoole, Mr.	10000
Martin, Mr. Oliver, Galway	2000	Sandwich, Lord	6000
Monch, Mr. Stephen's-green	2500	St. George, Mr. son of the late Colonel St. George	5000
Moore, Mr. of Barn	2000	Supple, Mr. co. of Cork	2000
Moleworth, Mr. son of the late Byffe Moleworth	1000	Sefton, Lord	2000
Mortgages, interest on		Shepherd, Mr.	1000
Morres, Sir William, Kilkenny	2500	Sheffield, Lord	3000
Mauliverer, B. Eq.	600	Sandford, Mr. Refcommon	3000
Maxwell, Col.	1000	Smith, Rev. James Smith, at Bath	1000
Needham, Mr.	2000	Singleton, Mr. Drogheda	4000
Nugent, Lord	6000	Scriven Mrs. and daughter	700
Newhaven, Lord	3000	Sidney, Lady	800
Newman, Mrs.	2000	Smith, Widow, Westmeath	600
Nagles, Mr.	2000	Smith, Mr. Westmeath	1500
Napier, Mr.	1000	Swift, Mr. co. Meath	1000
Newman, Miss	800	Sims, Mr. co. Wicklow	
Nugent, Mrs. Westmeath	1000	Stepney, Widow	
Nicholson, Widow		St. George, Lady	2000
Newenham, Sir Edward	3000	St. George, Colonel, Manfergh	3000
Norfolk, Duke of	2000	St. George, Widow	1500
Offory, Lord	8000	St. Leger, Widow	2000
O'Brien, Mr. Henry	2500	St. Leger, Lieutenant Colonel John	4500
Oliver, Mr. Silver	6000	Smith, Mr. John, Meath	4000
O'Callaghan, Mr.	4000	Schuldham, Lord	700
Ormsby, Mr.	1000	Stone, Dr. Archdeacon of Meath, and Rector of Kells	1000
Obins, Mr.	1000	Surrey, Lord	2000
Oliver, Widow, and daughter	1400	Taafe, Mr. John	800
Ormsby, Mr. jun. Sligo		Taafe, Mr. Thomas	1500
O'Hara, Mr. Hamilton	2000	Tilson, Mr.	1600
Portsmouth, Lord	4000	Tilney, Lord	1000
Powis, Lord	3000	Tyrawley's, Lord, heirs	2000
Palmerstown, Lord	8000	Tickle, Mr. Glaffinevin	400
Penn's, Sir William, heirs	1400	Tighe, Mr. Mitchelftown, Westmeath	1800
Ponsonby, Hon. Richard, brother to Lord Besborough	2000	Tilson, Rev. Mr. at Hampton-court	
Palmer, Mr. Mayo	12000	Taafe, Lord	800
Pleydell, Mr. J.	1000	Thompson, Mrs. daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Carter	1000
Paget, Lord, heir to Sir Nicholas Bailey	3000	Thomas, Widow	600
Ponsonby, Hon. Widow	400	Tisdall, Mr. county of Meath	2000
Price, Mr. co. Down	2000	Tighe, Widow of the late Mr. Richard Tighe, of Rossana	500
Pools, Widow, of the late General Poole	500	Tighe, Widow, late Miss Fownes, and family	8000
Plunket, Mrs. at Bath	600	Tighe, Mr. Edward, Westmeath, and Stamp office	1000
Post-office		Templeton, Lord	4000
Penry, Miss, Westmeath	400	Temple, Mr. Westmeath	3000
Rowley's, Admiral, heirs	1200	Valentia, Lord	8000
Ram, Mr.	800	Vane, Lord	6000
Rathcormuck, Co-heireffes estate	1200	Verney, Lord	2500
Rowley's, Sir William, heirs	3000	Vere, Lord	1000
Rice, Mr.	1200	Westcote, Lord	2000
Ranelagh, Lady	2000	Wilkinson, Mr. Westmeath	700
Rochfort Mr. Belfield, Westmeath	800	Wells, Lord	5000
Rufborough Lord	800	Wall, Mr. Coolmanuck	1500
Shelburne, Lord	16000	Webb, Mr. Dean	
Stanhope, Lord	1000		

Ware's, Rev. Hal. heirs	1000
Wilson, Miss, Bilboa, Limerick	2000
White, Mr. son of the late Mark White	
Walcot, Mr. Minchin, co. Limerick	2500
Webb, Mr. Limerick	2000
Walsingham, Mrs.	800
Weymouth, Lord, and Mr. Shierly, co. Monaghan	17000
Warren's, Admiral, heir	3000
Whithead, Mr.	3000
Worthington, Mr.	1200
Warringford, Mr.	800
Walth, Mr. co. Kerry	3000
Woodcock, Mr.	2000
Whitney, Mr. Westmeath	1600
Wolly, Miss	500
Whitwells, two Miss	600
Spent abroad by persons who have pensions and employments on the Irish establishment	75,790
Spent abroad yearly by those whose income, pension, or place, are under 400l. a year, including the blanks in the above list, and other articles, &c. &c.	419,952
Additional articles, including 300,000l. annually remitted from Ireland for coals (some say more)	500,000
Total of the whole	£ 2,223,222

Interest on Mortgages, and Interest on the
Tontine not ascertained, but certainly amount to
a large sum.

*** If through misinformation the yearly income or remittances of some persons, mentioned in the above list should happen to be over-rated, that is amply made up by the others, who will be found, upon enquiry, to be under-charged.

*Curious Advertisement from the Morning Post of
January 5, 1793.*

THIS day is published, *THE ROAD TO HEAVEN*; by W. Belcher, Esq. Sold by himself only, at No. 2, beyond William-street, near St. James's-chapel, Tottenham-court-road, London, (300 pages, verse and prose) at the wholesale price of 5s.

The author disclaiming dependance on canting reviewers and booby booksellers, and thus asserting the liberty of the press, confines the sale of this work solely to himself; which, on application by post, or otherwise, shall be sent free of turnpike; in earthly language---carriage free to town or country.

The Road to Heaven (which, both on his own account and that of the public, will, the author hopes, be much frequented) is strewn with a variety of never-fading flowers. Nevertheless, those who please to try it, shall be at liberty to relinquish it; and, on sending back the book after perusal, shall have the money returned, without any offence to the author; how-much-soever he may lament their insensibility.

P O E T R Y.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

Among some MSS. which I picked up in Paris, in the year 1787, is an original book of exercises, in Latin and French, written by an Irish student, at the college of Sorbonne-Plessis, and dated 1688 and 1689:—his name, which frequently occurs, was Matthew M'Mahon: and the following lines seem to be addressed to a countryman and fellow-student, named O'Brien.

M. Y.

ODE.

Tempus fugitivum.

DISCE quid profit, juvenis Brienne,
Prima dum flores imitatur ætas;
Dum comæ vernerent, per et ora serpit
Umbra juventæ.

Decident olim virides capilli:
In nivem canâ subeunte brumâ,
Decidet vivax et amana fuscis
Purpura labris.

Cuncta labuntur, fugiuntque passim
Sole per vastos fugiente campos,
Cumque Saturno reditura nunquam
Tempora currunt.

Ipsa festinat mora: qualis unda
Ante se motam pede trudit undam,
Talis impellit nova semper horam
Hora forerem.

Una stat virtus, medioque durat,
Quo loco gressum solidata fixit:
Causa vivendi perit hac remotâ,
Vitaque mors est.

MATTHEW M'MAHON, 1689.

The Apology.

*To a Young Lady who complained that I argued
with too much Warmth.*

WHEN gravest wisdom fails, we wonder
why
Conviction darts from beauty's glistening eye!
'Tis female SWEETNESS, that, with sovereign
sway,
Sheds heavenly light, and disputants obey;
While female wit all reasoning strength dis-
arms,
And decks persuasion with unnumber'd charms!
But no such aid the sons of DULNESS boast.—
Left, through our apathy, the truth be lost,
We toil in argument; and in discourse
Use warmth, and energy, and force.

I. G.

No. 21, Aungier-street.

*Verses written on the Gates of Bologna, in Italy:
much admired by Travellers, and others who
have by Chance met with them.*

SI tibi pulchra Domus, si splendida mensa,
quid inde?
Si species auri, argenti quoque massa, quid
inde?
Si tibi sponfa decens, si sit generosa; quid
inde?
Si tibi sunt nati, si prædia magna, quid inde?
Si fueris pulcher, fortis, dives: quid inde?
Si doceas alios in qualibet arte; quid inde?
Si longus servorum inserviat ordo; quid inde?
Si faveat mundus, si prospera cuncta; quid
inde?
Si prior, aut abbas, si dux, si papa, quid inde?
Si felix annos regnes per mille; quid inde?
Si rota fortunæ te tollit ad æstra; quid inde?
Tam citò, tamque citò fugiunt hæc, ut nihil
inde?
Sola manet virtus, nos glorificabimur inde.
Ergo Deo pare, bene nam tibi provenit inde.

Translation.

WHAT, if the stateliest buildings were
thy own?
What, if the choicest fruits thy table crown?
If thou hast heaps on heaps of gold in store,
And each succeeding year still adding more?
What, if thou had'st the fairest, kindest wife.
To be the sweet companion of thy life?
If thou art blest'd with sons, a large estate,
And all around magnificent and great;
What, if thou 'rt comely, valiant, rich, and
strong,
And teachest others in each art, each tongue;
If thou hast numerous servants at command,
All things in store, and ready to thy hand;
If thou wert king, commander of a nation,
Full thousand happy years, without vexation;
If fortune rais'd thee to the highest strain
Of grandeur, wealth, and dignity:—What
then?

March 1793.

Soon, very soon, all ends and comes to
nought,

Virtue alone 's the greatest glory sought.
Obey th' Almighty's will:—from hence arise
All happiness within;—in this all glory lies.

* Quod fecisse voles, in tempore quo mo-
rieris
Id facias juvenis dum corpore sanus ha-
beris.
Lex ea sit vitæ regula firma tuæ.

A Pastoral on the Loss of a Pipe.

PHILLIS.

SAY, dear Arminta! why, along our plains,
No more your tuneful reed delights the
swains?
Say, in their bearings are your flocks untrue?
Or has the cruel Strephon ceas'd to woo?

ARMINTA.

In vain, my Phillis! you wish me t' impart
The secret sorrows that engage my heart:
No flocks I mourn, for Pan to them is kind;
Nor to my love is faithful Strephon blind.
Still must my pipe no longer thro' the grove
Engage the swains in rustic dance to move:
For, ah! as late 'twas pending from an oak,
Fate gave the word—it sigh'd, it fell, and
broke!—
The passing winds receiv'd the dying strain,
And sigh re-echo'd sigh o'er all the plain.

PHILLIS.

Ah! Fate severe! shall we no longer find
That dear deluder of a troubled mind?
That pipe which us'd with eve its visits pay,
To sooth our sorrows and the toils of day,
And aid our sports, while some the chorus sung,
While laugh'd the old, and danc'd the active
young.
But now no more we'll hear its festive strain,
And sigh shall echo sigh o'er all the plain:—
For 'twas a gift, by some kind goddess giv'n,
To smoothe earth's rugged path, and make it
heav'n.

H. C.

*To Joseph C. Walker, Esq. M. R. I. A. and
Member of the Academies of Perth, Cortona,
and Rome, on his Return from the Continent.*

I.

THE Muse, that on thy parting prow
Her votive tablet laid,
And fill'd the gale that on thy streamers play'd
With many a fervent, heart-felt vow,
(Like the night-warbling bird, that 'plains
Her absent mate, in melting strains)
Now, as the soaring lark that meets the morn,
Had she her fluent note, would sing thy wish'd
return.

N O T E.

* Cicero's Maxim.

G g

Now

II.

Now venal bards, in Potsdam's grove,
 Chaunt the retreat from Chalon's plain,
 And mount their matchless king above
 The ^a chief who led his dauntless train
 From old Euphrates' watry bed,
 O'er boundless wilds, with slaughter spread;
 Or bid his name with b Parma vie,
 (Bourbon's dread, Lorrain's ally)
 Who to Lutetia fought his way,
 From Henry's rebels snatch'd the yoke,
 Disorder'd Folleville's firm array,
 Silence'd Montgomeri's thund'ring tubes, and
 Grillon's spearmen broke ^c;
 Then homeward-bound, before the royal host,
 In stern retreat, secure and slow, the shadowy
 columns cross'd.

III.

Thus let them sing to earn their pay,
 And lull imperial cares in soft repose :—
 I envy not their pension nor the lay,
 The annual gold, the annual dose.
 Friend! with a far superior glow,
 Unbrib'd, I feel my bosom beat,
 Exulting at your safe retreat
 From scenes of strange vicissitude and woe.
 You saw the martial pageant spread
 Along proud Rhine's pavilion'd shore;
 You saw the tempest lift its head
 Where, in terrific slumbers glowing,
 (The sulken East the signal blowing)
 You saw th' exterminating fire;
 You heard the thunders, muttering, long
 conspire
 To shake th' astonish'd world with one tremen-
 dous roar.
 Where are they now?—by Franklin's wand
 Quench'd are the bolts, the clouds disband,
 "The gloomy volumes, pierc'd with light,
 divide;"
 The great majestic vision fleets away,
 (Thus darkness ebb at light's returning tide)
 Soon scatter'd, tho' with toil combin'd,
 They go, "nor leave a wreck behind;"
 The shadowy cohorts fly, the sceptred forms
 decay.

IV.

While execrations fill'd the gale
 That swept the threat'ning gloom afar;
 Or while o'er Belgia's watry pale,
 In rude shocks of alternate war,
 Contending nations won and lost
 The batter'd wall, the bloody post;

NOTES.

^a Xenophon, who conducted the famous retreat of the ten thousand.

^b The Duke of Parma, who compelled Henry the Fourth to raise the siege of Paris, in 1591, and led his troops in safety to the Netherlands, in the face of the royal army. See Davila, b. 12.

^c Folleville, Montgomeri, and Grillon, celebrated commanders under Henry the Fourth.

While Death, between the Mæse and Rhone,
 O'er gasping legions roll'd his moving throne;

What spell, by gifted wizard wrought,
 Thro' this long pass of perils brought
 My Friend?—The straights where Scylla
 raves,
 And jutting rocks torment the waves,
 Less dreadful far, the Greek beheld,
 To ride the boiling surge compell'd;
 The guardian was the same protecting
 pow'r

Who o'er Laertes' son her ample ægis bore.
 The patroness of every liberal art,
 While the warm wish of many a heart
 Sent from the social band at home,
 Scatter'd the danger, broke the gloom,
 Thro' thy long dangerous march by land;
 Nor failing when you reach'd the strand,
 Still, like a steady moonsoon gale,
 With persevering breath inspir'd the coming
 sail.

Not to the social range alone confin'd,
 Your noble energy of mind
 Reviv'd the harmony of Tamor's hall,
 (Silent for many an age)
 And, in thy classic page,
 O'er her fallen poets d' sung a richly figur'd
 pall:

Why need I sing the plans ^e thy genius drew
 To rouse their slumb'ring sister ^f at the view?
 What scenes to charm her from the tomb!
 What spells to break her cloister'd gloom!
 O, may thy public spirit, fraught
 With all that Florence knew and taught;
 With all that Buonarroti dar'd;
 With all of heaven that Raphael shar'd,
 With Guido's grace, and Rosa's fire—
 Brood o'er the formless mass,
 The mighty outline taste,
 And bid the glowing seeds of genuine art conspire.

EPIGRAMS.

To a Gentleman about to marry.—By John Brenan, Esq.

BOB says his spouse that is to be
 Has all the requisites to bless:
 Has wit, I know, in repartee,
 A taste for letters, play, and dress.—
 Yet were I, Bobby, (entre nous)
 Bound to three such in marriage bands,
 I'd bribe the d--l with thanks and two,
 To take the other off my hands.

NOTES.

^d See Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards.

^e The plan published by Mr. Walker for the encouragement of painting in Ireland; entitled, "Outlines of a Plan for promoting the Art of Painting," &c.

^f Painting.

Another — By the Same.

THAT love 's stone-blind, beyond all doubt,
The Countess' case must prove :
For who, unless her eyes were out,
Could wretched Pinchgut love ? —
But, what is most surprizing still,
And worthy of remark,
She saw her error very clear
While she was in the dark.

To a Person very fond of Singing. — By the Same.

OH! prithee cease thy ear-annoying strain,
And rid, at least, thy friends of perfection :
Such notes were stol'n from hell, 'tis very plain ;
Repent — and make the devil restitution.

Epithalamium.

FORTE inter salices quæ sacra fluentia cor-
nant
SHANNONIS (quo non alius lucentior amnis
Insistit in mare purpureum per pinguia culta)
In bello raptos mærebat Hibernia natos
Multa querens, subito attonitas cum fertur ad
aures
Murmur aquarum ingens, ripæ tremuere, pro-
fundum
Insonitque nemus : tandem caput extulit undâ
Forma verenda, Amnis Genius, qui vocibus
ultra
Aggreditur Divam lætis solvitque dolores.
" Mitte graves curas, tandem Dea mitte que-
relas ;
Ite procul gemitus lacrymæque : haud jam am-
plius undæ
Protrudunt tabo lentos in cœrula fluctus
BOYNIACÆ, non jam clades tua viscera belli
Civilis lacerant, ast undique Barbara languet
Seditio, tenues fugiens ceu fumus in auras.
Jam superi (semper queis cura Britannia) mittunt
Divino sponfam juveni, victricibus armis
Qui fulget, nomenque suum famamque per
orbem
Illustrem misit, lætis dans jura Britannis.
Ipsa ubi jam nuper descendit regia navem
Cœlestem vidi formam, nam flumina cuncta
Quæ per tel'urem volvunt ad marmora fluctus
Senfere impulsu ; tanto dignataque navis
Munere, læta viam liquidam per cœrula scindit,
Jamque exultantes illam festo agmine circum
Se glomerant natæ pelagi, stupet undique turba
Nereidum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo.
Et Pater Oceani divino captus amore
Vulnus alit venis, cœlestem et detinet undis
Jam nympham, celsâque sedet Rex Æolus arce,
Miraturque Deæ formam vultusque decoros
Atque immortalem ex labris furatur odorem.
Surge, Age, Diva potens, croceos intextere flores
Et molles violas, commixtaque lilia multâ
Alba rosâ, Lauri regalem nocte coronam."
Dixit, et avertens viridem collegit amicum,
Et corpus præceps liquidas projecit in undas.
Ac, veluti mater multis redeuntibus annis

Si filium, quem jam longum fata aspera belli
Detinuere procul, videat, dilecta pererrat
Ora viri trepidans, lætisque amplectitur ulnis
Mente agitans quantas clades evaserat Heros ;
Haud alios motus tum sensit Hibernia læto
Pectore, ferta parans florumque intexere dona.
At nunc innumeros plausus fremitusque Bri-
tanni

Ingeminant, ecce ut lætis illabatur oris
Regia jam navis, Deus et Neptunus euntem
Prosequitur puppim lugens, Nymphaeque sorores
Illacrymant, Thamefis quaerunt vitreosque re-
cessus.

Ter felix Thamefis ! tibi nunc argentea Cydnus
Concedit laudes, atque invida tendit in aequor.
Jam Veneri similis Cyprii cum gurgitis undâ
Divinum caput extollat, telluris ad oras
Diva venit, vultum dulci suffusa rubore.
Quâ graditur subeunt violæ mollesque hya-
cinthi

Florea dona almæ terræ, quercusque salutant
Regales Dominam, et sublimi vertice nutant.
Regius occurrit juvenis, jamque ocyor aurâ
Ecce, ecce ut lætis festinat passibus Heros !
En quantus formâ ! Quantus de fronte resulget
Clarus honos ! Quanta in juvenili gratia vultu !
Hæret in obtutu lætus, jamque accipit ulnis
Divinum munus, resonant dum littora longe,
Læritiaque sonos fremitumque reverberat Echo,
Et Libertatis plausus vasta æthera complent.

Fortunati ambo ! maneat hæc festa per
ævum ;
Semper primus amor, semper nova gaudia fur-
gant.

Sparge solum soltis, jam nocte Britannia lauros,
Exultate viri, tu spargeque Hibernia flores
Et myrtos passim, et si quid mæa carmina pos-
sint

Rustica, Diva, inter regalia munera nectas.

LYCIDAS.

On hearing a beautiful Young Lady singing.

OCEASE ! in pity cease to speak,
Or humanize the seraph-sound !
For mortal organs are too weak
To bear the soul-dissolving wound. ---
In vain we strive t' avert the ear,
Caught by the magic of thy tongue,
Sight of ourselves condemn'd to hear,
We wonder --- love --- and are undone !

Limerick, March 21, 1793.

Should the following lines be deemed worthy a
place in the Anthologia, their insertion will
gratify one who wishes he could impart any
thing likely to promote its reputation and
success.

To Olivia.

AID me, my Muse ! a question to propose
Yet not Olivia's delicacy wound ;
My fond request assist me to disclose,
In words with friendship fraught, by friendship
own'd.

Let her not deem me impudent or bold---

She surely knows what 'tis to have a friend:
Ne'er can the heart which genius warms be
cold,

Ne'er taste and feeling with indifference
blend.

Ask her, may I the pleasing hope indulge,
Her wedded to my friend that I shall see;
Urge her, her secret wishes to divulge,
Her hopes, her terrors to impart to me.

Tell her, that not a friend to him alone,
Warm are my wishes to behold her blest;
Happy I'd be to see her wed to one,
Of *Edwin's* worth, of *Edwin's* sense possest.

Let her not doubt my friendship is sincere:---
If to believe her worthy virtue's meed,
If to desire the every bliss may share;
If this be friendship---I'm her friend indeed.

Has absence chilled the heart-ennobling flame?
Or burns it still with ardour unallayed?
Is he still willing to assume his name?
Is he still eager to accept the maid?

But should her answer unpropitious prove;
Should her reply the pleasing hope destroy,
Ask, if her bosom owns another love?
Or, if the change be in the fickle boy?

May, 1792.

L. L.

Inscription on a Tree.

WITH pride receive, thou favoured tree,
The name beloved I carve on thee;
With pride transmit to future days,
The soft, bewitching *Delia's* praise.
Paint her graceful, fair and young;
Tell what sweetness drops her tongue,
Her air describe, her shape and mien,
Shape that rivals *Paphos'* queen,

Description fails---the pencil seize:---
Lo! warm with life the canvas breathes.
(Sweet colouring! thy aid impart,
Each charm to paint that stole my heart.)
Paint that open front serene,
Where never frown austere was seen,
In placid smiles for ever drest,
The sunshine of the guiltless breast*.
Paint the forehead's graceful swell;
There majesty, there wisdom dwell,
Those tresses paint of auburn hue;
And those eyes of heavenly blue;
From each celestial sweetness breaks,
And each expressive language speaks.
Paint the modest blush that glows,
Blush that emulates the rose;
Paint the lovely white and red,
Each lost in other's mellowed shade,
Mingling beauties, mingling hues;
With raptured gaze the lover views;

N O T E.

* This is the sunshine of the breast.

GRAY.

Their blended colours union bright,
Dazzling, whilst it charms, the sight.
Canst thou paint yon pearly row
Of teeth, that vie with purest snow,
And those lips of ruby tint,
And those dimpling smiles, that hint
The tender thoughts that sway her soul,
Thoughts that sway with mild controul?
Retouch, retouch that softening eye,
Responsive to the heart-breathed sigh!
Catch, oh! catch that melting glance,
Bid it still, as now, intrance
In pleasing dreams of soft delight,
Visions pure, extatic, bright.

Beauteous, tell, as is her face,
Her mind still greater beauties grace.
There merit, sense, and virtuous pride,
There truth, humility reside,
There innocence devoid of art;
All that adorns the female heart.
Modest, patient, candid, meek,
Each word, each look a temper speak,
Mild as the breath of Zephyr's wing,
As the perfumes, sweet, of spring,
When soft odours breathes the gale,
And youth and beauty deck the vale.

L. L.

August, 1792.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

Athy, March 18, 1793.

SIR,

Perhaps the following lines may find a corner in
your instructive and entertaining Magazine,
it is necessary to make some apology for them,
but the Author may hereafter trouble you
with something less unworthy.

The Mignonette.

To STELLA.

THY faded gift behold, my fair!
Which blooming, I receiv'd from thee,
Behold it scorns my tend'rest care,
Nor deigns to bloom, or live with me.

Now, gazing on my Stella's charms,
I ask, if this her lesson prove?
She smiles, and ev'ry fear disarms,
Nor lets me doubt her changeless love.

Then gently in the healing stream
She sleeps a while the pining flower;
And lo!--with renovated flame
It lives, and owns my Stella's pow'r.

And thus shall live, till mould'ring time
Consume its perishable form;
Thus breathe the sweets of early prime,
Secure from ev'ry giddy storm.

And now, dear youth, my Stella cries,
O! let me ev'ry doubt remove,
Behold, she says, with speaking eyes,
This emblem of my lasting love.

M.

For

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

ORIGINAL SONNETS.

By THOMAS DERMODY.

Written in the 15th Year of his Age.*

SONNET I.

THRO' hazel copse, oft studious let me
 roam,
 When love's last warblings melt the frozen year,
 When the mute thrush broods o'er his little
 home,
 And sobbing murmurs strike the musing ear,
 When golden autumn sinks on winter gray,
 Meanwhile the evening falls in many a tear,
 Pallid, and still, with watery front severe,
 'Till, slow dissolv'd in radiant mist away
 The dim horizon clears, and the soft moon
 Floats thro' the blue expanse in silver pride,
 How sweet, from some tall mountain's shadowey
 side,
 To catch the melting shake of pastoral tune,
 Wild-warbled, or the simple bell, afar
 Flinging taint pauses on the broken wind,
 To mark the speckled cloud, the twinkling star,
 Or, the long waste of lonely night behind,
 Fitting to solemn thought, the pure, poetic
 mind!

SONNET II.

Lonely I sit upon the silent shore,
 Silent, save when the dashing surges break
 'Gainst some steep cliff, in low, and sullen
 roar,
 Or the hoarse gulls on night's still slumber
 shriek,
 Soft streams in tremulous vibration o'er
 Ocean's broad, frownless front, the lunar ray,
 Borne in full many a dimpling wave away,
 Or strew'd in glittering points, and seen no
 more.
 Tranquility has spread her raven plume
 Streak'd with faint grey, and shadowey blue,
 around,
 While Silence (catching the dull, frequent sound
 Of yon dim sail whitening the distant gloom,)
 Lies in her cell abrupt, where, howling sprite
 Starting terrific from his floating bier,
 Ne'er enters, nor the swart hags of the night
 Who drink the sob of death with ruthless ear,

N O T E.

* They were written in the year 1791, at a time when DERMODY had much more fancy than judgment, when the fervor of invention was unextinguished by those misfortunes, which have marked his more mature gradations in life, and diffused a melancholy, tho' delicate and classical expression, over his late pieces. Lost in a wilderness of folly, his genius, like a gem, has long been neglected; some eye of more refined discernment may stoop to discover its native lustre.

Brooding below, on many a corse, that lies
 Hideous, and bare, deep, deep, from human
 eyes,
 And hoarded treasures, whose pernicious charms
 Urg'd o'er the grim profound the daring oak,
 Ah! from their gulphy bed can gold revoke
 It's martyrs pale, or hush the shrill alarms
 Of elemental fate, when battling high,
 The world of water centres in the sky!

SONNET III †.

Sweet pipe! adieu, with myrtle foliage bound,
 Whose tender stops, to love, and fancy true,
 Oft bath'd in tears each virgin's eye around,
 Melodious framed, and melancholy too,
 Attuned by Pity's hand, sweet pipe adieu!
 No more shalt thou soft pangs of absence tell,
 To Dælia's ear the melting ardour breathe,
 Changeful as lofty lyre, or chorded shell,
 And boldly claim the shepherd's envied wreath;
 Thy airs, all pregnant with fair Doric lore,
 Shall charm the nymphs, shall fire the swains no
 more.
 When Dælia's lip had touch'd thy slender frame,
 Oft did I kiss, and pour superior song,
 Song, swiftly kindled by the subtle flame,
 My amorous fingers nimbly moved along,
 And music's secret voice deep-lurking, sought,
 Lost in the labyrinth of pensive thought!

SONNET IV.

I fill the bowl, I taste the nectar'd lip,
 Still intervenes yon scowling spectre, *Care*,
 Vain the hot vintage, vain the witching fair,
 Athwart each bliss he glides in shadowey sweep,
 Dashes with gall the festal draught sincere,
 And, in love's dimple drops a killing tear!
 Where shall I shun his baneful glare malign,
 Lo! proud philosophy, demurely cold,
 Lo! wealth pale-withering o'er his sickly gold,
 Alternate cry "to lay this fiend be mine!"
 While, 'mid their vaults, his shafts avengeful
 glide,
 Wound the fear front, and check the learned
 pride.
 Majestic nymph of lion-bosom, bound
 In faith's strong panoply, attend my pray'r,
 Shed thy bright glance of graceful scorn around,
 For, as the luring files of darkness fly
 Rapid, before the sun's illustrious eye,
 So shrinks from Fortitude that craven *Care*.

✂ It is presumed the insertion of these few pieces

N O T E.

† The only merit, I believe, of this little Sonnet, lies in the peculiar turn of the measure, every stanza beginning with the same expression, in which it ends. This species of poetry, best admits of fanciful variation, and can be constructed, with most ease, so as to imitate those "wood notes wild" of ancient simplicity, which by their elegant, tho' artless modulations, have charmed the ear of taste in every succeeding period, far more, than the laboured refinement, and dogmatical systems of verse, laid down as a rule in our "modern minstrelsy."

pieces will not contradict the design of that work, in which they may have the honour of being inserted, as they can, at least, claim the sanction of nationality, and, are the genuine productions of Irish emulation. The luxuriancy of instantaneous composition will, perhaps, in some manner excuse the too frequent mistakes, to be met in the foregoing verses; the vanity of youth cannot fling a veil over their imperfections, tho' the author himself was to be allowed as their critic.

An Invocation to Health.

By Henry Baker, Author of the Microscope made Easy, &c. from his Poems. 8vo. Lon. 1726.

Virgin celestial! to the poet's vows
Thine ear incline consenting. --

HEALTH! good supreme! offspring of
heaven! divine,
Inestimable prize! whose loss, nor power,
Distinguish'd rank, nor riches can supply:
Thee vainly wishing for, on downy couch,
(Now couch of thorns) in agonizing pain,
The tortur'd great man lies:---one smile from
thee,

Not mines of gold, not India's wealth can buy,
But, kindly humble! to the lab'ring hind
Whose daily task perform'd, on some clean straw,
Rushes, or flocks, in balmy slumbers lies,
Thou givest all thy blessings: him secure
From pains and aches guardest: when the morn
With rosy blushes calls him, fresh and strong
He hastens to the field, Thou to the field
Attend'st him thro' the labours of the day.
Thou not in palaces, where dainty cates
Are variously compounded, to stir up
Cloy'd appetite: nor where the jovial bowl
Moves briskly round, in smiling circles round
Swift time unheeded moves; where am'rous
play,

And wanton dalliance fill the lustful hours:
Put Thou residest in some lowly cot,
Where humble food, the rashest from the coals,
Sav'ry repast! on homely lunchion cut,
Affords delicious banquet: not ragout,
Or spicassy, or second-course to cloy
The stomach fill'd before; but from the churn,
Butter or cheese completes the wholesome meal,
Salubrious draughts from the chrystalline spring
Are quaff'd delightful: or when some great
day,

High festival! uncommon mirth demands,
Champaign, nor Burgundy, but much more
worth

Than Burgund' or Chanipaign, nectareous juice!
Cyber cylep'd, sung by celestial bard
In lines immortal.---O celestial bard!
Might but these lines immortal be like thine!
Lovely Hygeia! on whose ruddy cheek
A bloom eternal glows, surpassing that
With which Aurora paints the crimson morn:
Vouchsafe thy presence! nor yet leave behind
Thy fair companions, sprightly exercise,
Smiling good nature, hearty cheerfulness,
Chaste temperance, and ever blest Content.

Disease (thine opposite) her sable wings
Expands, wide over-shadowing all beneath,
Distressful sorrow, heart tormenting care,
Horror, and pain, shrill shrieks, and moanful
groans,

Blend dreadfully promiscuous: a dire train
Attend's her steps unwearied.---Monster huge!

Whole nations over-striding, stalks along
Contagion, first: her baleful eyes around
Rolling tremendous, wheresoe'er she comes
Sad desolation reigns, her every breath
Lays regions waste, ten thousand dying groans
From her each step resound: grim Death and the
March hand in hand, with slaughter unsuffic'd.

Next in the train, swift Febris urges on,
Impetuous; her eye-balls glowing red.
As from some furnace, her scorch'd throat emits
Unfufferable heat, along her veins
The hissing torrent boils: not oceans drunk
Her thirst can slake, or quench her inward fire,
Close by her side stalks on in fullen state,
Her face with scars unseemly furrow'd o'er,
Bright beauty's foe, malignant: wildly deaf
To lovers sighs, and blooming virgins tears.
Stretch'd far behind, innumerable bands
Dreadful move on, sworn foes to human race,
Marshal'd by chiefs of terrible renown.
Hydrous unwieldy, dragging on with toil
A bulk enormous: jaundice yellow-ey'd,
Slothful, reluctant moving: racking Stone,
With pain excessive, unsupportable,
Loud shrieking: solemn, with a lordly port,
Gout, pitiless tormenter of the great:
And Rheumatism, full of aching woe.

Unbrae'd her nerves, or to support or guide
Her shaking limbs unable, totters on
Palsy half dead---dissolving all away,
Moist Diabetes, each an unal
Incessant using leads her dripping train.

Lepra obscene, o'er'spread with running sores,
Emitting baleful stench: nor less obscene,
The monster horrible, begot long since
By Lust on wanton Dalliance, shameful birth!
Ten thousand forms assuming, Proteus Spleen
Her motley troop conducts, with hideous yell,
Their shape each moment changing, monsters
dire!

Centaur's, chimeras, gorgons, fairies, sprights,
Inflicting curst variety of woe.

Close at her heels comes raving Lunacy,
Foaming at mouth; her eye-balls wildly stare,
Her teeth she grinds, and stamping shakes the
ground;

Her arms around she flings, and to the skies
Bellows loud threats and execrations dire.
Consumption last, a meager skeleton,
Tall, haggard, pale; deep in their sockets sunk
Her eye-balls dimly roll, extinct their fire.
Slowly she moves her feeble course along,
Whilst rattling coughs eternal heave her breast,
Her entrails piece-meal rending: meanful sighs
Fly round her numberless, her arms she folds
Inly complaining, melancholy-grief,
Afflicting anguish, hell-begot despair,
Brood in her heart, and grind her very soul.
These, and ten thousand more, mankind's curst
foes!

Hourly intent their vital thread to cut

By guile, or open violence, circle round
Unthinking mortals; watch their every step,
Insidious, and rush upon the prey.
But, thou! O Health divine, whose sacred look
Makes death reluctant fly, before whose face
Her grim attendants recreant scud away!
Be thou the poet's guard! fortune adverse
Hath prov'd unkind, but be thou not unkind,
Nor adverse prove! conduct him through life's
course

With thy safe-guarding arm! grant him serene
And quiet days; no sickness discompose
His thoughtful soul; nor fancied ills nor real
Suspend his humble strains, destin'd to chase
Heart-gnawing care, and lighten human woe!

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Maria, an Elegy.

THE silent river glided down the dale,
Where wav'd from either bank the whif-
p'ring trees,
And silver'd o'er with glancing moonlight pale
Its bosom curl'd, and panted to the breeze.

Among the mazes of the cavern'd rock,
The distant wave was faintly heard to roar,
And with its iron tongue the village clock,
To love and sickness told the midnight hour.

In flowing robes of purest white array'd,
Her tresses floating on the dewy wind,
Swift glanc'd *Maria*, thro' the chequer'd shade,
Like fabled forms of spirits mild and kind.

Of pride the victim, and of love the prey,
From her sad mind the light of reason fled;
Many a long hour will the poor mourner stray,
In visionary converse with the dead.

Nor distant far there dwelt a pensive youth,
Of solid merit, and of soul refin'd.
Each classic image, and each moral truth,
Were treasur'd in the modest *Edward's* mind.

Whene'er the tale of misery was told,
His eye would shine with sympathetic dew;
To cells, where want and sickness shudder'd
cold,
With unexpected aid he secret flew.

He'd seek the squalid seats of basful woe;
He'd wipe the big tear from the widow's eye;
He'd smooth the languid pain-contracted brow;
And hush the starving orphan's piteous cry.

Well his plain mansion knew the sick and
poor;
His praise was lip'd by every orphan's tongue;
The foot of misery oft his threshold wore;
And oft he stay'd the outstretch'd hand of
wrong.

For love was *Edward's* tender bosom made,
He lov'd, and young *Maria* was his choice;
Each scene romantic, and each lonely glade,
At morn and evening heard his plaintive voice.

When at her father's board the youth was set,
His eye would o'er *Maria's* beauties rove,
Then timid fall, whene'er her glance they met,
In all the blushing cowardice of love.

He lov'd in secret, and he sigh'd by stealth,
Nor wish'd the charmer of his heart to gain,
For fate deny'd him title, pomp, or wealth,
The nameless offspring of the humble plain.

Full eager was *Maria's* soul refin'd,
The paths of useful knowledge to explore;
And *Edward* lov'd to fill her ready mind,
With nature's wonders, and historic lore.

Together would they muse o'er moral strains,
And mighty tales that ancient poets sing;
Together would they rove the cultur'd plains,
And talk of nature's works, and nature's king.

Supported by her father's stern command,
The sway despotic of parental pow'r;
When wealth and folly proffer'd to her hand,
In place of happiness the splendid dow'r;

(No wist she knew that vestals might not
tell,
Within her soul sat innocence inthron'd,)
Low, at her father's feet *Maria* fell,
And blushing soft her love for *Edward* own'd.

"And wouldst thou then mine ancient blood
debase,
And wed a boy unknown to wealth or fame,
Whose fortune's narrow, as obscure his race,
Whose views are humbler, than his humble
name?"

She clasp'd his knees, bedew'd with many a
tear,
He sternly spurn'd her as she prostrate lay;
Then cry'd, "as thou a father's curse dost fear,
Forget that *Edward*, and my will obey."

With locks and bars, and many a busy spy,
In durance close he held the gentle maid;
With visage harsh, the maiden old was high,
To mock her sorrows, and her love upbraid.

As shrinks the vernal flow'r, e'er fully blown,
Beneath the harshness of the northern wind,
So shrunk *Maria*, at her father's frown;
Her beauties faded, and her bloom declin'd.

With proffer'd gold he lur'd a ruffian band,
The wretched *Edward* to their ship to bear;
Of freedom's name while vainly boasts the land,
Th' indignant *Briton* from his home that tear.

They spread their canvas, and the land they
leave,
The gale was prosp'rous, and they swiftly fled.
A starting plank receiv'd the briny wave,
And clos'd the circling deep o'er *Edward's* head.

Her fire the tidings bore, with cruel joy,
To sad *Maria*, where she lonely wept.

A deadly

A deadly darkness seal'd her swimming eye,
A leaden slumber o'er her senses crept.

The leech's efforts call'd her back to life,
But call'd her back to reason's use no more;
Distraction lent, to sooth her matchless grief,
The fond creations of its magic pow'r.

Yet ev'n in frenzy amiable and kind,
Ne'er does her tongue unlovely thought impart,
Compassion, truth, and innocence refin'd
Inform the wildest wand'rings of her heart.

"Ah now I've shunn'd my father's jealous
eye,
To-night, will *Edward* meet me in the grove;
There will we sing, like little birds that fly,
And talk---we much will talk of guileless love.

"But then my father---let not him o'erhear,
Or he will rage---my *Edward*! how he'll rage?
Sometimes he's harsh, yet still I love him dear:
His harshness, *Edward*, is the fault of age!

"He was not harsh, while I was yet a child,
He'd kiss me, then, and set me on his knee;
He's fat, for hours, and fondly gaz'd, and smil'd,
To see the playful feats of infancy.

"The fable dames of *India's* golden shore,
With all their treasures, fought my *Edward's*
love,
Pour'd at his feet their gems and heapy ore,
But nought could lure the constant youth to
rove.

"Lo, (brought, to pay his constancy and truth,
By fairy hands,) what sudden treasures lie;
All these are *Edward's*---and the lovely youth
With gems shall glitter, as with stars the sky.

"*Maria's* tresses too, shall float unbound,
And, drest by *Edward's* hand, with jewels shine;
The youths and maids shall wond'ring croud
around,
And envy much, to see us both so fine.

"See there his tall ship trembling on the
waves;
A thousand mermaids push it on the land.
He casts his anchor, and the vessel leaves;---
I fly to meet my *Edward* on the strand."

She flew, but soon, (the gay delusion o'er)
Her pensive step, in silent sadness, turn'd.
Her father stood, and smote his temples hoar,
And curst his cruelty, and vainly mourn'd.

W. P.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURIN, February 16, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 27th of January, the French Squadron in the gulph of Cagliari, consisting of twenty or twenty-one ships, of which four were bomb-vessels, and seven ships of the line, having approached the city of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk firing of red-hot balls. This attack was continued for three days, when the ships retired out of the reach of the cannon, but without quitting the gulph. Several of the ships were damaged in their masts and rigging, and one was set on fire by a red-hot ball, but by the timely assistance of the others the fire was extinguished. The bombs produced no effect but upon the suburbs below the city, and only five men were killed: during the cannonading the French attempted to land in several places to procure provisions; but they were

every where repulsed by the militia, and lost upwards of 500 men.

ARANJUEZ, Feb. 18.

On Thursday last M. Bourgoing, the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, left Madrid on his return to Paris by the way of Barcelona.

HAGUE, March 2.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here on Wednesday evening, and the ships and transports with the brigade of guards, arrived at Helvoet yesterday at five o'clock, perfectly safe and well.

Breda has surrendered by capitulation:—The garrison marched out on the 25th ultimo, with their arms and field pieces, towards the garrison of Heusden, Bois-le-Duc, &c. under an explicit condition

condition to be at liberty to serve during the war.

March 4. An account has been received here of the Austrian army under general Clairfait having passed the Roer on the night of the 28th ultimo, and repulsed the French army, as well on the side of Duren, as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhaven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon, 13 ammunition waggons, and the military chest. On the following day his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

March 5. An officer arrived here this evening with an account of the capitulation of Gertruydenburgh, after three days bombardment, on the same conditions as those given at Breda. The garrison, consisting of a Swiss regiment and 160 cavalry, is to evacuate the town to-morrow, with the cannon of the battalions, all the horses, and to march to Bois-le-Duc.

March 6. An officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse at Maestricht with intelligence, that on the 3d. instant the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most complete victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Liege, with loss, on their part, of 4000 killed, and 1600 prisoners, and more than 20 pieces of cannon. On the same day Prince Frederick of Brunswick took some batteries at Zwalme, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with precipitation, and left some baggage and cannon. They had thrown above 6000 shells into the town.

Yesterday the French retired about a league before Williamstadt, and had suspended the firing. An officer who left the place last night says, that the brave garrison was still under arms and in high spirits.

Louis John Marie de Bourbon, ci-devant Duke de Penthièvre, Grand Admiral of France, who died the 4th inst. at his seat of Vernon, near Paris, was born the 16th of Nov. 1725, and on the 29th December, 1744, married Mary Teresa Felicité, Princess of Modena, by whom he had Louisa Adelaide, married to the ci-devant Duke of Orleans, now M. Légalité, but since separated from him : and one son, some years dead, whose widow, the Princess de Lambelle, was inhumanly massacred on the 3d of September last. The Duke de Penthièvre was one of the richest subjects in France, his income being estimated at treble that possessed by any nobleman in England. This monstrous wealth will, it is thought, gavel among the children of M. Légalité.

possibly be made, so as to give a clear Idea of the whole System.

P A R I S.

New Plan of a Constitution for France.

Plan of the Declaration of the Civil and Political Rights of Men.

THE objects of all union of men in society, being the maintaining of natural, civil, and political rights, these ought to be the basis of the social compact. The acknowledgment and declaration of them ought to precede the constitution which assures the guarantee of them.

I. The natural, civil, and political rights of men are, liberty, equality, security, property, the social guarantee, and resistance of oppression.

II. Liberty consists in the power of doing whatever is not contrary to the rights of others : Thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man has no bounds, but those which secure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights.

III. The conservation of liberty depends on submissi on to the law, which is the expression of the general will. Whatever is not forbidden by the law cannot be hindered ; and no one can be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

IV. Every man is free to manifest his thoughts and his opinions.

V. The liberty of the press, or any other mode of publishing his thoughts, can neither be interdicted nor suspended, nor limited.

VI. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his worship.

VII. Equality consists in this, that every one may enjoy the same rights.

VIII. The law ought to be equal for all whether it rewards or punishes ; whether it protects or represses.

IX. All the citizens are admissible to all public places, employments and functions. People that are free acknowledge no motives of preference, but talents and virtues.

X. Security consists in the protection granted by the society to every citizen for the conservation of his person, of his property, and of his rights.

XI. No one can be tried, accused, apprehended, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Every other act exercised against a citizen is arbitrary and null.

XII. Those who shall solicit, expedite, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, these arbitrary acts, are culpable, and ought to be punished.

XIII. The citizens against whom it shall be attempted to execute such acts, have the right to repel force by force ; but every citizen summoned, or seized by the authority of the law, and in the forms prescribed by it, ought instantly to obey : he renders himself culpable by resistance.

XIV. Every man being presumed innocent till he has been declared guilty, if it be judged

H h

indispensable

We have obtained a correct Copy of the Plan of Constitution, presented to the National Assembly of France, by their Committee of Constitution.---We shall lay it at full length before our Readers---as an Abridgment could not
March 1793.

indispensable to apprehend him, all rigour, not necessary for securing his person, ought to be severely repressed by the law.

XXV. No one ought to be punished, but by virtue of a law established, promulgated anterior to the offence, and legally applied.

XXVI. The law which punishes offences committed before its existence, would be an arbitrary act. The retrospective effect given to the law is a crime.

XXVII. The law ought to pronounce early punishments strictly and evidently necessary to the general security. They ought to be proportioned to offences, and useful to the society.

XXVIII. The right of property consists in this---that every man has the power to dispose at his pleasure, of his effects, of his capital, of his revenues, and his industry.

XIX. No kind of labour, of commerce, of culture, can be forbidden him; he may manufacture, sell, and transport every species of production.

XX. Every man may engage his services, his time; but he cannot sell himself; his person is not an alienable property.

XXI. No man can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when public necessity, legally proved, evidently requires it; and on condition of a just and previous indemnity.

XXII. No contribution can be established but for the general utility, and to supply the public wants. All the citizens have the right to concur personally, or by their representatives, in the establishment of contributions.

XXIII. Elementary instruction is the want of all; and the society owes it equally to all its members.

XXIV. Public succours are a sacred debt of the society; and it belongs to the law to determine the extent and application of them.

XXV. The social guarantee of these rights rests on the National Sovereignty.

XXVI. The sovereignty is one, indivisible, imprescriptible, and inalienable.

XXVII. It resides essentially in the whole people, and every citizen has the equal right to concur in the exercise of it.

XXVIII. No partial union of citizens, and no individual can arrogate the sovereignty, nor exercise any authority, nor sell any function, without a formal delegation of the law.

XXIX. The social guarantee cannot exist, where the limits of the public functions are not clearly determined by the law; and where the responsibility of all the public functionaries is not assured.

XXX. All the citizens are bound to concur in this guarantee; and to give force to the law when they are called upon in its name.

XXXI. Men united in society ought to have legal means of resisting oppression.

XXXII. It is oppression when the law violates the natural, civil, and political rights, which it ought to guarantee. It is oppression when the law is violated by the public functionaries in its application to individual facts. It is oppression

when arbitrary acts violate the rights of citizens, against the expression of the law.

In every free government the mode of resistance to these different acts of oppression ought to be regulated by the law.

XXXIII. The French have always the right to revise, reform, and to change their constitution. One generation has not the right to subject future generations to its law; and every thing hereditary in the functions is absurd and tyrannical.

PLAN OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The French Nation constitutes itself one indivisible Republic: And founding her government on the Rights of Man, which she has recognized and declared, and on the principles of equality and the sovereignty of the people, she adopts the following Constitution.

TITLE I.

ON THE DIVISION OF TERRITORY.

I. The French Republic is one and indivisible.

II. The distribution of its actual territory into eighty-five departments, is maintained.

III. Nevertheless the limits of the departments may be changed or rectified, on the demand of the administered. But in no case may the surface of a department exceed 400 square leagues.

IV. Every department shall be divided into Grand Communes: The Communes into Municipal Sections and Primary Assemblies.

V. The distribution of the territory of each department into grand communes, shall be made in such a manner, that there may not be more than two leagues and an half from the most distant habitation to the centre of the chief place of the commune.

VI. The *arrondissement* of municipal sections, shall be no longer the same as that of the primary assemblies.

VII. There shall be in each commune, an administration subordinate to the administration of the department, and in such section a secondary agency.

TITLE II.

OF THE STATE OF CITIZENS, AND OF THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THEIR RIGHTS.

I. Every man aged 21 years complete, who shall have his name inscribed in the civic table of a primary assembly, and shall since have resided, during one complete year, on the French territory, shall be a citizen of the republic.

II. The quality of French citizen is lost by naturalization in a foreign land, and by the punishment of civic degradation.

III. Every citizen who shall have fulfilled the conditions required by the first article, shall be enabled

enabled to exercise his right of suffrage in that portion of the territory of the republic, where he can justify annual residence of three months, without interruption.

IV. No man shall be able to exercise his right of suffrage for the same object, in more than one primary assembly.

V. There shall be two causes of absolute incapacity, for the exercise of the right of suffrage; the first, imbecility or madness judicially ascertained; the second, condemnation to those penalties which carry with them civic degradation.

VI. No citizen who shall have resided during six years out of the territory of the republic, without mission given in the name of the nation, can recover the right of suffrage, without an uninterrupted residence of six months.

VII. Every citizen, who, without having had mission, shall have absented himself during one year from the place of his constant dwelling, shall be bound anew to a residence of three months, before he be admitted to vote in his primary assembly.

VIII. The legislative body shall determine the punishment which those shall incur who permit themselves to exercise the right of suffrage, in all the cases where the constitutional law forbids it.

IX. The quality of French citizen, and the age of 25 years complete, shall be the only conditions necessary to make a person eligible to all the places of the republic.

X. In whatever place a French citizen reside, he may be elected to all the places, and by all the departments, even tho' he should be for the moment deprived of the right of suffrage by default of residence.

TITLE III.

OF THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

SECTION I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

I. The primary assemblies where the French are to exercise their rights of citizens, shall be distributed over the territory of each department, and their *arrondissement* shall be managed in such a manner that none have less than 400 members, nor more than 900.

II. In each primary assembly, a particular list shall be made of the citizens that compose it.

III. When this list is made, they shall proceed in every primary assembly to the nomination of a bureau, composed of as many members as there are fifties of citizens enrolled in the list.

IV. This election shall be made by a single scrutiny, and by a simple plurality of votes. Each voter shall bear only two names on his bulletin, whatever be the number of the members that are to form the bureau.

V. In the case, however, where by the result of

the first scrutiny, the election of the members of the bureau shall be incomplete, a scrutiny shall be made anew to complete it.

VI. The eldest member shall preside in the assembly during this first election.

VII. The functions of the members of the bureau shall be, 1. To keep the register or list of the citizens; 2. To inscribe in this register, during the interval from one convocation to another, those who shall present themselves to be admitted as citizens; 3. To give to those who wish to change their habitation, a certificate to attest their quality of citizen; 4. To convoke the primary assembly, in cases determined by the constitution; 5. To make, in the name of the assembly, either to the administration of the department, or to the bureau of the primary assemblies of the same commune, the requisitions necessary to the exercise of the right of censorship.

VIII. The members of the bureau shall be proclaimed according to the order of the plurality of votes, that each of them has obtained. The first shall perform the functions of president; the three members that follow immediately after him, those of secretaries, and the rest of the bureau the functions of scrutineers. In case of the absence of any of them, they shall supply the vacancy in the same order.

IX. On each new convocation of a primary assembly, it shall not be allowed to attend to any object, till the bureau has been renewed. Every act anterior to this is null. The citizens who compose the old bureau may, however, be re-elected.

X. The bureau shall not be renewed, when the fittings of the assembly shall be simply adjourned and continued, as long as the object for which the assembly has been convoked, is not terminated.

XI. No person can be admitted to vote in a primary assembly, on the roll of which he is not entered, if he has not presented to the bureau, eight days before the opening of the assembly, the titles of his right. The old bureau shall give an account of this to the assembly, which shall decide whether or not the citizen presented has fulfilled the conditions required by the constitution.

SECTION II.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

I. French citizens ought to meet in primary assemblies to proceed to the elections determined by the constitution.

II. French citizens ought also to meet in primary assemblies; to deliberate on matters that concern the general interest of the republic: such as—1st, When it shall be in agitation to accept or refuse a plan of constitution accepted; 2d, When the convocation of the national convention is proposed; 3d, When the legislative body calls for the opinion of all the citizens, on a question that concerns the whole republic; 4th, Finally when it is in agitation, either to require the legislative body to take an object into consideration, or to exercise, on the acts of national representation,

presentation, the censorship of the people, according to the mode and the regulations fixed by the constitution.

III. The elections and the deliberations of the primary assemblies, which shall not be conformable in their nature, their object, or their mode, to the rules prescribed by the constitutional law, shall be null, and of no effect.

SECTION III.

GENERAL RULE FOR ELECTIONS IN THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

I. The elections shall be made by means of two scrutins, of which the first, simply preparatory, shall serve only to form a list of presentation, and of which the second, opened only on the list of candidates in the list of presentation, shall be definitive and conclude the election.

II. For the scrutin of presentation, as soon as the assembly shall be formed, the members acknowledged, the bureau established, and the object of convocation announced, every voter shall receive from the bureau a printed bulletin, on the margin of which shall be inscribed his name and his age.

III. The scrutin shall be opened instantly; and shall not be closed till the next day, at four in the afternoon. Every citizen shall write, or cause to be written on his bulletin, a number of names equal to the number of places to be elected to; and shall, during this interval, deposit it with the bureau.

IV. In the fitting of the second day, at four o'clock, the bureau shall proceed to the examination and verification of the scrutin, by reading aloud the name of each voter, and the names of those inscribed on his bulletin.

V. All these operations shall be done publickly.

VI. The result of the scrutin of each primary assembly, determined and proclaimed by the bureau, shall be sent to the chief place of the department, where the review of the results of every primary assembly shall be made, publickly, by the administrators.

VII. The presentation list shall be formed of those who have obtained most votes in treble number of the places to fill.

VIII. If the votes are equal, the oldest shall, in all cases, have the preference; and if there be only one place to be filled, the oldest shall alone be inscribed in the list.

IX. The general examination of the result of the scrutins made by the primary assemblies, shall commence the eighth day after that which has been appointed for the opening of the election, and the scrutins of the primary assemblies given in to the administration of the department posterior to that epoch, shall not be admitted.

X. The presentation list of the candidates shall not be definitively determined immediately after the opening of the result of the scrutin of the primary assemblies. The administration of the department shall be bound to cause it to be

printed and published without delay; it shall be considered only as a simple plan, and shall contain---

1st. A list of the candidates who have obtained most votes in treble number of the places to fill.

2d. An equal number of suppleans taken from among those who have had most votes next to the candidates first inscribed, and always following the order of plurality.

XI. Within the fifteen days which follow the publication of this list, the administration of the department shall receive the declaration of those who, being there inscribed, either among the number of the candidates or the number of the suppleans, shall declare, that they cannot, or will not, accept: and on the fifteenth day, the list shall be definitively determined on, by filling up the places of those candidates who have refused, first by those who have been inscribed among the number of suppleans, and successively by those after them, who shall have obtained most votes, always following the order of plurality.

XII. The presentation list thus definitively determined on, and reduced to treble the number of persons to be elected, shall be sent, without delay, by the administration of the department, to the primary assemblies. The administration shall fix a day when the primary assemblies must proceed to the last scrutin of election; but this term under no pretence can be farther distant than the second Sunday after the presentation list is closed.

XIII. When the assembly has met for the second and last scrutin, each voter shall receive at the office a bulletin, with two columns each, divided into as many squares as there are persons to be chosen. One of these columns shall be entitled the column of election, and the other the supplementary column.

XIV. Each voter shall inscribe, or cause to be inscribed, on the first column, as many individuals as there are places to be filled; and afterwards, in the supplementary column, a number of names equal to that inscribed on the first column. This bulletin shall not be signed.

XV. The votes shall be given only for those individuals who are inscribed in the presentation list.

XVI. In each primary assembly, the votes given for those in the first column of election, shall be revised separately, and afterwards those in the supplementary column.

XVII. These results shall be transmitted to the chief place of the department, and shall not be received until the eighth day after that appointed for opening the second scrutin.

XVIII. The administration of the department shall proceed, publickly, to a general revision of the results of the scrutin, transmitted by the primary assemblies. The number of votes given for each candidate in the column of election, shall be first added up, particularly and separately, and afterwards that of those in the supplementary column.

XIX. If

XIX. If the number of votes inscribed in the first column, do not give an absolute majority to any person, the sum of the votes which each candidate may have obtained in both columns, shall be collected; and the nomination of all persons to be elected, as well as that of their suppléans, shall be determined by the order of plurality.

XX. If one or more candidates have an absolute majority on the revival of the votes inscribed in the first column, their election shall be completed; and recourse shall not be had to the addition of the votes in the two columns, but for candidates who have not obtained an absolute majority in the first column, and for places vacant after the revival.

XXI. The suppléans shall first be those who, in the first column having obtained an absolute majority, shall have the greatest number of votes next to the persons elected; and afterwards those who, next to the persons elected, shall have most votes by adding both columns together, even though they may have obtained even a relative plurality.

XXII. The same mode shall be followed in nominations to one single place: but in this case--

1st. At the time of the scrutiny of presentation, each voter shall inscribe only one name in the bulletin.

2d. The presentation list formed according to this scrutiny, shall contain the names of thirteen candidates, and as many suppléans, until it is reduced to thirteen, and be definitively determined on, agreeably to articles X. and XI.

3d. At the time of the scrutiny of election, each voter shall write, or cause to be written, in the first column, the name of the individual whom he prefers; and in the supplementary column, the names of six other individuals.

4th. If at the time of the general revision of the suffrages inscribed in the first column, one of the candidates has an absolute majority, he shall be elected: if no person has obtained an absolute majority, the votes inscribed in favour of each candidate in the two columns shall be added, and he who has obtained most shall be elected; and the six candidates who, next to him, have the greatest number of votes, shall be suppléans in the order of plurality.

XXIII. If the definitive presentation lists are not complete, and contain, however, a number of names equal to that which ought to be inscribed in the election lists, the preceding forms shall be observed. In the contrary case, those who have obtained an absolute majority of votes in the presentation lists shall be elected either for places or as suppléans. To terminate nominations afterwards, the presentation list shall be completed, and an election shall be proceeded to, according to the general forms above prescribed.

XXIV. At the revival of the last scrutiny, the bulletins in which one or more votes may have been given to citizens, not inscribed by the presentation list, as well as those which do not contain in each column the number of votes above required, shall be annulled.

XXV. The same citizen may be inscribed at the same time in several presentation lists for the different places.

XXVI. There is an incompatibility between all public functions. No citizen can accept a new function, without renouncing by the act alone of his acceptance that which he exercised before.

SECTION IV.

OF THE INTERNAL POLICE OF THE PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

I. The internal police of the primary assemblies belongs essentially and exclusively to the assembly itself.

II. The severest punishment which an assembly can pronounce against one of its members, next to calling to order and censure, is exclusion from the sitting.

III. In cases of violence and great excesses, or of crimes committed within the place of sitting, the president, after being authorized by the assembly, may issue an order to bring the accused party before him, and may command him to be carried before the officer charged with the police or safety.

IV. Citizens cannot come with arms to the primary assemblies.

SECTION V.

FORMS OF DELIBERATION IN PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

I. When the assembly is formed, the president shall make known the subject of deliberation, reduced to a simple question, to which answer may be given by the words yes or no; and, at the close of the sitting, he shall adjourn the assembly for eight days, in order that they may then give their decision.

II. During the adjournment, the place where the primary assembly meets shall be opened every day to citizens, that they may discuss the object submitted to their deliberation.

III. The hall shall be open also every Sunday throughout the year to such citizens as may wish to assemble there. The office shall appoint one of their members to read to the citizens the different acts of the constituted authorities, which shall be addressed to the primary assemblies, who shall be charged also to maintain calmness and good order at these private meetings, and peaceful conferences of citizens.

IV. When the assembly have met on the day appointed for declaring their will, the president shall repeat the subject of deliberation, and explain the question on which a determination is to be given by yes or no. The office shall cause to affix, in the interior of the hall, a placard, containing the summary exposition of the question submitted to the assembly, and, on two columns, the words yes or no, with a precise explanation of the will which each of these words expresses.

V. Each voter shall write, or cause to be written, in his bulletin, yes or no; and shall sign it, or cause it to be signed in his name, by

by one of the members of the office, before it is put into the urn.

VI. The scrutin shall not be closed but in the evening sitting of the second day, at four o'clock; and, during that interval, every citizen shall be at liberty to appear at whatever hour of the sitting may be most convenient for him to give his vote.

VII. The drawing out of the scrutins shall be proclaimed aloud; and the members of the office who discharge the functions of scrutiners, shall proclaim the name of each voter, and, at the same time, his vote.

VIII. When the primary assemblies of one department deliberate on the same object, the result of the votes of each primary assembly, by yes or no, shall be sent to the administration of the department; where the general result shall be ascertained within the periods, and according to the forms, prescribed for elections.

IX. In case all the primary assemblies of the republic shall be convened, for the purpose of deliberating on the same object, the general result of the votes of the citizens of each department shall be addressed, by each administration, within the space of fifteen days to the legislative body, who shall ascertain, and afterwards publish, within the same period, the general result of the votes of all the citizens.

X. Acts in which the forms above prescribed have not been observed, are null.

XI. The primary assemblies shall be judges of the validity, or non-validity of the votes given in them.

XII. The administrations of departments shall pronounce respecting the nullity resulting from the non-observance of the form above prescribed in the different acts of the primary assemblies, when they have proceeded to elections purely local, and peculiar to their department, and be bound to address their decrees to the executive council; who shall either confirm or revoke them: an appeal to the legislative body being, however, allowed in all cases.

XIII. When the primary assemblies deliberate on objects of general interest, or when they proceed to elect the members of the legislative body, or public functionaries belonging to the whole republic, the administrations of departments can address only to the legislative body their observations on the nullity of divers acts of the primary assemblies, and the legislative body shall definitively pronounce on their validity.

TITLE IV.

OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

SECTION I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

I. There shall be in each department an administrative council; in each commune, an ad-

ministration of the commune, or municipality; and in each section of the commune, an inferior agency subordinate to the municipality.

II. The administrative council of the department shall be composed of eighteen members.

III. Four of them shall form the directory.

IV. The administration of each commune shall consist of twelve members, and the mayor, who shall be president.

V. The agency of each section shall be entrusted to one citizen, who may have assistants.

VI. The secondary agents of each section, united with the municipal administration, shall form the council general of the commune.

VII. The administrations of commune shall be subordinate to those of department.

VIII. The organization of municipalities, and their agency in the sections, the particular functions which shall be assigned to them, and the mode of their election by the citizens convened in the assemblies of the sections, shall be determined by a particular law, independent of the constitution.

IX. The citizens of each commune, assembled in their section, cannot deliberate but on objects which particularly interest their section or commune; they cannot on any case administer by themselves.

X. The administrators of departments are essentially charged with the distribution of direct contributions, with the superintendence of money arising from all the public revenues in the whole extent of their territory, with the examination of the accounts of the administration of commune; and with deliberating on demands which may be made for the interest of their department.

XI. The administrators in every part of the republic, must be considered as the delegates of the national government in every thing that relates to the execution of the laws and general administration; and as the particular agents of that portion of citizens residing in their territory, in every thing that concerns only their local and particular interests.

XII. Under the first of these relations, they are essentially subordinate to the orders and inspection of the executive council.

XIII. The legislative body shall determine, by particular laws, the rules and mode of their functions, in every part of administration entrusted to them.

XIV. They cannot in any case intermeddle in the part of general administration entrusted by the government to particular agents---such as the administration of the land or naval forces, or the management of establishments, arsenals, magazines, ports, and works belonging to them---a reserve being, however, made in regard to the inspection which may be assigned to them over any of these objects, the extent and mode of which must be determined by the law.

XV. The

XV. The executive council shall chuse in each department, from the members of the council, a national commissioner, who shall be charged to correspond with the executive council, and to superintend and enforce the execution of the law. The commission shall be renewed when he ceases to be a member of the administration.

XVI. The administrators of the departments have a right to annul the acts of sub-administrators, if their acts are contrary to the laws.

XVII. They may also in the case of continued disobedience on the part of sub-administrators, or when they shall endanger the public safety and tranquility, suspend them from their functions, being bound to communicate this without delay to the executive council, who must either confirm or annul the suspension.

XVIII. The executive council, when the administrators of departments have not employed the power delegated to them by the above article, shall be bound to annul directly the acts of the sub-administrators, and may censure the conduct of any of them, and suspend them from their functions, if there be grounds for doing so.

XIX. The executive council shall give an account to the legislative body of the suspension of the different administrators, which they may have pronounced or confirmed, agreeably to the preceding articles, and of the motives which have determined them.

XX. The administrators cannot in any case suspend the execution of the laws, modify or add to them by new dispositions, nor assume any thing on the action of justice, or the mode of its administration.

XXI. In each department there shall be a treasurer in correspondence with the national treasury, and having under him a cashier and a teller. This treasurer shall be appointed by the administrative council of the department, and his clerks presented by him shall be approved by the council.

XXII. The members of the administrations of department, and of inferior administrations, cannot be tried before the tribunals for acts relative to their functions; but in virtue of a deliberation of the directory of the department, in regard to the administrators who are subordinate to them, and of the national council in regard to members of the administration of the department; an appeal being however allowed in all cases to the superior authority of the legislative body.

SECTION II.

OF THE MODE OF ELECTING ADMINISTRATORS OF DEPARTMENT.

I. The election of administrators of department shall be made immediately by the citizens of each department convened in the primary assemblies, and according to the mode prescribed in the third section of the third title.

II. In the case of vacancy by death, resignation or refusal to accept, in the interval between elections the citizen named shall be replaced by

one of the suppléans, according to the order of plurality of votes.

III. One half of the members of the administrative bodies shall be renewed every two years, three months after the epoch fixed for the election of the legislative body.

IV. The two members first chosen at each election shall form the directory.

TITLE V.

OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC.

SECTION I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC.

I. The executive council of the republic shall be composed of seven general agents or ministers and a secretary.

II. There shall be a minister of legislation, a minister of war, a minister for foreign affairs, a minister for public contributions, a minister of the marine, a minister of Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, a minister of works, aids, public establishments and arts.

III. Each of the ministers shall alternately preside in the executive council, and the presidency shall be changed every fifteen days.

IV. The executive council is charged to execute, and to cause to be executed all the laws and all the decrees passed by the legislative body.

V. It is charged with the transmission of laws and decrees to the administration and tribunals; with certifying itself of the reception of them, and proving the reception to the legislative body.

VI. It is absolutely interdicted from making any laws, even provisional, and from modifying, extending, or interpreting the dispositions of those which exist under any pretence whatever.

VII. All the agents of the administration and government in all its parts are essentially subordinate to the executive council; but the administration of justice is only subject to its superintendence.

VIII. It is expressly charged to annul such acts of administrators as may be contrary to the law, or which may endanger public tranquillity, or the safety of the state.

IX. It may suspend from their functions the members of the administrative bodies, but it is bound at the same time to give an account of such suspension without delay to the legislative body.

X. In case of prevarication on their part it must denounce them to the legislative body, who shall determine whether they shall be brought to trial.

XI. The council has a right to remove, replace, or cause to be replaced, civil and military agents, appointed by it or by administrators subordinate to it; and in case of criminality on their part, to order that they shall be prosecuted

before

before the tribunals who ought to take cognizance of their delinquency.

XII. The council is charged to denounce to the judicial censors, acts and judgments in which judges may have exceeded the bounds of their powers.

The direction and superintendence of the naval and land armies, and in general of every thing which concerns the external defence of the state, are delegated to the executive council.

XIII. It is charged to keep up the complement of men, which shall be determined every year by the legislative body, to regulate their proceedings, and to distribute them in the territories of the republic, as it shall judge necessary; to provide them with arms, accoutrements, and provisions, and for this purpose to pass all the necessary contracts, to choose agents to assist in, and to enforce observation of the laws respecting the mode of military promotions, and laws or regulations for the discipline of the armies.

XIV. The executive council shall deliver brevets or commissions to such public functionaries as ought to receive them.

XV. The executive council is charged with drawing up a list of the national rewards, which all citizens have a right to claim, according to the law. This list shall be presented to the legislative body, who shall determine on it at the opening of each session.

XVI. All affairs shall be discussed in council, and a register shall be kept of its decisions.

XVII. Each minister shall act afterwards in his department in conformity to decrees of the council, and pursue such measures in the execution of them in detail, as it shall judge most convenient.

XVIII. The establishment of the national treasury is independent of the executive council.

XIX. General orders for payment shall be agreed upon in council, and given in its name.

XX. Particular orders shall be expedited afterwards by each minister in his department, under his own signature alone, and in the order he shall mention the decree of council, and the law which authorises the each kind of expence.

XXI. No minister in office, or out of office, can be prosecuted in criminal cases for any act of his administration without a decree of the legislative body ordering him to be brought to trial.

XXII. The legislative body shall have the right of ordering one or more members of the executive council to be brought to trial in a sitting set apart for that object alone.

XXIII. A report shall be made on the facts, and the discussion cannot be opened on bringing a minister to trial, until he has been heard.

XXIV. In pronouncing that he shall be brought to trial, the legislative body shall determine, whether there be grounds to prosecute for simple removal, or for forfeiture.

XXV. In case the legislative body shall think it their duty to prosecute for simple removal in the course of three days, there shall be drawn up

an exposition of the facts, which cannot be qualified.

XXVI. One national jury only shall be convened in eight days; they shall afterwards pronounce on the facts not qualified: they shall, or shall not, be grounds for removal; and the tribunal, after the declaration of the jury, shall pronounce the removal of the member of the council, or dismission from his functions.

XXVII. If the legislative body order a prosecution on forfeiture, the report on which the decree has been passed, and the pieces which have served as a basis for it, shall be delivered to the national accusers within the same period.

XXVIII. In every case, whether of simple removal, or of forfeiture, the decree for bringing to trial a member of the executive council, shall imply of course that his functions are suspended, until judgment shall be given, and during the trial he shall be replaced by one of the suppléans chosen by lot in the council.

XXIX. The legislative body, in pronouncing that a member of the executive council shall be tried; may order, if judged necessary, that he shall be kept in fight.

XXX. The decrees of the legislative body, on bringing a member of the executive council to trial, shall be passed and signed scrutin, and the nominal result of the votes shall be printed and published.

XXXI. The removal of a member of the council shall take place in case of incapacity or manifest neglect.

XXXII. In case of death, resignation, or refusal to accept; the members of the executive council shall be replaced by their suppléans, in the order in which they stand in the list.

XXVIII. In case of sickness, after being authorized by the council, they may call *pro tempore* to their functions one of their suppléans according to their choice.

SECTION II.

OF THE MODE OF THE ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

I. The election of the members of the executive council shall be made immediately by all the citizens of the republic in their primary assemblies.

II. Every member of the council shall be named by a separate scrutin.

III. Every voter for the scrutin of representation shall name in a bulletin the citizen whom he shall believe the most capable.

IV. The result of the scrutins of every primary assembly shall be sent to the administration of the department, where the revision shall take place, with the forms, and with the delay prescribed by the third section of title third.

(To be continued.)

G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

Extract of a Letter from Dover, March 6.

THIS afternoon arrived 16 French prisoners from Rye, on their road to Deal. They were conducted by a party of the Berkshire militia, commanded by the Earl of Barrymore. The whole party halted at the turnpike on the top of Folkstone hill, and took some refreshment, but a most melancholly accident befel his lordship; on regaining his seat in his gig for his fuzee, which he carried with him, it unfortunately went off, and shot him through the head. Col. St. John, of the Queen's regiment, who happened to be near the spot, sent immediately to Folkstone for a surgeon, but his lordship died a few minutes after he arrived.

Advices were received by government (15th inst.) of the safe arrival of his Majesty's ship the Providence, commanded by captain Bligh, with the Assistance tender in company, at Kingston, in the island of St. Vincent's.

These two vessels failed from St. Helena to the West-Indies, on the 28th of December last, and dropped anchor in Kingston bay on the 22d of last month.---The quickness of the passage is remarkable; but even the expedition, which attended it, was not sufficient to secure the plants from the devastation of weather and season. A great many were lost, but happily, owing to the unremitting attention of captain Bligh, the proportion preserved enabled him to leave 300 at St. Vincent's in a prosperous state; and a much greater number were carried in the Providence to Jamaica.

The Providence took her departure from St. Vincent's on the 28th of January, on her way to Jamaica; previous to which, captain Bligh was very active in collecting every curious plant that offered, for the royal gardens at Kew.

The Quakers' Address to his Majesty.

It was delivered to the King on Friday the 8th Inst. by Messrs. Elliott, Lloyd and Beavan.

To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the Dominions belonging thereto.

May it please the King,
THY dutiful subjects, the religious society of friends or Quakers, have felt their minds deeply affected with the calamities attendant on war, and the inconsistency thereof with the doctrines of Christ, the Prince of peace; we apprehend that we cannot, at the time, discharge our duty to God, thee and our fellow-subjects, many of whose precious lives may be the victims of the impending hostilities, without beseeching thee to exert thy constitutional power to prevent a measure which may consign to danger and death thousands of our countrymen, many of whom, alas! may be but too little prepared for
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that solemn event, even in the more gradual way of natural infirmity.

The protection and support of kingdoms, and of governments, are not in the multitude of an host, but in the Lord Almighty; may, therefore, thy councils, seek his protection, by that righteousness which exalts a nation, and by continuing to oppose that torrent of vice and immorality which hath so long prevailed, and which thou, O King, as became a christian ruler, hast not long since, lamented, censured, and endeavoured to restrain. Permit us, before we close this our earnest and most affectionate address, respectfully to mention the cause of our fellow-creatures the Africans. We have petitioned the house of commons on this affecting subject; and although we desire that the deliberations of parliament may at all times be free, we are engaged to press it on thy mind, to consider whether no acceleration of relief can be obtained for that grievously oppressed race, from the influence which a beloved king hath, and ought to have, on the minds of his people. Thus may the blessings of the peace-makers, and of those who love righteousness be thy happy portion and immortal crown.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting held for Suffering, in London, 26th of 1st Month, 1793.

By sixty-two Friends.

The King's Answer.

"Whatever steps I may feel myself bound to take for the security of my people, I am not the less inclined to judge favourably of the motives which have led you to present this address; and you may depend upon the continuance of my protection."

It is now some time since Caracci, the Italian sculptor, left Rome and visited America: while he resided there, the Congress ordered him to make a colossal statue of liberty, surrounded by a group representing the thirteen states. As this great piece of sculpture was to be in marble, he stated to his employers, that materials, assistants, &c. would be much easier procured in Rome than there, and that, with their permission, he would return to Rome, and when the work was finished, consign it to Philadelphia, where it was to be erected. He came to Rome the latter end of last December, and viewed and offered terms for several pieces of marble, but before his agreements were concluded, was sent to by the secretary of the Roman state, and informed that he had it in command from his holiness and the other ruling powers to acquaint him, that during the present ferment in Europe which threatened to reach the capital of Italy, it was deemed improper that a work of that nature should be executed

ecuted in Rome: when the troubles subsided, it was possible that permission might be given to make a statue of liberty, or any other allegorical being, but at present it must not be. In consequence of this prohibition Caracchi and his family have left Rome and are returned to America.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated March 20.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, a most dreadful accident happened here. As the Pelican privateer, belonging to Nicholas Ashton, Esq.

of this town, was cruising in the river, by a sudden gust of wind, she overset and instantly went to the bottom. She was manned with ninety-four choice seamen, and had on board when the accident happened upwards of forty persons, exclusive of her crew; out of which number only thirty-two have been saved! From one of those that were saved, we are informed it was owing to the guns being loose the misfortune happened; that when the gust of wind heeled her, the weather guns broke through the lee ports, and she instantly filled with water.---Her masts at low water mark appear about half out of the water.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUNGANNON MEETING.

15th February, 1793.

WE, the delegates of the province of Ulster, appointed at separate meetings of the counties, assembled at Dungannon on the anniversary of that day which first freed Ireland from foreign legislation:---being fully acquainted with the sentiments of our particular districts, declare the sense of the people in the following terms.

William Sharman, Esq. in the chair.

Henry Joy,

Wm. Armstrong,

} Secretaries.

Resolved, That five persons from each county, together with the chairman and the secretaries, be a committee for preparing resolutions for this meeting.

A committee having accordingly been appointed---this meeting adjourned till next day.

Feb. 16. The committee having reported, by their chairman, (Alexander Stewart, Esq.) the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

I. Resolved, that we are cordially attached to the form and original principles of the British constitution; as uniting the advantages, and tempering the defects, of the three simple modes of government---Monarchy---Aristocracy---Democracy.

II. Resolved, That we view with the warmest affection and gratitude, the paternal regard of our gracious Sovereign to his loyal subjects of this kingdom; manifested in the directing the attention of parliament, to the depressed circumstances of the Roman Catholics of Ireland: and his recommending the adoption of such measures as may unite all orders of the people, in their attachment to the constitution.

III. Resolved, that we highly disapprove of

republican forms of government, as applied to this kingdom; and we reject with abhorrence those principles which have a tendency to dissolve all government, and destroy every wise and salutary distinction in society.

IV. Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the people, and essential to the very being of their liberty, to be fully and fairly represented in their own house of parliament.

V. Resolved, That the present state of the representation, in the house of commons, is partial and inadequate, subversive of the rights of the people, and, an intolerable grievance.

VI. Resolved, That it appears to us, that several lords, spiritual and temporal, as well as commoners, direct the returns of more than two hundred members of the Irish house of commons, leaving not one third of the representation to the people.

VII. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all boroughs should be disfranchised, and representation established on fair and rational principles---by extending the elective franchise equally to persons of every religious persuasion, by elections frequently repeated, and by a distribution of representatives, proportioned to the population and the wealth of the country.

VIII. Resolved, That we have seen with satisfaction the house of commons pledge themselves to an immediate and fair enquiry into the state of the representation; and we conjure them, as they regard their own faith and honour, the safety of our invaluable constitution, and the restoration of the public mind to composure and confidence, to persevere in such enquiry with zeal and steadiness; in order that a complete, and radical reform may be speedily effectuated.

IX. Resolved, That deeming a complete parliamentary reform, essential to the peace, liberty, and happiness of the people---we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, that we never will abandon the pursuit of this important object, but zealously and steadily

dily persevere, until a full and fair representation of the people shall be unequivocally obtained:

X. Resolved, That we consider the immediate and entire emancipation of the Roman catholics, as a measure indispensably necessary to the safety and happiness of this country.

XI. Resolved, That a power be vested in a committee, consisting of thirty persons, for the purpose of re-convoking this assembly, (as occasion may arise) until the constituent body is pleased to return another representation of this province: And that, on a recommendation by letter, addressed to William Sharman, Esq. at Moira, and signed by seven members of the committee, he shall, by circular letter to the rest, procure the sense of a majority; and if the measure of a provincial meeting be by them approved of, he shall forthwith issue a summons in the name of the committee for that purpose.

The following Gentlemen were accordingly appointed:

William Sharman, Moira; Chairman.

Henry Joy, Belfast; } Secretaries.
W. Armstrong, L. Derry; }

CO. ANTRIM.

Thos. Morris Jones, Antrim,
James A. Farrell, Larne,
Alex. McManus, Ballymena,
Wm Sinclair, Belfast,
Hu. Boyd, Ballycastle.

CO. DONEGAL.

James Watt, Rathmelton,
John Ball, Strabane,
John Allen, Letterkenny,
John Cochran, Strabane,
Samuel Ross, L. Derry.

CO. DOWN.

Gaw. Hamilton, Downpatrick,
Alex. Stewart, Letterkenny,
Joseph Pollock, Dublin,
Wm. S. Dickson, Portaferry,
John Crawford, Newtownards.

CO. DERRY.

J. Church, Newtownlimavaddy,
Hugh Lyle, Coleraine,
Alexander Knox, L. Derry,
James Scott, L. Derry,
James Achison, L. Derry.

CO. TYRONE.

Daniel Feckles, Omagh,
James Reynolds, Cookstown,
William Ross, Strabane,
William Stitt, Dungannon,
Hugh Faulkner, Cookstown.

William Finlay, Carrickfergus.
John Thompson, Clones.

XII. Resolved, That the above named committee be authorized to communicate with the

other provinces of this kingdom, at this important crisis; and to concert proper means of calling a national convention, at a future day, should circumstances render such a meeting unavoidably necessary.

XIII. Resolved, That we behold with indignation, an intention of embodying a Militia in the kingdom; a measure which can only have ministerial influence for its object; which we deem burdensome and totally unnecessary.

XIV. Resolved, That feeling our obligations to our brave and disinterested protectors, *The Volunteers of Ireland*—we cheerfully embrace the opportunity of returning them our warmest acknowledgments. We most earnestly exhort them to persevere in that line of conduct which has procured them the thanks and the confidence of this nation. We trust that they will encrease their numbers; improve their discipline; and long continue the unbought defenders of the peace, liberty, and constitution of their country.

XV. Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this meeting be given to the inhabitants of Dungannon, and its neighbourhood, for their extraordinary politeness and hospitality to the members of this assembly.

WM. SHARMAN, Chairman.

MATTHEW FORDE, jun. Esq. having been called to the chair:

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this assembly be due to WILLIAM SHARMAN, Esq. whose conduct in the Senate did honour to the nation; and who is a proof that the noblest principles of action, are, in the present state of the representation, free disqualifications for the enjoyment of public trusts.

DUBLIN.

Thursday, March 7, 1793. The secret committee of the lords presented their report to the house, which was ordered to be printed.—It sets out with enumerating the excesses committed in the counties which have been infested by that description of people, called Defenders, which commenced in April last, and were at first confined to plundering houses of arms, but afterwards extended to robbing them of every thing they could find—which appear to have been conducted with the utmost secrecy, and a degree of regularity and system not usual in people in such mean condition, and as if directed by men of superior rank.—The banditti consist of poor ignorant labouring men, sworn to secrecy: and sums of money have been collected throughout the country, part of which, it is supposed, has been applied to the encouragement of them. The committee further state, that it appears to them that the many inflammatory papers, lately dispersed throughout the country, have countenanced and encouraged the Defenders in their proceedings. They acquit the body of the Roman Catholics of every imputation of having encouraged or aided the disturbances.

The magistrates in some of the counties have not been as careful as they ought to have been, and they recommend the appointment of active and resolute ones. They conclude by remarking on the impropriety of the conduct of the armed associations in Belfast, and the seditious language held forth in that place and in the adjacent country, where prayers have been publicly offered up for the success of the French arms. The number of armed men in that part of the country is daily increasing, whose declared object is a parliamentary reform; but the obvious intention of most of them is--to overawe the parliament and government, and to dictate to both. The result of their inquiries is---that such armed bodies are incompatible with the safety and tranquillity of the kingdom; and that the existence of a self-created representative body, of any description, is equally incompatible with the public safety and tranquillity.

Extract of a Letter from Belfast, March 10.

"I cannot allow this post to depart without dropping you a few lines, as the account of yesterday evening's affray will, no doubt, reach you much exaggerated.

"From what I can collect, a number of the light dragoons, who arrived yesterday, getting intoxicated after their march, began, about seven o'clock in the evening, by attacking a sign of General Dumourier, which a publican in North-street had put up immediately after the battle of Jemappe; after pulling that down, and destroying it, they saluted Mr. McCabe's, and demolished all his windows, on their route striking, with their broad-swords, several who came in their way. From McCabe's they went to Forest-lane, and there destroyed the sign of the late Dr. Franklin, broke the windows, and otherwise abused that public house, one Watson's. On their return through the main street, they observed a few caps of our volunteer light troop, with cockades in them, in the window of a milliner (Miss Wills) whose windows they broke, and committed for some time acts of violence on the peaceable inhabitants, knocking down some, and cutting others. Thank God! no lives have been lost; but two persons are dangerously cut.---A stroke made at Mr. Samuel Robinson miraculously had no other effect, than cutting through the back of his coat, two waistcoats, his shirt, and only scratched his back.

"Mr. Bristow and Mr. Wallace, our magistrates, exerted themselves with great activity and spirit, and at last secured four of the most active of the rioters, and lodged them in the barrack; after which the town became quiet, and continues so.

"The inhabitants conceive the soldiers have come here much exasperated against them; and that some individuals are more obnoxious than others: but the people of Belfast are determined to give the lie to the calumnies so illiberally propagated against them.

"Our volunteer associations have been, for two or three days past, preparing a state of the

services they have done, in assisting the civil magistrates for ten days past, intending to have every particular certified by the particular magistrates under whom they have acted, and to lay this before government, with a declaration of that unshaken attachment to the constitution, and obedience to the laws, which every man feels and will adhere to."

Extract of a Letter from Belfast, dated Monday Morning, March 11.

"All was quiet last night. The town, however, was well guarded by the volunteers--- upwards of two hundred, in arms, and distributed in different places where an attack had been threatened, as Star-office, Tennent's fugar-house, &c. &c.

"The volunteers broke up early, owing to the assurances from General Whyte and the magistrates, of there being every appearance of the greatest tranquillity.

"At a meeting held yesterday, a committee, including all the magistrates in town, was appointed to investigate into the affray of Saturday night.

"We are happy to find General Whyte gave every satisfaction to the committee: he had previously taken the swords from the troopers, and promised that they should be removed as soon as possible.

"Such was the state of affairs, that if a weak or rash man had had the command of the troops, the whole kingdom might be committed on the point. Had any lives been lost, or the outrages renewed on Sunday, thousands from the country would have poured into the town to support the inhabitants: but this town looks for good government, and nothing else. It is united, and all the surrounding country with it. Peace is the general object, and nothing can intimidate them. We trust that all is now over, except prosecuting the delinquents, who attempted havoc in a place where not the smallest provocation under heaven was either offered or intended."

March 19. The disagreeable affair in which Mr. J. N. Tandy is at this time engaged having been variously and erroneously represented, we think it our duty to present our readers with the most authentic account of it we have been able to gather.

At the Louth assizes held last week in Dundalk, bills of indictment were found against Mr. Tandy, for having, some time since, published, or dispersed, a printed paper hand-bill, entitled "Common Sense;" (no part of Paine's pamphlet, of the like name, published in America during the last war) said to contain seditious matter. In consequence of this a crown warrant was, on Wednesday last, served on Mr. Tandy, and being brought before Lord Clonmel, he entered into recognizances to abide his trial at Dundalk, himself in one hundred pounds, and two sureties in fifty pounds each.

The next day Mr. Tandy, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Dowling, departed for Dundalk, and

and arrived thither early on Friday last, on which day we have not learned, with any degree of certainty, whether Mr. Tandy appeared in the court, then sitting; but that on an intimation given him, as we are informed, that the proceedings against him were likely to assume a very serious complexion, he thought it prudent, for some time at least, to withdraw himself from the danger of the prosecution: to which step, we are also told, he was further induced by a rumour, that other bills of indictment, containing charges of a much more dangerous kind, had been preferred to the Louth jury against him, which having no previous knowledge of, he was not prepared to meet.

Mr. Tandy having thus withdrawn, the recognizances of course are estreated. If any further procedure on this occasion takes place, the public will, no doubt, be soon informed of it.

Counsellor Grady died yesterday morning. The wound he received last Monday night in Park-street, from the ruffians who stopped him, and fired at him before he could deliver his purse, was the occasion of his much lamented death.

Twelve of the Defenders have been condemned to death in Dundalk; two of them suffered the day they were convicted.

At Trim five have been executed, and thirty-five remain to be tried. The assizes are adjourned to the 17th of April.

Dundalk Spring Assizes.

Drogheda, March 16.—Monday the Hon. Mr. Justice Boyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Downes opened their respective courts, swore the grand jury, and adjourned, without proceeding on any material business till next day.

Wednesday—Peter M'Bride, Thomas Dowdall, and James Flinn, were tried, under the White-boy act, for entering Lord Clermont's house, at Clermont-park, near Dundalk, and taking fire-arms thereout; they were all capitally convicted, and received sentence of death.

The trial was not over till near seven o'clock, and M'Bride was executed at nine. Dowdall and Flinn were ordered for execution on Thursday. When these unfortunate men were brought out in order to be executed, Flinn solemnly declared Dowdall innocent of the robbery, and through the humane interference of the Right Hon. the Speaker, he was respited.

James Plunket was found guilty under the same act, for taking arms from Charles Craven, Esq. of Drumcassel, and received sentence of death.

George M'Daniel, found guilty of administering the Defenders' oath, and ordered to be transported for life.

Bryan Smith, Charles M'Ardle, Bryan M'Clerney, John Kirk, and Matthew Gregory, were found guilty before Counsellor Caldbeck, under the White-boy act, and received sentence of death; also, Arthur Boyle, Patrick Ballard, and Lawrence Halfpenny, found guilty of robbing the house of Mr. Coburne of fire-arms,

received sentence of death, and ordered for immediate execution.

Friday—Thomas Rath, Samuel Slator, and John Dungan were tried for robbing his majesty's mail near Flurry-bridge; Rath pleaded guilty; Slator and Dungan were capitally convicted on the evidence of James Devitt and — Quin, who were admitted approvers on the part of the crown.

Same day twenty-one men were tried, for administering unlawful oaths, sixteen of whom were convicted and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The court was sitting at seven o'clock on the trial of John Glinor, Thomas Keenan, and John Cunningham, for robbing John Flanagan, near this town, on the 23d of February last.

Sixty merchant ships, under the convoy of two frigates, from London down channel, having lain to, in the night of the 14th of last month, under the Isle of Wight, two French privateers stole in among them, and took several by boarding them.

It is with great concern we learn, by a letter from the master, that the Charlotte, Campbell, from London to Belfast, was one of the unfortunate number, and carried, with others, into Havre-de-Grace. The loss of this ship and cargo is estimated at above fourteen thousand pounds.

A letter from Trim says, that on Thursday two of the defenders were tried and capitally convicted.—The court sentenced them to be hanged that evening: they were accordingly taken from the dock, and, after a few hours preparation, executed. These unhappy sufferers were the only Defenders yet tried.

The Irish lottery has been contracted for by Mr. Cope, of London, the only candidate on the occasion—the price 6l. os. 3d. The same gentleman contracted for the last Irish lottery.

Last night the Rivals was performed at the new Private Theatre in Fishamble-street, to a brilliant audience of rank and fashion.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

Sir Anthony Absolute	-	Mr. Lyfter
Captain Absolute	-	Mr. Ashe
Falkland	- - -	Mr. Witherington
Bob Acres	- - -	Mr. Howard
Fag	- - -	Mr. Hum. Butler
Coachman	- - -	Mr. Vernon, Clontarf
Jacob Gawkey	- -	Capt. Hamilton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	-	Mr. F. Jones

WOMEN.

Miss-Campion, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Garvey.

The house looks splendid from the grandeur of the decorations, which are white and gold. The drapery over the boxes is white satin, with gold fringe.

A beautiful scene is used by way of curtain: upon it is painted Apollo's lyre, with sprigs of laurel and oak, ornamented with a glory, in a most pleasing-coloured sky. The motto is—
"For our Friends." The servants' liveries

are elegant:---brown coats, richly laced with silver down the seams, laced scarlet waistcoat and small-clothes, and their hairs dressed, with bags.

Lord Hillsborough laid before the Committee of the House of Commons the following calculations of the number of Militia which the country can raise; one founded on the number of acres, the other on the number of hearths in the kingdom.---By the former, he estimated the ability of the country at 15655 men; by the latter, at 15560.

COUNTIES.	MEN AS TO ACRES.	MEN AS TO HEARTHS.
Cork - - -	1400	1700
Kerry - - -	310	445
Limerick - -	525	640
Tipperary - -	850	685
Waterford - -	370	390
Dublin - - -	175	550
Kilkenny - -	410	400
Kildare - - -	325	220
King's County -	365	330
Queen's County -	340	340
Wexford - - -	456	470
Wicklow - - -	360	240
Carlow - - -	170	180
Clare - - -	625	370
Galway - - -	1195	525
Leitrim - - -	295	275
Mayo - - -	1135	525
Roscommon - -	460	400
Sligo - - -	345	330
Antrim - - -	516	660
Armagh - - -	200	600
Down - - -	500	850
Louth - - -	160	285
Meath - - -	465	510
Monaghan - -	140	470
Cavan - - -	350	400
Donegal - - -	900	500
Fermanagh - -	330	250
Londonderry -	360	600
Longford - - -	190	225
Tyrone - - -	510	710
Westmeath - -	355	310

BIRTH.

March 10. At the Bank, Limerick, the lady of Robert Maunfell, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 6. At Newtown, co. Limerick, Price Peacock, Esq. to Miss Ellard.

Mr. Ford to Miss Gray, of Moleworth-street.

10. Near Limerick, Arthur Brereton, Esq. lieutenant in the 64th regiment, to Miss Eliza Westropp, Esq. second daughter of Ralph W. Esq. of Attyfinn.

Colley Grattan, Esq. an eminent attorney, to the accomplished Mrs. Kennedy.

12. At the quaker's meeting house, Waterford, Thomas Sykes, Esq. to Miss Cherry.

At Waterford, Captain James O'Brien to Miss Johanna Maddock, daughter to Captain M.

17. In Merrion-square, R. Rogers Ald. worth, Esq. to Miss Eliza Oliver, youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon O.

John White, of Cashel, Esq. to Miss Smithwick, daughter of Thomas S. of Barnlough, co. Tipperary, Esq.

25. In Great George's-street, Edward King, Esq. member of Parliament for Carrick, in the co. of Leitrim, to the Hon. Mrs. Madden.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. In Dominick-street, Mrs. Hamilton, a lady of piety and charity; by whose death a large fortune comes to her son, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq.

22. In Eccles-street, Charles Stewart, Esq. knight of the shire for the co. of Cavan.

On the Low-Grounds, Mr. Stokes, many years clerk to the board of works.

24. In the Square, Limerick, Mrs. Purdon, relict of George P. Esq. sincerely lamented.

March 1. In Great Britain-street, Walter Dawson, of Lisanih, Esq. in the co. Monaghan; a relation of the noble family of Clermont.

2. At Innistymond, co. of Clare, Edward O'Brien, Esq.---This gentleman was descended from Donald O'Brien, or Donald More, second son of Connor O'Brien, last King of Thomond, who died A. D. 1540.

At Ennis, Mrs. M'Donogh, wife of Charles M'D. M. D.

6. In England, Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore.---His lordship, who had a command in the Berkshire militia, was conducting some French prisoners from Rye to Dover, and halted at Folkestone hill, to refresh his men, when stepping into his gig, a fusée, that lay in it, went off, and shot his lordship through the head, of which he almost instantly died.---He was the seventh Earl of Barrymore, and married a niece of the present Lady Lade, who is now pregnant: if she should not have a son, the honours and estate of the family descend to his lordship's next brother, the Hon. Henry Barry.

In Kildare-street, Mrs. Doyle, relict of the late Surgeon Doyle.

On Summer-hill, Mrs. Lane, wife of Gawen L. Esq. register and clerk of the faculties in chancery.

7. At Castle-Richard, near Tallagh, Richard Gumbleton, Esq.

At Kilbolane, co. Cork, Dan. Daly, M. D.

8. At Arncliffe, near Rofs, Matt. Hay, Esq. late lieutenant and adjutant of the 9th regiment.

Right Hon. the Earl of Besborough, aged 91.

9. Mrs. Trench, mother of Power Keating T. Esq. knight of the shire for the county of Galway.

10. On Usher's Island, Mrs. Atkinson, mother to the Judge Advocate General.

At Harold's Cross, Joseph Webster, Esq.

11. In Crosbie-row, Limerick, George Massey Gilman, Esq. late captain-lieutenant in the 27th foot.

12. In Cork, Mrs. Kearney, relict of the late Denis K. of Fethard, co. Tipperary.

13. At

13. At his seat at Stannard's-Green, co. Cork, in the 80th year of his age, Robert Stannard, Esq.

At Tuam, Mr. William Frazer, greatly lamented.

15. At Ballyhaft, Mr. James M'Cully.—He was an ingenious experimental farmer:—he was author of "The Farmer's Letters;" a work that does honour to his genius, and shews a comprehensive knowledge of the subject. In his public character, he was a friend to the rights of the people, and a firm asserter of the principles of civil and religious liberty. In private life, his conduct was steadily directed by a strict regard to the rules of pure morality, and seasoned with just and rational views of religion: his virtues were of the active kind, and his heart was ever alive to the impressions of humanity and the pleadings of distress. His temper was, in general, reserved; but in the moments of social intercourse he could unbend: in his cabin he exercised his favourite hospitality; it was there his countenance kindled at the sight of a friend; there he fed the hungry and clothed the naked.—Reader, fix your eye upon his character, and imitate his virtues!

16. In Anne-street, south, Nicholas Cavanagh, Esq.

At Colehill, co. Longford, James Hagarty, Esq.

In York-street, Surgeon Vance.

18. At Mr. Archer's, Essex-bridge, Miss Shaw.

At Blennerville, co. Kerry, Mrs. Isabella Wall, wife to Mr. Thomas W. greatly lamented.

In Limerick, James Fitzgibbon, M. D. a gentleman exceedingly regretted.

20. In Dorset-street, Rev. Mr. Blacker, rector of Reddinstown, diocese of Meath.

At Newtown Pery, Limerick, Lady Hartstonge, wife of Sir Henry H. Bart. and sister to the Right Hon. Lords Pery and Glentworth.—This worthy woman was pre-eminently distinguished, through life, for exemplary piety, for unaffected humility, and unbounded charity. With strong discernment and sound judgment, she possessed the most humane disposition; which, united, were constantly and uniformly directed to the most benevolent purposes. Private distress was relieved by her in secret; while institutions of public charity flourished under her inspection, and by her bounty. The grateful prayers of countless numbers, who were raised by her from sickness and sorrow, ascend to heaven, and give her pious labours the christian hope of this glorious introduction—"Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

On the 24th inst. her ladyship's remains were conveyed to Bruff, to be there interred in the family vault. It was the most numerously attended funeral seen here for many years: the shops throughout this city were shut on the occasion, and a general gloom pervaded all ranks.

21. At Mount Dessart, co. Cork, Nicholas Duncomb, Esq.

22. In Abbey-street, Daniel Marston, Esq. an eminent and wealthy merchant, and sheriff's peer, and a man of unfulfilled reputation.

At Madrafs, Andrew Morris, Esq. commissary-general under Lord Cornwallis; by whose death a large fortune comes to the relatives of J. T. Ashenhurst, Esq. of this city.

In Malloy, Lady Cotter, relict of the late Sir James C. Bart.

At St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Miss Cavanagh. In Bordeaux, John Galway, Esq. an eminent merchant.

25. At Limerick, Miss Croker, daughter of Edward C. of Grange-hill, Esq.

Theatrical Register.

Feb. 25. The School for Scandal, and the Agreeable Surprise; Lingo by a gentleman from England, his first appearance in this kingdom.

This new performer, who, we understand, has appeared with much eclat in another line, very different to his present vocation, certainly possesses strong comic powers. His figure is good, his countenance expressive, and his voice pleasing: we forbear to say more at this time, than, that we think him an acquisition to the stage in its present situation. It is always invidious to draw comparisons; but it will be long before a Dublin audience can forget the excellence of Cornellys in Lingo.

26. All in the Wrong, and Hartford-Bridge, or, The Skirts of the Camp; for the benefit of that useful and deserving actress Mrs. Hitchcock.

Of this musical trifle we cannot say much:—for the little portion of amusement it afforded, the audience were more indebted to the abilities of the musical composer than to the author.

28. Macbeth, and The Agreeable Surprise.

March 4. Peeping Tom, Oroonoko, and the Padlock.

The Oroonoko of Clinch has long been esteemed, by the public, as one of the first performances of this excellent actor; for throughout the character he displays the dignity of the prince, and the tenderness of the lover. The Imoinda of the beautiful Mrs. Coates was given in a very pleasing style. Mr. George, the gentleman who performed Lingo, appeared this night in Peeping Tom and Mungo:—in the latter character he appeared to us the very best Mungo we have ever seen. Mrs. Davenport's Ursula made ample amends for the loss of our old favourite, Mrs. Heaphy, who has long been considered as one of the first performers of the duenna, or the nurse. Nor must the amiable Miss R. Ryder be forgotten: her Leonora had all the innocence and simplicity of the character; and she sung the airs with peculiar sweetness and delicacy.

6. The Conscious Lovers, and the Haunted Tower; benefit of Mr. Adams, treasurer.

8. All in the Wrong, and the Pannel.

When

When we began our Theatrical Register, we noticed the puffs which were frequently obtruded on an intelligent and indulgent public. To shew that we did not make use of an unfounded assertion, we print the following, which appeared the evening before the representation---*Ex uno disce omnes*---

THEATRIC EXCELLENCE !

We wish not to anticipate the pleasure the public must receive to-morrow evening, from the representation of those popular pieces, All in the Wrong, and the Pannel---and shall only observe, that they certainly are the *chef d'œuvres* of the theatre ; that it is impossible for the human mind to receive more elegant, refined, or rational entertainment : and that such exhibitions are the pride of the drama, an honour to the nation, and add highly to the established reputation of the MANAGER.

11. Hartford Bridge, Rule a Wife and have a Wife, and the Maid of the Oaks : Estifania, and Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs. Abington.
12. The School for Wives, and What d'ye call it ? benefit of Mr. Duncan.
14. The Natural Son, and the pantomime of Don Juan : benefit of Mr. Palmer.
16. All in the Wrong ; Sir John and Lady Restless, Mr. and Mrs. Daly ; Beverly, Mr. Clinch ; and Belinda, Mrs. Abington ; and High Life below Stairs ; Lord Duke, Mr. Daly ; Sir Harry, Mr. Palmer ; and Kitty, Mrs. Abington.

This play and farce were, indeed, admirably performed. Such representations are ever attended by a numerous audience ; for the attractions they hold out to the lovers of the drama are irresistible : even the inferior characters were well filled ; a circumstance which always adds to the satisfaction of the spectators, and which we wish was more attended to.

18. Romeo and Juliet, and Peeping Tom ; Romeo by a young gentleman, his first appearance on any stage.

The debut of this young adventurer, "*on a boisterous sea*," was very favourably received. His figure is tall and slender, his countenance pleasing and expressive, and the upper tones of his voice excellent : throughout the arduous part he displayed much feeling ; and, in the last scene, a knowledge of stage effect which would not disgrace a veteran performer.

19. The Stratagem ; Archer, Mr. Daly ; Scrub, Mr. George ; and Mrs. Sullen, Mrs. Abington ; with Three Weeks after Marriage.

This play was in general well performed ; but a most unaccountable languor hung about the animated house-breaking scene, for which we can assign no probable reason. The little

that Palmer had to do in Gibbet, was truly admirable ; his dress, his action, and manner were well suited to a " knight of the pad." The acknowledged excellence of our deserving countryman, Owenison, in Irish characters, is too well known for us to enlarge on ; his Foil-guard was given in his very best manner. The lively and spirited performance of Three Weeks after Marriage, made ample amends for the tedium we have noticed in the play : Sir Charles and Lady Racket were given by Mr. Daly and Mrs. Abington, in a style of excellence we have seldom seen equalled.

20. The Foundling, and the Highland Reel : benefit of Miss R. Ryder.

The numerous and brilliant audience assembled this night, was to be considered equally a tribute to the departed merit of the brightest ornament the Irish stage could ever boast of ; and to the amiable deportment, in public and private, of his daughter, so deservedly a favourite with the citizens of Dublin.

22. The Wonder, and High Life below Stairs : Don Felix, Mr. Daly ; Violante, Mrs. Daly ; and Flora, Mrs. Abington.

This piece was, throughout, performed in a manner superior to any thing we have seen this season. Our limits will not permit us to enlarge more on it ; but we hope for a repetition of the rational pleasure we enjoyed this night.

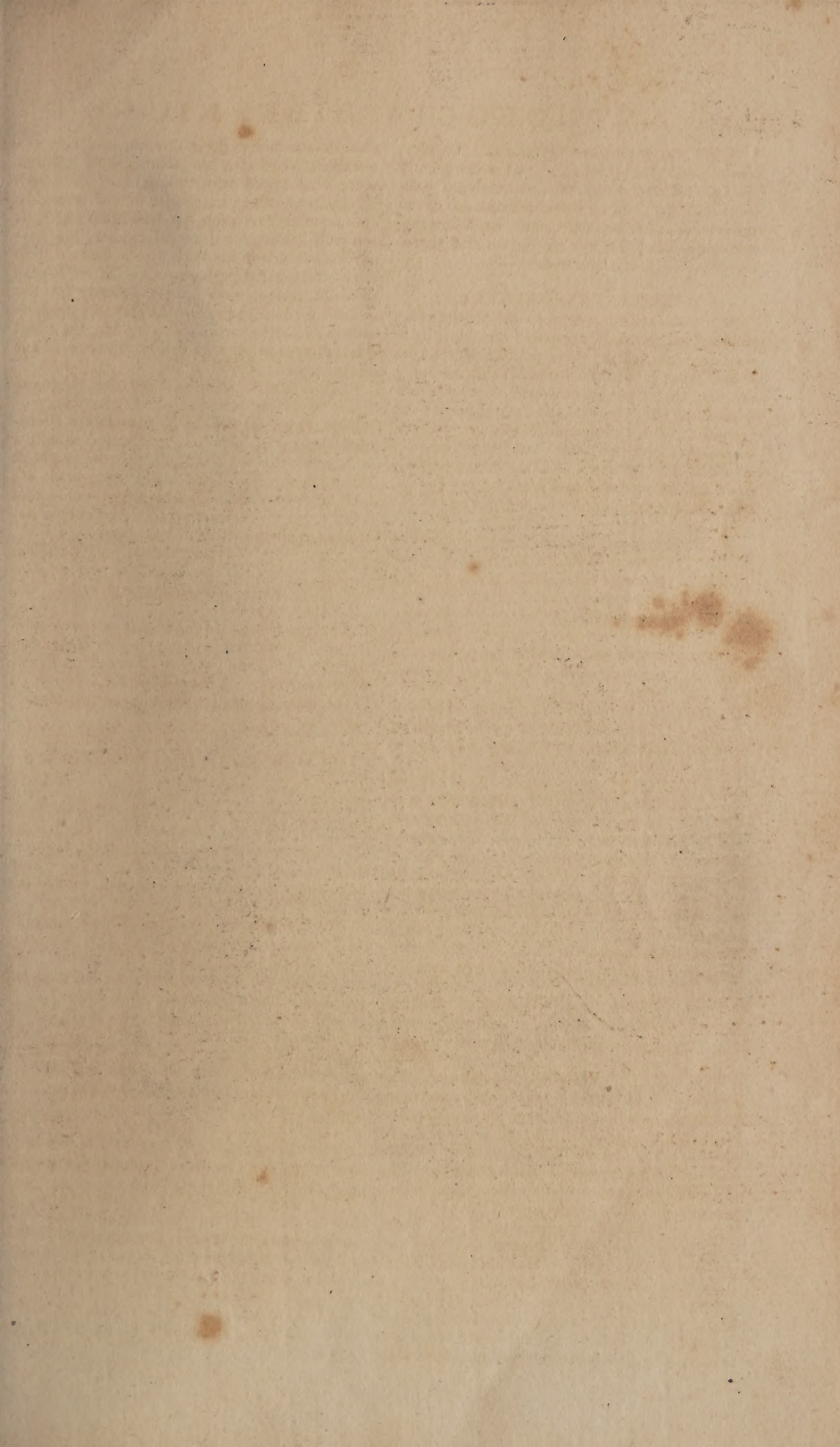
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pleasure which we have derived from the perusal of the *Aristodemo* of the Abbate Monti, has excited in us a wish for an account of the author. We hope some of our correspondents will have the goodness to gratify our wish.

The remark of *A Belfast Subscriber* is just : and he may be assured every possible attention shall be paid to the caution he sends us. We thank him for it, as it shews he has read our publication with attention.

We could offer to our excellent correspondent *Clericus* many of the reasons which induced us to insert the article he so pointedly alluded to, if we were not of opinion, that the less is now said respecting it the better. We are of opinion, that he is mistaken in respect of the originality of the pieces he mentions ; but would esteem it a favour to hear why he believes otherwise. His future communications will ever be highly acceptable.

The verses signed *R. W.* in our opinion, do not deserve place in the *Anthologia* --- We wish not to give offence ; but again repeat, that as we are answerable at the bar of public opinion for every thing we insert in our miscellany, we must, therefore, hold in our hands the power of rejecting whatever does not fall in with our plan, or appears to us unfit for the public eye.





O'CONOR'S TOMB in the ABBEY of SLIGO.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

O R,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

O F

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR APRIL 1793.

An historical Account of the Abbey of Sligo, and of the Tomb of O'Connor in it; with a beautiful Engraving of the Tomb by Brocas.

THE abbey of Sligo owes its origin to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord justice of Ireland, who, in 1252, founded here a monastery for dominicans, under the invocation of the holy cross. Ten years before he had erected a strong castle in the town; which while it gave security to the place attracted a number of inhabitants to it; and thus with the advantage of a good harbour, Sligo rose to some importance.

Thomas de Clare, son-in-law of Fitz-Gerald, having in 1277 slain O'Brien Roe, king of Thomond, then in rebellion, the Irish destroyed most of Fitz-Gerald's castles, and among the rest Sligo; but Richard, the red earl of Ulster, rebuilt it in 1310. The town was frequently destroyed by barbarous contending factions, nor did the abbey escape pillage. In 1414, there were but twenty friars resident in it, and the next year, the whole fabrick was consumed by fire. This misfortune being represented to pope John XXIII. then present at the council of Constance, he issued the following apostolic letters.

April 1793.

“ John, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to all christian believers who shall see these present letters, salvation and apostolic benediction. It having been represented unto us, that the church and house of dominicans at Sligo, in the diocese of Elphin, in which it is affirmed twenty brothers have long devoutly served God, were lately burnt by fire, and that the prior and some of the brethren of the order desire to repair said church and house, a work of considerable expence, the means to defray which they do not possess. We consulting the honour of said church, and willing that it should be repaired, that the faithful may resort thither more freely for devotion, and be desirous to contribute more liberally towards its repairs, when they shall find themselves replenished with celestial gifts: relying, as we do, on the mercy of the omnipotent God, and by the authority of his blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, do compassionately relax ten years of penance to all who, at the feasts of the assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Patrick, shall devoutly visit the afore-

K k

said

said church and contribute to its reparation.

Our will is, that if there is any indulgence either for ever or a certain time granted by us to those who shall visit, or assist in repairing said church or house, that it shall from hence be null and void. Dated at Constance 16 Calend. Feb. in the 5th year of our pontificate, A. D. 1415."

Among the principal benefactors were O'Connor, lord of Sligo, and Pierce O'Timony, a man of considerable wealth and property, whose statue was placed in the cloyster. At the suppression of monasteries, this abbey and its possessions were granted to Sir William Taaffe, ancestor to the first lord Taaffe of Corren.

The ruins of this spacious and beautiful abbey fully speak its former splendour. Three sides of the cloyster may still be seen, covered with an arched roof: the arches and pillars are of excellent workmanship, and a few of the latter are ornamented with sculpture. The great east window is beautiful, and the altar is adorned with relievos in the Gothic style, but now so overwhelmed with bones and skulls as to prevent a minute description. The nave is large, and the passage round it is supported by pillars about four feet from each other. There are several vaults and cells, and the tower in the centre is pretty entire except the battlements: this divides the church into two large chapels.

In the corner to the right as you look towards the altar, and some feet from the ground, is the tomb of O'Connor; he and his lady are represented kneeling and their hands raised and closed in the act of prayer: the ornaments are light and elegant, and the whole is designed in a good taste. No one has determined the date of this monument, or the person to whom it properly belongs. It cannot be coeval with the re-building of the church in 1415, for there is no tradition or record to that purpose, but we know that, Eleanor daughter of Edmund, lord Dunboyne, married O'Connor of Sligo, and died in 1636. She directed a chapel to be built near the abbey of St. Dominick

in Sligo, towards the erecting of which, and a monument therein, she bequeathed 300l. This, I apprehend, is the tomb of which an engraving is here given from the correct and elegant pencil of the accomplished Mr. Grose.

D.

The Origin of the French Principles of Liberty and Equality, Jacobin Clubs, &c. discovered.

THE secrets of free masonry have always excited the most urgent curiosity, and given rise to many works which pretend to reveal them. Whether the public are as yet much the wiser for the labours of those literary informers, the members of the society are best able to determine.

A gentleman, with whom not long since I was conversing on the French revolution, and the childish and wretched idea of liberty and equality, which is there held out as the utmost point of political wisdom, very gravely and seriously assured me, that liberty and equality were principal points of political belief inculcated by free masons, and that in consequence, Robertspierre, Marat, and the other bloody executioners in France were of that order. That therefore the society was forbidden in many kingdoms of Europe under the severest penalties, as subversive of every regular and established government, and to prove the truth of what he advanced, he put into my hands a French work, intitled—*L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons trahi*—in one volume 8vo, and printed at Amsterdam 1745.

In that work, the doctrine of free masonry is made to rest on the basis of two essential points—equality and liberty. The members regard all the world as one fraternity. The difference of religion, a fatal source of discord, never interrupts their harmony. Persons of all sects are admitted. The christian becoming more liberal, no longer looks with an eye of contempt on the Jew, nor does he any longer give to the Mahometan the odious epithet of infidel. The catholic persecutor is reconciled to the heretic, and embraces

embraces him as his friend and brother. They acknowledge no ranks or dignities. Subordination they look on as a mere chimera, which dishonours man.

This creed is not proposed to the young free mason at once; he has three classes to pass through before a full revelation is made. The great object of the society is to restore the golden age, wherein men were equal, and followed the laws of nature alone. Cromwell was the first who gave the name of the — Order of Free Masons. Willing to reform mankind, and exterminate princes and kings, he proposed to his party the re-establishment of the temple of Solomon, wherein were exhibited the primitive state of man, and his slavery by pride and ambition. Cromwell, lest he should expose to shipwreck his infant society, did not at once lay open the whole doctrine of free masonry; he instituted the orders of apprentices, workmen, masters and architects; thus by degrees, and according to the capacity and fidelity of each communicating the secret. This was about the year 1648. He prepared an entertainment and assembled those he could confide in, binding them to secrecy by an oath. He then led them to a dark apartment, where he poured out enthusiastic prayers, and then nominated two watchmen, a secretary, a speaker and a master. The company then passed to another room where were drawings, representing the ruins of the temple of Solomon; they then proceeded to a third, where they invoked God to give them grace for the obtaining of that illumination which was to enlighten each member. They were blindfolded during part of these ceremonies. When they ended, Cromwell opened the secret to his disciples. His discourse turned on religion and politics: he spoke of the pernicious effects of religious contests, and earnestly recommended the superior advantages of a republic, in which every one — *pût jouir d'une Liberté et d'une Egalité parfaites*, — might enjoy perfect Liberty and Equality.

When he assumed the protectorate in 1653, he took the society under his immediate care, and it made astonishing

progress. He did not confine it to England, but extended it all over the world. He formed a chamber of seven persons and four others as secretaries. The world he divided into four provinces: France, Switzerland, the vallies of Piedmont and Italy composed the first; the Palatinate and protestant states of Germany the second; the north of Europe and the Turkish empire the third; and the East and West Indies the fourth. In each he placed a secretary, who was to give constant information of what passed, and communicate with the society.

Besides the name of free masons, they took the names of levellers, independents and fifth monarchy men. By the first they meant to express the equality which was to subsist in the fraternity; by the second the perfect liberty which they wished to establish in every state; and by the third they expressed the dignity of architect, the highest in their hierarchy. Harrison, a great enthusiast, was at the head of the last; they minded very little of religion, but were constantly speaking of the principles of civil liberty. Among these were Algernoon Sydney, Nevil, Martin, Wildman and others. The levellers were bold and determined republicans, and those who brought Charles I. to the block. Our author gives many other curious particulars in the course of 445 pages, for so many his book contains.

The foregoing extract, whether true or false, must be considered as a very extraordinary one, when written near fifty years ago. It agrees in every minute particular with the French doctrines of the present day, with their Jacobin clubs and their affiliations; and if the writer of this article might presume to form a conjecture, the archetype of the French system appears clearly in this work. I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating this interesting piece of literary discovery to your excellent *Anthologia*, which if it continues the career it has so successfully begun, deserves, and will find support above any other monthly production.

D.

A Volcanis

A Volcanic Mountain.

LINNÆUS mentions in his—Oelandeka ock Gothlaendiska resa—or voyage to the Isles of Oeland and Gothland 1745, that the mountain Moekelby in Oeland, where there were great Alum works, took fire by some accident in 1739, and was hot and smoking when he visited the place. Are any of the readers of the Anthologia, able to inform the writer, whether this Volcano is extinct, or whether it has considerably increased since Linnæus writ?

D. H.

History of Fine Arts in Ireland.

INTERESTED in whatever concerns the honour of my native country, I confess I feel no small degree of jealousy and disappointment at finding no attempt made towards a history of the fine arts in Ireland. We contemplate with pleasure the infant ideas of statuary evolving themselves in the rude wooden figures of Dædalus, and dwell with delight on the Juno Lucina of Damophon with a wooden body and marble limbs. A real connoisseur looks for the exertions of genius, and insists not on the uncivilized ages that produced them. The human mind is the same in every part of the globe, and its expansions are as universally diversified by different degrees of culture and refinement. Mallet in his introduction to the History of Denmark, Wormius, Sibbern, and others, relate the wonderful talents of the Northerners in carving with no better a tool than a knife, and their painting with clays of different colours. Tacitus notices the last circumstance of the Germans.

Descended from these nations, the Irish may well be supposed to have the same propensities; and that they made the same progress in the art of design is placed beyond doubt by their antient canons; one of which tells us they adorned their skins with ornamental punctures of birds, animals, and flowers;

a practice pursued by the Britons to the 12th century. The—Artifices plagarum—among the latter were master-designers, who not only taught but practised the art of drawing. Neither Greece nor Rome can boast of such an order of men. Their talents were not confined to personal decoration, they were employed in fabricating objects of religious veneration, as well in the pagan as christian state of Ireland.

Of our painting and sculpture antecedent to the arrival of the English, no monuments, I believe, remain, but many, and those extremely curious, of our architecture; particularly at Ennismurry, an island in the Atlantic, about twelve miles from Sligo: correct and beautiful drawings of which are in possession of the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham, whose generosity and patriotism have already induced him to give to the public his fine collection of our antient monuments.

I must not at present protract this little sketch too far: my intention is barely to hint a plan for future investigation into the history of the fine arts in Ireland, by others who may have made it their particular study. Any observations on the subject will be obtaining something towards this desirable end; and the Anthologia, from the taste and judgment with which it is conducted, seems the only proper channel for such communications.

It was not before the year 1769, when premiums were proposed by the committee of merchants for plans of a royal exchange, that a taste for elegant and chaste architecture was awakened in the public mind. The following valuable list of competitors will evince this, wherein we see the names of the ablest architects in England and Ireland. This is also confirmed from the construction of many noble edifices subsequent to this period, some account of which may be hereafter given in the Anthologia.

S. N.

A. L. B.

A List of the several Plans of the Royal Exchange, Dublin, delivered to the Trustees for the Inspection of the Public in February 1769.

No.	Architects Names.	Abode.
1	William Ivory, - - -	Norwich.
2	James Gandon,† - - -	London.
3	Stephen Riou, - - -	Canterbury.
4	T. M. T. - - -	Dublin.
5	John and Samuel Hope, - - -	Liverpool.
6	J. Jenkins, - - -	London.
7	— Everard, - - -	London.
8	Timothy Lightoler, - - -	Chester.
9	Robert Mack, - - -	Dublin.
10	N. J. - - -	Dublin.
11	Thomas Rawlins, - - -	Norwich,
12	W. - - -	Ireland.
13	J. Leroux, - - -	London.
14	John Fellow, - - -	Southwark.
15	J. T. - - -	London.
16	James Workman, - - -	Cavan.
17	{ Mr. Ivory, 2 Designs, -	Dublin.
18		
19	Messrs. Myers and Sproule, -	Dublin.
20	{ William Barber, 2 Designs, -	Dublin.
21		
22	Præter Laudem nullius avarus, -	—
23	Philotechnos B. - - -	—
24	{ Oliver Grace, 2 Designs, -	Dublin.
25		
26	Hibernicus & amator Patriæ, -	—
27	Francis Sandys, - - -	Dublin.
28	J. C. - - -	London.
29	{ Thomas Jarrat, 3 Designs, -	Dublin.
30		
31	{ J. W. L.† - - -	London.
32		
33	Peter de la Roche, - - -	London.
34	T. S. - - -	London.
35	Thomas Cooley,† - - -	London.
36	R. Edwin, - - -	London.
37	Edward Stevens,† - - -	London.
38	Thomas Crunden, - - -	London.
39	William Donn,† - - -	London.
40	James Lovel, - - -	London.
41	Thomas Wiggins, - - -	London.
42	⊙ B. - - -	London.
43	⊙ A. - - -	London.
44	Thomas Sandby,† - - -	London.
45	George Richardson, - - -	London.
46	William Blackburn, - - -	London.

N O T E.

Those marked † were esteemed the best by the Trustees. The premiums were adjudged, to Mr. Cooley 100l. Mr. Gandon, 60l. and to Mr. Thomas Sandby, 40l.

47	John Whisford.	-	-	London.
48	Anthony Chearnly,	-	-	London.
49	Richard Louch,	-	-	London.
50	Arthur Blackhall,	-	-	London.
51	†	-	-	London.
52	} William Rigby Naylor, 2 Designs,	-	-	London.
53		-	-	London.
54	William Newton,	-	-	Dublin.
55	John Byrne,	-	-	Dublin.
56	Rowland Omer,	-	-	Londonderry.
57	Michael Priestly,	-	-	Londonderry.
58	Edward Johnston,	-	-	Dublin.
59	Vitringa,	-	-	Dublin.
60	William Beauford,	-	-	Dublin.
61	Lodge, No. 158,	-	-	Dublin.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

Sir,

AMONG the numerous articles of information inserted in your valuable and entertaining publication, an account of antient towns, places and districts, may not be unentertaining to your readers. The present parish and village of Ardee, situated on the river Barrow, about a mile south of Athy in the county of Kildare, was once a town commanding a ford and pass over the river, on the great southern road to Dublin. It was antiently called Athardriogh or the Ford of the royal height, being situated on a rising ground, and is celebrated for a battle fought here in the 10th century, between the Irish and Danes^a. It seems to have been a Danish station, as a rath or fort still remains called Dunbrin on the west side of the river commanding the ford, and in which a number of Danish coins have been found. The town was situate opposite the fort on the east side of the river, several streets of which may still be traced, in particular one called Bothar-bollagher, or the street of the great road leading to the town of Ardsfcul or Afsul, now also no more. Here after the arrival of the English a castle was erected, and in which was a garrison in the reign

of queen Elizabeth^b, a number of her coins having been found on the old scite. This town fell into decay on the establishment of Athy, the only remains now visible are the rath and the ruins of a church. The road also which led through it is still visible on both sides of the river for some miles, and seems to have been paved.

B.

Anecdotes of Dr. Franklin.

THE doctor gives the following account of his parents, which makes good the old adage—*fortes creantur fortibus*.

“My father,” says he, “had an excellent constitution; he was of the middle size, but well made; vigorous, and adroit in performing every thing that he attempted; he designed with elegance; he was a little acquainted with music; his voice was sonorous and agreeable; so that when he sung a psalm or hymn, with the accompaniment of his violin, with which he sometimes amused himself in an evening, after the labours of the day were finished, it was truly delightful to hear him. He was also acquainted with mechanics, and could occasionally use the tools of a variety of trades. But his greatest excellence was a sound judg-

N O T E.

^a Keating.

N O T E.

^b Tradition.

ment,

ment, and solid understanding in matters of prudence, either in public or private life. He never, indeed, engaged in the former, because his numerous family, and the mediocrity of his fortune, kept him unremittingly employed in the duties of his profession. But I well remember that the leading men used very frequently to come and ask his advice concerning the affairs of the town, or of the church to which he belonged, and that they used to pay much deference to his opinion. Individuals also often asked his opinion concerning the regulation of their private affairs; and he was frequently chosen arbiter between parties in litigation.

"He was fond of seeing at his table, as often as possible, some friends or sensible neighbours, capable of rational conversation, and he always was careful to introduce topics of discourse either useful or agreeable, which might tend to enlighten the minds of his children. By this means he attracted our early attention to what was just, prudent, or useful in the conduct of life. Never was there any attention paid to what dishes appeared upon the table, nor any discussion whether they were well or ill cooked, in season or out; whether they tasted well or ill, or were better or worse than such and such others of the same kind. Thus accustomed from my childhood to entertain the most perfect indifference with respect to these matters, I have always been perfectly regardless of what kind of food was set before me; and I pay so little attention to it, even now, that it would be a hard matter for me to recollect, a few hours after I had dined, what my dinner had consisted of. When travelling I have frequently experienced the advantages of this habit; for I have often seen my fellow-travellers, whose tastes were more delicate, because they had been more exercised than mine, suffer much in circumstances where I really did not feel that I wanted any thing.

"My mother likewise possessed an excellent constitution. She had suckled ten children, and I never heard either her or my father complain of any other

disease than that of which they died—my father at the age of 87, and my mother of 85. They are buried together at Boston, where, a few years ago, I placed a marble tablet over their grave with this inscription:

"Here Lie

"*Josias Franklin and Abias his Wife.*

"They lived together, with reciprocal affection during 59 years; and without any private fortune, without any lucrative employment, by assiduous labour and honest industry, with the blessing of Heaven, they supported decently a numerous family, and brought up thirteen children, and seven grandchildren. Reader, let this example encourage you to discharge diligently the duties of your vocation, and to rely on the support of Divine Providence.

"He was pious and prudent—

"She was discreet and virtuous.

"The youngest of their sons fulfils his duty in consecrating to their memory this stone."

The Doctor informs his readers, that his father was originally a dyer, but not finding sufficient employment in that line in Boston, he became a soap and candle maker, and in this trade the Doctor himself served several years; he always, however, had a very great aversion to it. Of the circumstances that led him to become a printer he gives the following account:

"From my earliest years I was passionately fond of reading, and I laid out in books all the little money I was master of. I was particularly fond of the relations of voyages. My first acquisition was Bunyan's Collection in small separate volumes. This I afterwards sold in order to procure the publication of Burton, which consisted of forty or fifty little volumes. My father's small library consisted principally of books of practical or polemical theology. I read the greatest part of them. I have often since regretted, that at a time when I had so great a thirst for knowledge, some more useful and instructing books had not fallen into my hands, as I was not to belong to

the

the Church. There was also Plutarch's lives, in which I read much, and I still consider the time so employed as well bestowed. Besides, I found a work of De Foe, called *An Essay on Projects*, from which, perhaps, I might receive some impressions that have since influenced the principal events of my life.

"My inclination for books at last determined my father, to make me a printer, although he had already a son in that profession. My brother James had just returned from England in 1717, with a press and types, in order to establish a printing-house at Boston. This business was much more agreeable to me than that of my father, although I still retained a predilection for the sea. To prevent the effects which might result from this inclination, my father was eager to see me engaged with my brother. This I for a long time refused; at last, however, I suffered myself to be persuaded, and signed articles of apprenticeship to my brother, at twelve years of age. It was agreed that I should serve as apprentice till I was of age, and should receive wages only during the last year. In a very short time I made great progress in this business, and became a useful assistant to my brother. I had now an opportunity of procuring better books. The acquaintance that I necessarily made with the apprentices of some of the bookellers, enabled me frequently to borrow a volume, which I never failed to return punctually and without injury. How often have I passed the far greater part of the night in reading in my bed-chamber, that I might be able to return the book I had borrowed in the morning, lest it might be missed or wanted.

"At length a merchant, a Mr. Matthew Adams, a man of genius, and possessed of a good library, who frequented our printing-house, paid some attention to me. He invited me to see his library, and had the goodness to lend me any books that I was desirous of reading. I then took a fancy for poetry, and composed several little pieces. My brother, thinking he might find his account in it, encouraged me,

and engaged me to compose two ballads.—One, entitled *The Tragedy of Pharo*, contained an account of the shipwreck of captain Wortislake and his two daughters. The other was a sailor's song concerning the capture of a famous pirate called Teach, or Blackbeard. They were in truth wretched verses, mere blind-mens' ditties. After they were printed he dispatched me about the town to sell them. The first had a prodigious run, because the event was recent, and had made a great noise.

"My vanity was flattered by my success; but my father checked my exultation by ridiculing my productions, and telling me that versifiers were always poor. Thus I escaped the chance of being a poet—probably, indeed, a very bad one. But as the faculty of writing prose has been of great use to me during the course of my life, and has principally contributed to my advancement, I shall relate by what means, in the situation I then was, I acquired what small degree of power I may possess in that line.

"There was in the town another young man of the name of J. Collins, a great lover of books also, with whom I became intimately connected. We had frequent disputes with each other, we loved argument, and were never so happy as when at it. I must observe by the bye, that this turn for contention is extremely liable to degenerate into a bad habit, which always renders a person disagreeable to company, because it cannot be exercised without contradiction; and, independently of the eagerness and noise to which it gives rise in conversation; it produces dislikes, and very often enmities, where there may be much more occasion to conciliate friendship. I acquired it by reading my father's books of polemical divinity. I have since observed that people of sense rarely fall into this error, excepting lawyers by profession, the wranglers of universities, and men of all stations who have received their education at Edinburgh.

"Collins and I fell one day into an argument relative to the education of women; Whether it was proper to teach them the sciences; and if they had a capacity for acquiring them? He supported the negative, asserting that they were incapable of acquiring them. I sustained the contrary opinion, merely, perhaps, for the sake of argument. He was naturally more eloquent than I. Words flowed freely from his mouth, and sometimes, at least in my own opinion, I was vanquished more by his volubility, than by the force of his arguments. We separated without having come to any agreement; and as we were to be some time without seeing each other, I put my reasons upon paper, and made a fair copy; which I sent to him. He answered me; I replied; and there had been three or four letters written by each, when my father chanced to light upon my papers and read them. Without entering into any discussion concerning the object in dispute, he spoke to me of my manner of writing. He observed, that although I had the advantage of my antagonist in orthography and punctuation, which I owed to the printing-house, I was much his inferior in elegance of expression, in method, and in clearness. Of this he convinced me by several examples. I felt the justice of his remarks; I became more attentive to my language, and resolved to attempt to improve my style.

"About this time there happened to fall into my hands a separate volume of the Spectator; I think the third. I had never seen the book. I bought it; read it again and again, and was delighted with it: the style I found excellent, and was very desirous, if possible, to imitate it. With this view I pitched upon some of the papers—I made short summaries of each sentence—these I laid aside for some days; then, without looking at the original, I attempted to recompose the paper, and to express each idea at length as it was in the original, employing the most appropriate words that occurred to my mind. I then compared my Spectator with the original. Some

of my faults I perceived and corrected, but I found that I still wanted a stock of words, and a facility of employing them, which I thought I should have possessed, had I continued my practice of making verses. The constant need of words synonymous, but of various lengths for the measure, or of different terminations for the rhyme, would have obliged me to search for a variety of terms, and would have fixed them in my head. With this view I selected some of the Spectators, and, turned them into verse, and after a certain time, when I had completely forgotten the original, I again endeavoured to re-write them in prose.

"Sometimes I mingled all my epitomes together; and after some weeks I tried to arrange them in their original order, before I attempted to finish the periods or to complete the discourse. This I did with a view to acquire a method of arranging my ideas. I then compared my performance with the original, and corrected such faults as I could discover. But sometimes I had the satisfaction to think, that in a few particulars of little importance I was fortunate enough to improve either the method or the language; and this encouraged me to hope, that perhaps in time I might be able to write decently in English, which was one of the great objects of my ambition.

"The time which I dedicated to these exercises, and to my reading, was the evening, after my day's labour was finished, the morning, before it began, or Sundays, when I could escape attending divine service, and remain alone at the printing-house. When at home my father insisted on my punctual attendance on public worship, although it then appeared to me I had not time to practise its duties in private.

"About the age of sixteen I read a work of Tryon, in which a vegetable diet is recommended. I resolved to adopt it. My brother, being a bachelor, did not keep house, but boarded with his apprentices in a neighbouring family. My refusing to eat animal food was productive of inconvenience; and I was often scolded for my singularity. I made myself

self master of the mode in which Tryon prepared several of his dishes; such as boiling potatoes or rice, making hasty-puddings, and such like. I then made an offer to my brother, that if he would allow me weekly half the money which he paid for my board, I would find myself. To this he immediately consented, and I soon found that of this I could save the half. This was a new fund for the purchase of books; but I also found other advantages in it. When my brother and his workmen left the printing-house to go to dinner, I remained, and quickly dispatched my little repast, which often consisted merely of a biscuit, a slice of bread with a few raisins, or a bun from the pastry-cook's, with a glass of water, I had all the remainder of the time till their return to study; and my progress was rapid in proportion to that clearness of ideas and facility of conception which are the result of temperance in eating and drinking.

"About this period having occasion one day to blush for my ignorance in arithmetic, which I had twice failed to acquire at school, I took up Cocker's Arithmetic, and soon made myself master of the whole with the utmost ease.—About the same time also I made some small progress in Geometry, and I read "Locke on the Human Understanding," and "The Art of Thinking" of M. M. du Port Royal.

"Whilst I was thus employed in labouring to improve my style, I met with Greenwood's English Grammar, at the end of which are two Essays on Rhetoric and Logic: In the last I found an example of the Socratic mode of Disputation. Soon afterwards I procured Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, in which he gives several examples of the same method. This I adopted with enthusiasm, and renounced rude contradiction, and direct and positive argument, adopting the more humble stile of a Querist. The perusal of Shaftsbury and Collins made me a Pyrrhonist; and as I was previously so with respect to several of our religious doctrines, I found that this Socratic method was the most favourable to my own cause, as well as the

most embarrassing to those against whom I employed it. In this exercise I took peculiar pleasure, practising it incessantly, and became very adroit in obtaining, even from people of far superior knowledge, concessions of which they could not foresee the consequences. Thus I embarrassed them in difficulties from which they could not extricate themselves, and sometimes obtained victories neither due to my cause or my arguments.

"This method I continued to employ during several years; I left it off, however, by degrees, and retained only the habit of expressing myself with modest diffidence, and when I advanced any proposition that might be controverted, never to make use of the words *certainly*, *undoubtedly*, or any other that might give the appearance of being obstinately attached to an opinion. I said in preference,—“I should imagine—I suppose;” or, “It appears to me that such a thing is so or so, for such or such reasons;” or, “If I am not much deceived.” This habit, has, I think, been of much advantage to me, when I had occasion to impress my opinions on the minds of others, or to persuade men to adopt my sentiments. And since the chief ends of conversation are, to inform, or to be informed, to please or to persuade, let me entreat that intelligent and well-meaning men would not themselves diminish the power they possess of being useful, by a positive and presumptuous manner of expressing themselves, which never fails to irritate their hearers, and serves only to provoke opposition, and to thwart every purpose for which the faculty of speech has been bestowed upon us. In short, if you wish to inform, a positive and dogmatical manner of advancing your opinion will infallibly provoke contradiction, and prevent you from being listened to with attention. If with a desire of being informed, and of profiting from the knowledge of others, you express yourself as if you were strongly attached to your own opinions, modest and sensible men, who are averse to contest, will probably leave you to remain in peaceable possession of your errors. By following such a method you can rarely hope to please your

your hearers, to conciliate their good will, or to persuade such as you are desirous of bringing over to your views. Pope justly says—

“Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
“And things unknown proposed as things forgot.”

He also advises us
“To speak, tho’ sure, with seeming diffidence.”

The account which the Doctor gives of his first arrival at Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen, forms a singular contrast with the elevated station he afterwards supported in that city. He had left Boston on account of the tyrannical treatment of his brother, to whom he was apprentice; and this, he says, sowed in his mind the first seeds of that abhorrence of despotic power, which afterwards produced such extensive effects.

“On my arrival at Philadelphia I was in my workman’s dress, my best clothes coming by sea. I was covered with dirt after my voyage; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was not acquainted with a single living soul, and did not even know where to find a lodging. I was extremely fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep; I was very hungry, and all my cash consisted of a Dutch rix-dollar, and about a shilling in copper money, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage: at first they refused it because I had rowed, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is often more generous when he possesses little money, than when he has much; in the first case, perhaps, because he is willing to conceal his poverty.

“I walked straight up the street, looking eagerly on both sides till I came to Market-street, where I met a child carrying bread. I had many a time made my dinner of dry bread. I enquired of him where it was to be bought, and went straight to the baker’s shop he pointed out to me. I asked him for biscuit, thinking to find such as we had at Boston,

but it seems they made none such at Philadelphia: I then asked him for a three-penny loaf—they made none at that price. Finding that I neither knew the names of the kinds of bread, nor the difference of the price, I desired him to let me have threepenny-worth of bread, of some kind or other. He gave me three large rolls: I was surprised to receive so much. But I took it; and having no room for any thing in my pockets, I walked on with a roll under each arm, eating the third. In this manner I walked through Market-street to Fourth-street, and passed the house of Mr. Read, the father of the person destined in future to become my wife. She was standing at the door, observed me, and thought, with good reason, that I made a very ridiculous, as well as a very wretched figure.

“I then turned the corner, and went along Chestnut-street, eating my roll all the way. Having made this round, I found myself on the Quay of Market-street, near the boat in which I had arrived. I stepped into it in order to get a draught of the river water, and finding myself satisfied with my first roll, I gave the two others to a woman and her child, who had come down the river with us in the boat, where she was waiting to continue her journey. Being thus refreshed, I returned to the street, which was now full of well dressed people, all going the same way. I mingled with the crowd, and was thus carried to a large Quaker’s meeting-house near the Market place. I sat down along with the rest, and after looking around me for some time, hearing nothing said, and overpowered by the last night’s watching, I fell sound asleep. My sleep continued till the assembly separated, when one of the Assistants had the goodness to wake me. That consequently was the first house into which I entered or slept on my arrival at Philadelphia.

“I once more began to walk along the streets by the river side, and, looking attentively in the faces of every one I met, I at last perceived a young Quaker whose countenance pleased me. I addressed him, and begged that he would inform me where a stranger might find

a lodging. "They receive travellers here," said he, "but the house has not a good character: go with me and I will shew you a better inn." He carried me to the Crooked Billet in Water-street. There I got dinner, during which they put some curious questions to me. My youth, and my appearance, made me suspected for some runaway servant. After dinner my desire for sleep returned, and I threw myself upon a bed, where I slept till six o'clock in the evening. I was then called to supper; afterwards I went to bed at an early hour, and slept soundly till morning."

Among many other curious traits, the Doctor mentions a scheme which he and an acquaintance, of the name of Keymer, once had of establishing a new sect of Religion. "Keymer," says he, "had a large portion of enthusiasm, and was fond of argument, and we frequently disputed with each other. I was so much in the habit of using my Socratic method, and had so frequently entrapped him by my questions, which at first appeared very far removed from the matter in debate, but notwithstanding led to it by degrees, embarrassing him in difficulties and contradiction, from which he could not easily extricate himself, that at last he became ridiculously cautious, hardly answering the most plain and familiar question without previously asking me, But what will you infer from that? From hence he formed so high an opinion of my talents for refutation, that he seriously proposed to me to become his colleague in the formation of a new sect of Religion which he designed to establish. He was to propagate the doctrine by preaching, and I was to refute the arguments of all opponents.

"When he came to explain to me his peculiar dogmas, I found many things which I could not suffer to pass; excepting that he would agree to adopt some of my opinions also. Keymer wore his beard long because Moses had said, *Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard*. He likewise observed the Sabbath, or the Seventh Day; and these were with him two indispensable points. To me they were both disagreeable; but I con-

sented to adopt them, provided that he would agree wholly to abstain from using animal food. "I doubt," said he, "that my constitution cannot support the change." On the contrary, I assured him that he would find his health improved by it. He was naturally a glutton, and I wished to amuse myself by starving him. He consented to make trial of this regimen, provided that I would bear him company; and we in fact continued it during three months. A woman in the neighbourhood prepared our victuals, and I gave him a list of forty dishes, into the composition of which there neither entered flesh nor fish. This fancy was the more agreeable to me as it saved money, for the whole expences of our living did not exceed eighteenpence a week for each.

"I have since that time observed several lents with the utmost rigour; and I have all at once substituted this regimen to my ordinary diet, without perceiving the smallest inconveniency to result from the sudden change; which has led me to consider the advice commonly given, of being cautious how we alter our diet, as being of no consequence.

"I went on cheerfully, but poor Keymer suffered terribly. Tired of the project, he longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. At length, one day having ordered a roast pig, he invited me and two ladies to dine with him; but the pig being ready a little too soon, he eat the whole himself before our arrival; and thus ended our enterprize."

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Law Feasts.

AS the Inns of Court are about to be revived, it is hoped by a lover of good cheer and old Irish hospitality, that the same splendid and plentiful entertainments will be given by the professors of law as in former times. As a pattern for their proceeding in this respect, I have extracted from Dugdale some bills of fare. Lawyers have always had a taste for good living, and I believe they will not deny their ability to indulge

dulge it from the emoluments of their profession.

At a call of serjeants, October 16th, 1555, liveries were given to the judges' servants, and gold rings to the judges and the officers of the different courts, and a table was prepared for the lords of the Privy Council and other nobility. The first course had,

	£.	s.	d.
A standing dish of wax, representing the Court of Common Pleas, artificially made, the charge whereof was	4	0	0
A shield of brawn, -	0	0	0
Boiled capons in white broth, 2 at a mefs, -	0	5	0
Swans roasted, each mefs one,	1	0	0
Bustards, 2, each mefs one,	1	0	0
Chewet pies 3, to each mefs 4, -	0	0	0
Pikes 4, to each mefs 2,	0	10	0
Capons roasted 4, to each mefs 2, -	0	10	0
Venifon baked, 4 large pasties, every mefs 2,	0	0	0
Heron and bittern 4, each mefs 2, -	0	16	0
Pheasants roasted 4, each mefs 2, -	0	16	0
Custards 2, -	0	0	0

Second course.

A standing dish of wax, each mefs one, -	4	0	0
Jellies planted, 2 dozen,	0	0	0
Cranes 2, each mefs one,	1	0	0
Partridges 12, for each mefs 6,	0	16	0
Red deer, 4 pasties, each mefs 2, -	0	16	0
Certain large joules of sturgeon, each mefs one,	0	0	0
Woodcocks and plovers, 12 to each mefs, -	0	6	8
Quince pies 8, 4 to each mefs,	0	0	0
Rabbit fuckers 12, to each mefs 6, -	0	4	0
Snipes roasted 12, to each mefs 6, -	0	3	4
Larks 3 dozen, to each mefs a dozen and a half,	0	2	0
March-panes 2, to each mefs one, -	0	6	8

Cates sent in by serjeants Catline and Prideaux, &c.

One red deer baked into 17 cold pasties, at 18s.	0	0	0
Swans 17, at 13s. a piece,	8	10	0
One Crane, -	0	10	0
Pea chickens 2, at 4s. a piece,	0	8	0
A brawn, -	2	3	0
Fat does, not priced,			
Pheasants 3, at 4s. a piece,	0	12	0
Pigeons 9½ dozen at 18d. a dozen, -	0	14	3
Capons 7, at 2s. 6d.	0	17	6
Red deer, -	0	10	0
Claret wine, 1 hoghead,	1	17	6
Fresh sturgeon, half a barrel,	1	5	0
Turkey chicks 4, at 4s. a piece, -	0	16	0
Woodcocks 5, at 8d.	0	3	4
Curlews 3, at 20d.	3	5	0
Godwits 12, at 2s. 6d.	1	10	0
Teal 5, at 3d.	0	1	3
Conies 2 dozen, at 4s. a dozen, -	0	8	0
Knotts 26, at 1s.	1	6	0

The whole expence stood thus:

in robes and liveries,	257	8	0
Rings, -	151	4	8
Cates, rewards and wages,	258	14	11

Total, 667 7 7

The Lamentations of Andromache and Fatima.

ANDROMACHE in Homer pathetically laments the death of Hector, as Fatima does that of Mahomet. The first, accustomed to the softness and delicacy of domestic life, and to the tender care of her children, employs only those ideas which such a situation naturally inspires. Fatima, on the other hand, looking on Mahomet as holding constant converse with the almighty and his angels, has a sublimity in her grief which accords admirably with the exalted notions entertained of the deceased.

ANDROMACHE.

O my husband, thou diest in the flower of thy age! thou leavest me a widow in a desert

a desert palace. Before this helpless infant, the unhappy offspring of our love, arrives at puberty, the city of Troy shall be overthrown. Thou art no more. Thou who defendedst her ramparts, who protectedst her women from violence and her children from captivity. Triumphant vessels prepare to lead them into bondage, and I shall be among the number of the captives. O! my son! Thou must share in my misfortunes; thy hand will be employed in unworthy labours by order of a cruel master: perhaps even one of the Greeks, whose father, son or brother has fallen by the hands of Hector, will precipitate thee in his fury from the summit of one of our towers; for Hector was terrible in his combats, and he has often covered the earth with the bodies of his enemies. All Ilium celebrates his valour and bewails his loss. Oh! my husband! Thy death is a dreadful stroke for thy parents, but they are less to be pitied than I am. Hadst thou but in dying amidst thy family stretched out thy hand to thy unhappy spouse! had but thy mouth addressed her in consoling words! I should have preserved the memory of them in my heart, and have recalled them night and day amidst my tears and sighs!

FATIMA.

O my father! O minister of the most High! O prophet of the merciful God! All then is over! The divine revelation is buried with thee! The angel Gabriel has for ever taken his flight to heaven. Supreme being! grant my last prayers. Hasten to unite my soul to his, enable me again to behold his face, deprive me not of the fruit of his merits and intercession at the day of judgment.

(Then taking a little dust from off his coffin, and holding it near her face, she added)

When one has smelt the dust of his tomb, can he longer relish the flavour of the most exquisite perfumes? alas! all these agreeable sensations are lost to my heart. The clouds of melancholy, which rise around me, would change the most beautiful days into gloomy nights.

H. D.

Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson.

THIS lady is descended from a good family. Her father, whose name was Darby, having lost a considerable fortune in promoting a scheme for the commercial advantage of England, accepted the command of a seventy-four gun ship in the service of the Empress of Russia. He was an American by birth, though originally of an ancient family in Ireland, and died in December 1787, honoured with the highest esteem by his August Mistress, and lamented by all who knew him, as a brave and worthy member of society. His widow, Mrs. Robinson's mother, still living, is grand daughter to Catharine Seys, of Boverton Castle, in Glamorganshire, whose sister, Anne Seys (married to Lord King, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain), was a woman celebrated for every virtue and accomplishment that could adorn her sex*. Mrs. Robinson was born in the College Green, Bristol, in which city she received the early part of her education. At the age of ten years she was removed to one of the first seminaries of female tuition in the vicinity of the metropolis, and at the early age of fifteen years was married to her present husband, then a student in Lincoln's Inn. Neither party being possessed of independence, in a short time Mr. Robinson became embarrassed in his circumstances, which probably gave occasion to the first thought of Mrs. Robinson's exerting her talents on the stage. She accordingly, under the particular patronage of the Duchess of Devonshire, made her appearance at Drury Lane on the 10th of December, 1776, in the character of Juliet, and during the three seasons she continued on the stage, performed the parts of Lady Macbeth, Imogen, Rosalind, Cordelia, Ophelia, Viola, Palmira, and a variety of other characters, with universal applause. In the latter character she attracted the

N O T E.

* See Collins's Peerage, article Lord King.

notice

notice of a distinguished personage, which occasioned her secession from the theatre at a time when she was rising very rapidly in the estimation of the public. In 1778 she produced a musical farce at Drury Lane, entitled "The Lucky Escape, and about the same time a poem called "Captivity," dedicated to her patroness the Duchess of Devonshire. This poem certainly possessed some merit, but must be allowed to be inferior to those pieces since published, which have established her reputation on a solid and durable basis.

Mrs. Robinson, besides the pieces just mentioned, has already published a volume of Poems, in octavo; Vancenza, a Novel, of which three editions have been sold; *Ainsi va le Monde*, a poem; and a Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds; besides many pieces under the signatures of Laura, Maria, Julia, Laura, Oberon, &c. &c. some of which, we have observed, are not collected in the volume above mentioned. To this lady also some popular pamphlets have been attributed.

Of a lady whose name is so well known, it will be expected we should gratify our readers with some further particulars. Concerning her general character we subjoin what follows, which we have received from one who professes to be well-informed on the subject:—"She is mistress of exquisite sensibility and tenderness of mind, blended with a vivacity of temper that has frequently led her into hasty decisions, where mature deliberation would have tended to promote her interest; she is liberal even to a fault, and many strong traits of her life will evince, that she has ever been one of the most disinterested of her sex."

Mrs. Robinson has one daughter, a lovely and elegant girl, whom she has educated with the strict attention of a fond parent, and the cautious exactitude of the most rigid governess. Miss Robinson is said to be conversant in the French and German languages, with a competent knowledge of music, dancing, &c.

The feeling reader will experience a shock to his sensibility when he is told,

that this accomplished woman has for near six years been a victim of rheumatic attacks, which, though they have weakened her fair form, have not yet had power to debilitate the strong energies of her mind, which soars above sublunary calamity.

Crocodiles and their Nests. From Bartlam's Travels, lately published.

THIS ingenious traveller has given the best account of the interior and unfrequented parts of north and south Carolina, Georgia, the Floridas, and the remote Indian countries, that has hitherto appeared. The alligator, he says, when full grown, is a very large and terrible creature, and of prodigious strength, activity and swiftness in the water. I have seen them twenty feet in length, and some are supposed to be twenty two or three feet. Their body is as large as that of a horse; their shape exactly resembles that of a lizard, except their tail which is flat or caneiform, being compressed on each side, and gradually diminishing from the abdomen to the extremity, which with the whole body, is covered with horny plates or squamæ, impenetrable when on the body of the live animal, even by a rifle ball, except about their head and just behind their fore legs or arms, where it is said they are only vulnerable. The head of a full grown one is about three feet, and the mouth opens nearly the same length; their eyes are small in proportion, and seem sunk deep in the head, by means of the prominency of the brows; the nostrils are large, inflated and prominent at the top, so that the head in the water resembles, at a distance, a great chunk of wood floating about. Only the upper jaw moves, which they raise almost perpendicular, so as to form a right angle with the lower one. In the fore part of the upper jaw, on each side, just under the nostrils, are two very large, thick strong teeth or tusks, not very sharp, but rather the shape of a cone: these are as white as the finest polished ivory, and are not covered by any skin or lips, and always in sight, which gives the creature a frightful

a frightful appearance. In the lower jaw are holes opposite to these teeth to receive them. When they clap their jaws together, it causes a surprising noise, like that which is made by forcing a heavy plank with violence upon the ground, and may be heard at a great distance. But what is yet more surprising to a stranger is the incredible loud and terrifying roar, which they are capable of making, especially in the spring season, their breeding time. It almost resembles very heavy distant thunder, not only shaking the air and waters, but causing the earth to tremble; and when hundreds and thousands are roaring at the same time, you can scarcely be persuaded, but that the whole globe is violently and dangerously agitated. An old champion who is perhaps absolute sovereign of a little lake or lagoon (when fifty less than himself are obliged to content themselves with swelling and roaring in little coves round about) darts forth from the reedy coverts all at once, on the surface of the waters, in a right line; at first seemingly as rapid as lightning, but gradually more slowly, until he arrives at the centre of the lake, when he stops. He now swells himself by drawing in wind and water through his mouth, which causes a loud sonorous rattling in the throat for near a minute, but is immediately forced out again through his mouth and nostrils with a loud noise, brandishing his tail in the air, and the vapour ascending from his nostrils like smoke. At other times, when swoln to an extent ready to burst, his head and tail lifted up, he spins or twirls round on the surface of the water. He acts his part like an Indian chief, when rehearsing his feats of war; and then retiring, the exhibition is continued by others who dare to step forth, and strive to excel each other, to gain the attention of the favourite female.

The crocodile nests or hillocks are of the form of an obtuse cone, four feet high, and four or five feet in diameter at their bases; they are constructed with mud, grass and herbage. At first they lay a floor of this kind of tempered mortar on the ground, upon which they de-

posit a layer of eggs, and upon this a stratum of mortar seven or eight inches in thickness, and then another layer of eggs, and in this manner one stratum upon another, nearly to the top. I believe they commonly lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest; these are hatched, I suppose, by the heat of the sun; and perhaps the vegetable substance mixt with the earth, being acted upon by the sun, may cause a small degree of fermentation, and so increase the heat in those hillocks. The ground, for several acres about these nests, shewed evident marks of a continual resort of alligators; the grass was every where beaten down, hardly a blade or straw was left standing; whereas, all about at a distance, it was five or six feet high, and as thick as it could grow together. The female, as I imagine, carefully watches her own nest of eggs until they are all hatched; or perhaps while she is attending her own brood, she takes under her care and protection as many as she can get at one time, either from her own particular nest or others, but it is certain, that the young are not left to shift for themselves; for I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the female alligator leading about the shores her train of young ones, just as a hen does her brood of chickens; and she is equally assiduous and courageous in defending the young which are under her care, and providing for their subsistence; and when she is basking upon the warm banks, with her brood around her, you may hear the young ones continually whining and barking like young puppies. I believe but few of a brood live to the years of full growth and magnitude, as the old feed on the young, as long as they can make prey of them.

Thus far Bartram. On which it is necessary to remark, that the species of crocodile which he here describes, is the alligator, a smaller kind: the larger are found in Egypt, Siam and other parts of the East, and in Africa.

H.

The

The Sepulchral Monument of Taje Mabel. From Hodge's Travels in India, just published.

TO the south-east of the city of Agra is a beautiful monument, raised by the emperor Shah Jehan for his beloved wife Taje Mahel, whose name it bears, and is called, by way of eminence, the Taje Mahel. It now stands two miles from the city, though formerly it joined it. Adjacent to this monument there was a great bazar, or market for the richest manufactures of India, and of foreign countries, composed of six courts, and encompassed with great open porticoes; but scarcely a vestige of this building is now remaining. The Taje Mahel rises immediately from the river, founded on a base of red free-stone, at the extremity of which are octagon pavilions, consisting of three stones each. On the same base are two large buildings, one on either side, and perfectly similar, each crowned with three domes of white marble; the center domes are considerably larger than the others. One of these buildings is a musjid, or mosque; the other was designed for the repose of any great personage, who might come either on a pilgrimage to the tomb, or to satisfy a well-directed curiosity. On this base of free-stone (having a platform at least of twenty-five feet in length) another rests on white marble of a square form, and which is about fourteen feet high; the angles are octagon, from which rise minarets, or vast columns tapering upwards, having three several galleries running round them, and on the top of each an open pavilion crowned with a dome. These minarets too, I should have remarked, are of white marble, and contain stair-cases which lead to the top. From this magnificent base, like those already described, rises the body of the building, which has a plat-form similar to the above. The plan of this is octagon; the four principal sides opposed to the cardinal points of the compass. In the center of each of the four sides there is raised a vast and pointed arch, like that described in the gate of the tomb of Acbar; and the top above this arch rises

April 1793.

considerably higher than the other parts of the building. Those faces of the building which form the octagon on either side the great arches, have two stories of pointed arches, with recesses, and a low ballustrade in front; the spandles above the arches are greatly enriched with different coloured marble inlaid: the heads of the arches within the recesses are likewise most highly enriched in the same manner: within the several arches running round the building are windows, formed by an open fret-work in the solid slab, to give light to the interior of the building. From behind this octagon front, and rising considerably higher, are four octangular pavilions, with domes. From the center of the whole, rising as high as the domes of the pavilions, is a cone, whence springs the great dome, swelling from its base outwards considerably, and with a beautiful curve finishing in the upper point of the cullus, on which rest two balls of copper gilt, one above the other: above the balls is a crescent, from the center of which a spear head terminates the whole. Each face of this building is a counterpart to the other, and all are equally finished.

When this building is viewed from the opposite side of the river, it possesses a degree of beauty, from the perfection of the materials and from the excellence of the workmanship, which is only surpassed by its grandeur, extent, and general magnificence. The basest material that enters into this center part of it is white marble, and the ornaments are of various-coloured marbles, in which there is no glitter: the whole together appears like a most perfect pearl on an azure ground. The effect is such as, I confess, I never experienced from any work of art. The fine materials, the beautiful forms, and the symmetry of the whole, with the judicious choice of situation, far surpasses any thing I ever beheld.

It was the intention of the royal founder to have erected on the opposite shore a similar building, for his own interment, and to have joined them by a marble bridge. This magnificent idea

was frustrated by sickness, and by the subsequent disputes concerning the succession between his sons, and at last by his own imprisonment by Aurungzebe.

The garden, in which the Taje Mahel is situated, is entered from the opposite side, through a large and handsome gate of red free-stone, whence proceeds a large flight of steps into the garden. From the top of the steps the center part of the middle building is viewed through an avenue of cypress and other trees mixed: the avenue is paved with stone; in the middle there are compartments, or beds of flowers, with fountains at equal distances; four of the most magnificent of which are situated about half way up the avenue, and rise from a square base of white marble. These, as well as the others, are supplied by a reservoir without the building, which is filled from the river by pumps. The fountains are yet in tolerable repair; they were played whilst I was there; and the garden is still kept in decent order, the lands allotted for the support of the building not being wholly dismembered from it. The center building is in a perfect state; but all those which surround it bear strong marks of decay. Several Mollahs attend the mosque here at the hours of prayer, and appear the most orderly and decent that I have seen among the Mahomedans; extremely attentive to strangers, and assiduous to shew and explain every part of it. The inside of the great building is of white marble, with many ornaments of flowers beautifully carved. The tomb is in a chamber below, and the body of Taje Mahel lies in a sarcophagus of white marble, under the center of the building. Close to it is a similar one, containing the body of her husband Shah Jehan. These sarcophagi are perfectly similar to those in the tomb of Acbar.

The garden and the surrounding buildings does not occupy a space more than equal to one half of that of the emperor Acbar, at Secundrii. Tavernier mentions, that he was witness to the beginning and the finishing of this building, which employed upwards of twenty thousand men constantly at work for a

term of twenty-two years. The free-stone was obtained in the neighbourhood, but the marble was brought from Kandahar, the eastern province of Persia, by land carriage, a distance of not less than six hundred miles by the road. The expence is said to have amounted to little less than one million sterling.

Whether Eating in Company be conducive to Health?

DOCTOR Vasse discussed this question seriously in the school of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and gravely determined it in the affirmative, that eating and drinking in company is really beneficial to health. He published this medical question and his curious illustrations of it. He divides entertainments into several classes: ordinary and extraordinary; the first consists of meats of a moderate price, in the other they are more expensive and splendid. At public entertainments several families form one company, at private ones, there is only the daily preparation. He then enumerates many kinds of sociable meals; as eating the paschal lamb among the Jews, the love feasts among the primitive christians, wedding dinners, merry-makings, twelfth day, in Carnival and St. Martin's day.

Undertaking to shew the advantages of eating in company, he fixes three properties of the meals under consideration, viz. animal, moral, natural or physical. The first are such as do good to the body, the second benefit the mind, and the third are useful to both. Man, says the Doctor, is an animal formed by nature for society, he is led by example, and imitates what he sees done. If he observes another eat, he is desirous of doing the same, and his mouth immediately waters. This water is the saliva which dissolves the food, renders it more savoury and whets the appetite. That being sharpened, we eat with pleasure and grind our meat better. Where conversation and mirth preside at a table, we are obliged to keep the meat longer in our mouths, it is more penetrated with

with saliva and digests better. The blood and spirits are in better order, the nutritive juices become sweeter, the circulation of the liquids is more completely executed, the heart, the seat of joy, is dilated, and all the functions of the body conspire, with a sort of emulation, to promote health.

The advantages accruing from eating in company are numerous: it always diverts chagrin and melancholy to dine with a number of people. The bare sight of many eating, drinking and singing, inspires good humour; the healths that pass round and agreeable conversation rouse the soul and make it shake off all dismal ideas. An union of persons either begins or is cemented, and misunderstandings are composed or removed.

In regard of the utility of entertainments to the whole man, we must know, that such is the intimate connection between the soul and body, that what is useful to one must infallibly be so to the other.

But our author goes one step further, as exercise is of no inconsiderable use, eating in company appears worthy of recommendation on that score. Here, says he, I will be asked what exercise I mean, is it that of the teeth, which communicates an electric motion to the frame? To which I answer, it is the motion of the hands and body in carving and helping, in accepting thanks and returning them, in the lively gestures before dinner and the no less sprightly ones after it.

But there is one material objection which should be removed, namely, that these entertainments are frequently productive of much disorder and irregularity, and therefore ought not to be indulged. To this our Doctor replies, that abuses will insinuate themselves every where, so that if all that is perverted should be prohibited, even eating and drinking and other innocent and useful human acts would incur the charge of criminality. Allowing evils sometimes to arise, are they not counterbalanced by the good arising from these entertainments?

Such are the arguments used by Doctor Vasse to prove eating in company is conducive to health. They certainly evince the taste of the Doctor and the faculty for good cheer. Besides doing his duty to the public as a physician in enforcing an interesting medical precept, the idea as well as the reality of which gives rapture to the hungry and pleasure to the full epicure, we find he had another object in view; it seems there were some pragmatical, mortified and penurious licentiates in divinity, who, he justly remarks, had a zeal but not according to knowledge, who wished to put a stop to entertainments given to their fellow students when they received the academic cap; but the parliament of Paris by an arrêt continued the old laudable custom, and good cheer triumphed over the four moroseness of these unenlightened Theologians.

H.

A Spanish Clerical Licence from the Archbishop of St. Iago.

NOS Don Fray Antonio de Monroy, por la gracia de Dios, y de Santa sede Apostolica, Arçobispo, y Senor de Santiago, prelado Domestico, Obispo asistente de su Santidad nuestro muy Santo padre Innocencio por la divina Providencia Papa duodezimo, del consueño de su Magestad, su capellan mayor, Juez Ordinario de su real capilla, casa, y Corte, notario mayor del regno de Leon, &c. Atendiendo a la virtud y suficiencia del Rev. Fr. Thomas de Santa Rosa del Ord. de Predicadores, deste Arçobispado, le damos licencia, para que sin prejuizio del derecho parroquial, que fuere nuestra voluntad pueda predicar y explicar el santo evangelio segun la comun explicacion christianos padres, y oiz de penitencia á los que con el tuvieren devocion de confesarse (excepto a mugeres, que para esto no se la damos, si no es teniendo quarenta annos, ò haniendo officio de Cura: y asimismo no le damos licencia para confesar religiosas de ninguna religion) ne imponiendoles penitencia saludable, pueda

eda absolverles de todos sus pecados, crimines, y excessos, excepto de los reservados à su Santidad, y à nos por derecho, y constituciones synodales, y le encargamos mucho pida quanta de la doctrina christiana, y principales misterios de nuestra Sante Fé, y suspenda el beneficio de la absolution à los que culpablemente lo ignoraren.

Por mandado de su sonoria ilustrísima el Arcobispo mi Señor

F. Joseph de Pedraffus.

Casos Reservados al Prelado.

1. Absolucion de excommunication.
2. Dispensacion de votos, y juramentos.
3. Quebrantamiento de la inmunidad, y libertad eclesiastica.
4. Poner manos violentas en clérigo, quando no es reservado à su Santidad.
5. Perjuo en juicio, y falsear escrituras en prejuicio del proximo.
6. Restitucion de bienes inciertos, quando son de quatro ducados arriba.
7. Retencion de diezmos, y premias.
8. Matrimonio clandestino.
9. Blasfemia publica.
10. Hechizeria, ò encantamiento.
11. Homicidio voluntario.
12. Conocer carnalmente Moaja professa.
13. Incesto donde ay afinidad, ò parentesco que dirimi Matrimonio.
14. Sodomia, y bestialidad.
15. Incendio hecho adrede, y de proposito.

Translation,

We Lord Fr. Antony de Monroy, by the Grace of God and of the holy Apostolic See, Archbishop and Lord of St. Jago, domestic Prelate, assistant Bishop of his Holiness our holy father Pope Innocent, by divine providence the twelfth of his Majesty's council, principal chaplain, ordinary Judge of his royal chapel, house and court, chief notary of the kingdom of Leon, &c. Knowing the virtue and sufficiency of the Rev. Fr. Thomas de Sancta Rosa of the order of

preachers of the said Archiepiscopate, we grant licence to him without injuring parochial rights, and it is our will that he may preach and explain the holy gospel, according to the common interpretation of the christian fathers, that he may hear penitents who wish to confess to him, (except women, who are not to confess to him unless he is forty years of age, or has the office of Curate; nor do we allow him to confess Nuns of any Order,) impose any salutary penance, and absolve from all sins, crimes and excesses, except those reserved to his Holiness, or of right belonging to us and by Synodic decrees, and we charge him zealously to enforce the christian doctrine, the principal mysteries of our holy faith, and to suspend from the benefit of absolution, those who are culpably ignorant.

By Command, &c.

Cases reserved to the Prelate.

1. Absolution from Excommunication.
2. Dispensation from vows and oaths.
3. Breach of immunities and ecclesiastical liberties.
4. The laying violent hands on Clergymen, when it is not reserved to the Pope.
5. Perjury in a court of Judgment, and falsifying writings to injure a neighbour.
6. Restitution of uncertain goods when above the value of four ducats.
7. Withholding tithes and first fruits.
8. Clandestine Marriage.
9. Public blasphemy.
10. Witchcraft and enchantment.
11. Voluntary Homicide.
12. Carnal knowledge of a professed Nun.
13. Incest, whether with a relation or parent, or which breaks marriage.
14. Sodomy and bestiality.
15. Burning premeditated.

L. Q.

Of the Antiquity and Use of Gloves.

IT is impossible to trace to their origin the use of Gloves, which the numberless occupations of mankind made necessary, even among people rude and uncivilized. Xenophon is the most antient writer who mentions them, when speaking of the manners of the Persians, he adduces them as proofs of their effeminacy. No doubt when men and women, whom fortune placed above manual labours, wore them, they then might justly be considered as a luxury, not only injurious to health, but as debasing the manly character. Gloves, by their warmth, relax the pores and with the other warm covering of the body bring on a debility of constitution: they make the usual wholesome coldness of the air to be severely felt, and when they are considered as whitening the hands, they become not only an expensive part of dress, but in a great measure render the most useful members of the body an incumbrance.

Homer represents Laertes at work in his garden with gloves on his hands to secure them from thorns. Varro informs us the Romans had them, for he remarks that olives gathered with the naked hand were preferable to those collected with gloves. And Athenæus records it of a celebrated epicure who always came to dinner with gloves on, that he might be able to handle the meat when very hot, and thereby devour more than the rest of the company. I cannot bring myself to believe, that gloves were thought by the Greeks and Romans, as ornamental or as necessary an appendage of dress as among the moderns, for we never see them on statues or medals, but the arms quite bare to the elbow. On the contrary our painters and statuarys frequently give us portraits with embroidered gloves on, or holding them in their hands.

In the second century, Musonius, a philosopher, cries out, that it is a shame for persons in perfect health to clothe their hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings. What would he have said, had he beheld the present generation, in

a temperate climate, enveloped in rich furs, furred shoes, tippets and muffs? In the 9th century, the use of gloves became so universal, that the church was obliged to interpose its authority, to stop the rapid strides luxury was making in this respect. The Council of Aix ordered ecclesiastics to wear gloves made of sheepskin.

The history of gloves becomes of importance when we find them the symbols of investiture, and an essential part of the episcopal habit. Some abbats and religious in France presuming to wear gloves, the council of Poitiers forbid them. I suppose these were of a particular shape and adorned in an unusual manner. As a person acquired honour and possession by the delivery of gloves, so he was degraded when he was deprived of them. Andrew Herkley, Earl of Carlisle in the reign of Edward II. impeached of holding traitorous correspondence with the Scots, had his gloves taken off before he was led to the place of execution.

When a challenge was given a glove was thrown down; if the opposite party took it up and put it on his right hand, the challenge was accepted. This practice was continued to the reign of Elizabeth, but Cowel alledges an instance later, of Lord Ray and David Ramsey, in the time of Charles I. At a coronation, Mr. Dymocke, the king's champion, throws down his glove in Westminster-hall, to see who will deny his Majesty's title to the Crown, and in virtue of this ceremony holds the manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire. It was usual for the judges, when the assize was a maiden one, to receive gloves from the sheriff. In Germany, if the gloves are not taken off when you go into the stables of a prince, you pay a forfeit to redeem them. When a stag is killed in France, the sportsmen either give their gloves or money to the huntsmen, and Louis XIV. never omitted pulling off one of his gloves on that occasion. The writer begs leave to drop his pen and put on his gloves, for the weather is excessive cold.

D.

Description of Nice.

THIS city has been frequently described by Geographers and Travellers, and is much resorted to by invalids from the northern parts of Europe, who find the genial warmth of the climate either removes or alleviates their complaints. Smollet draws a very disagreeable picture of this place, in his travels. Perhaps infirmities had soured his temper and jaundiced his eyes; it is therefore but justice to give an authentic account of it from a writer, who has lately favoured the world with an historical and picturesque description of it, and the neighbouring country.

Although the county of Nice be on this side of the mountains, Geographers have always considered it as a province of Italy, since they have given to this beautiful part of Italy the [river] Var for a western limit, which is also the boundary of the country, and flows into the sea at a league distance from the capital. This province is partly covered by the maritime Alps; and is bordered on the east by Piedmont, and the States of Genoa; on the south by the Mediterranean; on the west by the Var; and on the north by Dauphiny. Its length is about twenty leagues of the country, which makes about thirty-six English miles; its breadth is ten leagues; and its population is about 120,000 souls.

The town [city] of Nice is the capital, and the seat of the senate, the bishoprick, and government. It has become, within these few years, a delightful abode, by the number of strangers who assemble there in the winter, either to re-establish their health, or to enjoy the mildness of the climate, and the beauty of the country, where an unceasing verdure presents eternal spring.

The town is situated on the sea shore, and is backed by a rock entirely insulated, on which was formerly a castle, much esteemed for its position; but it was destroyed in the year 1706, by Marshal Berwick, the garrison being too thin to defend the extent of the works. There is a distinction between the old and the new town; this last is

regular, the houses are well built, and the streets are wide. Its position is by the side of the sea, and is terminated, on one side, by a charming terrace, which serves for a promenade.

Any person may live peaceably in this province, without fear of being troubled on points of faith, provided they conduct themselves with decorum. The town has three suburbs:

1st, That of St. John, which conducts to Cimiez, &c. The promenades this way are very delightful, and may be enjoyed in a carriage.

2d, That of the Poudriere.

3d, That of the Croix de Marbre, or Marble Cross. This suburb is new, and the English almost always lodge in it, being very near the town. The houses are commodious, facing, on one side, the great road which leads to France, and on the other, a fine garden, with a prospect of the sea. All the houses are separate from each other; the company hire them for the season, i. e. from October till May. Apartments may be had from 15 to 250 louis. The proprietors commonly furnish linen, plate, &c. There are also in the town very large and commodious houses, as well as the new road, which is opened from the town to the port, by cutting that part of the rock which inclined toward the sea. The situation is delightful, and warmest in winter, being entirely covered from the north wind, and quite open to the south.

The company is brilliant at Nice,—and the amusements of the carnival are, in proportion to the size of the town, as lively as in any of the great ones in France. There is always an Italian opera, a concert, and masked ball, alternately; and the company play rather high.—

It is impossible to find a happier climate than Nice, both for summer and winter. Reaumur's thermometer, in 1781, never fell more than three degrees

N O T E.
† About three leagues north from Nice.

degrees below the freezing point; and that only for two days; while at Geneva it fell ten: and in the course of the winter of 1785, it only fell two degrees, while at Geneva it fell fifteen. The month of May is rarely so fine in France, as February at Nice. The summer is not so hot as might be expected. The thermometer never rises more than twenty-four degrees above temperate in the shade; and there is always an agreeable sea breeze from ten in the morning till sun set, when the land breeze comes on.—There are three chains of graduated mountains, the last of which confound their summits with the Alps; and to this triple rampart is owing the mild temperature so sensibly different from the neighbouring parts.

The cultivation of the ground is as rich as can be desired. There are alternately rows of corn and beans, separated by vines attached to different fruit-trees, the almond and fig; so that the earth being incessantly cultivated, and covered with trees, olive, orange, cedar, pomegranate, laurel, and myrtle, causes the constant appearance of spring, and forms a fine contrast with the summits of the Alps, in the back ground, covered with snow.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

YOUR elegant correspondent, Eubante, favoured the public, by sending you parallel passages in Metastasio and Prior; that two poets pursuing the same train of thought, should have used similar expressions, is not to be wondered at. Perhaps it may amuse your readers to compare two passages, one written by a poet, and the other by a lawyer, on very dissimilar subjects indeed; Shakespeare and the laws of England. The first is the concluding paragraph of Pope's preface to his edition of Shakespeare. "I will conclude by saying of Shakespeare, that with all his faults, and with all the irregularity of his drama, one may look upon his works in comparison of those that are more finished and regular, as upon an antient majestic piece of

Gothic architecture, compared with a neat modern building: the latter is more elegant and glaring, but the former is more strong and solemn. It must be allowed that in one of these there are materials enough to make many of the other. It has much the greater variety, and much the nobler apartments; though we are often conducted to them by dark, odd, and uncouth passages. Nor does the whole fail to strike us with greater reverence, though many of the parts are childish, ill-placed, and unequal to its grandeur." The other passage is from Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 3. p. 268. edit 8vo. Lon. 1791. "Our system of remedial law resembles an old Gothic castle, erected in the days of Chivalry, but fitted up for a modern inhabitant. The moated ramparts, the embattled towers, and the trophied halls, are magnificent and venerable, but useless, and therefore neglected. The inferior apartments now accommodated to daily use, are cheerful and commodious, though their approaches may be winding and difficult."

D. D. R.

Danger of Absorbents.

IN the Philosophical Transactions, printed in 1744, there is an account of an English gentleman who drank too copiously of sharp wine; he perceived heart-burnings and an acid to prevail in his stomach, and found relief from crabs eyes and other absorbents. This practice he continued for some years, but was at length seized with vomiting and a violent weight was perceived in his stomach; he died and was opened, and large stones were found, some resembling a branch of coral, and others like garden-peas covered with a viscid substance. As every medical purpose can be answered as well, though not so instantaneously, by other remedies, acidities should never be attempted to be subdued by chalk juleps, or crabs eyes or claws, nor should such substances as these be ever introduced into practice, for they are highly injurious.

H.

Gibbon's Roman History.

IN 1738, Vander Muelen, a man of distinction and learning in Holland, published at Utrecht, a Latin dissertation on the rise and fall of the Roman Empire—*De ortu et interitu Imperii Romani*—Perhaps some of the readers of the *Anthologia*, who may possess that work, will have curiosity to examine whether, or how far, Gibbon is indebted to it.

H. D.

An Excursion to the Peak of Teneriffe.

ON Saturday, April 16, 1791, the Gorgon, an English man of war, commanded by captain Parker, anchored in Santa Cruz bay; and lieutenant Rye, who had previously obtained leave of absence from his commanding officer, landed soon after, in order to ask permission from the governor, to visit the peak of Teneriffe, in company with Mr. Burton, who had been sent on the recommendation of sir Joseph Banks, to make botanical researches, at New South Wales. Having procured guides, with some difficulty, they set out for Oratava, in express opposition to the opinion and advice of the natives, who affirmed that the season of the year was highly unfavourable to such an undertaking; and that the intense cold had destroyed all who made the attempt under similar circumstances. The road was extremely steep and rugged; but this inconvenience was amply compensated, either by the beauty, or the grandeur of the surrounding landscapes. Sometimes they seemed to rise into the clouds, and were lost in thick mists; at other times they descended into deep vallies, or more properly speaking, vast chasms; for the island appeared in many places as if rent in pieces from its inmost foundations; and, indeed, every part bore evident marks of some great convulsion of nature. The fertility of it was, however, wonderful; and, with ordinary skill and industry, the whole might be converted into a garden: but large tracts lay wholly uncultivated, and,

even where the hand of labour had been exerted, large masses of rock and pumice stone were scattered about, and remained untouched since the last eruption.

Our travellers did not arrive at Oratava until two in the morning, and then experienced great difficulties, on account of their ignorance of the Spanish language; 'but after rehearsing a short pantomime,' they contrived to get a few eggs, some wine, and a mat to lie on. Notwithstanding the uncomfortable circumstance of being assailed by 'every species of vermin,' they enjoyed a sound sleep; and having procured an old soldier, who had been a prisoner in England, as an interpreter, they requested him to provide them with mules and guides for their intended expedition to the peak. But he, without hesitation, pronounced the project to be visionary and impracticable; 'for he was certain (he informed us) that at this season of the year, no guides would undertake to accompany us; and added, that many of the mountaineers, who had gone in search of their goats to the skirts of the plains, (and these are seven or eight miles distant from the peak,) had perished from the intenseness of the cold.'

Two stout peasants at length offered to accompany them as far as the plains, but they treated with scorn, and as a thing impossible, the resolution of ascending to the summit of the promontory.

After seeing a religious procession, and witnessing a nauseous and revolting scene, which gave them no very high idea of Spanish cleanliness, they set forward towards the object of their destination. They were scarce two miles distant from the town, when the day broke, and exhibited 'steep, rugged precipices, wide yawning gulphs, and huge pendant rocks,' which threatened destruction to the adventurous traveller: no trees were to be found in order to relieve the eye; and fern, heath, and Spanish broom, gave a wild and a melancholy aspect to the scene. About ten o'clock they entered those fatal plains, where so many of the natives had lost their lives, and made

made a short pause, in order to contemplate the peak in its sublimest point of view. All around them was covered with lava, interspersed with huge fragments of rock, which had evidently been hurled from the summit of the neighbouring mountain.

‘One of these rocks we measured, and we found its circumference between sixty and seventy feet. In its form, it was nearly globular; some of them had the appearance of chimnies encrusted with smoke; others were black and shining as jet. Some of the rocks were entire, but most of them broken by the fall, and the separated parts projected at a considerable distance from each other; we selected some small pieces, which were sparred off; these we found to contain much inflammable matter, and to be hard as flint. The portions of rock which had been projected to the greatest distance from the peak, were, according to our calculation, from seven to eight miles.’

On their first entering the plain, messrs. Rye and Burton experienced a sudden transition from cold to heat; and also a great difficulty in respiration, from which last inconvenience they procured a temporary relief, by washing their mouths with wine, and snuffing some of the same liquid up their nostrils.

Having encouraged the muleteers to proceed, by producing a pocket compass, and explaining its use, they once more continued their journey.

‘At noon (says lieut. R.) we arrived at the first flight of rocks; in approaching these, the division, which is about midway, and which is occasioned by the recess of the second flight of rocks, is not perceptible. Above these is the sugar loaf, which with respect to its height when viewed from the plains, greatly deceives the traveller. Before we gained these rocks, we found great difficulty in ascending a steep, which was covered with fragments of lava, and large pumice stones; these were continually giving way beneath our feet. This first flight of rocks is called the Englishman’s resting-place.—*Esplanca de los Ingleses*.

April 1793.

‘We at length arrived at the recess above mentioned, and were beyond measure disappointed, at perceiving another height of rocks, as difficult of ascent, as that which we had already surmounted. We had imagined that we had simply the sugar loaf to ascend, which at a distance seemed to be no very arduous undertaking. To increase our chagrin, we found that our guides had deceived us, in regard to our shoes; they were now so worn, that our feet appeared through them; and every step we took was attended with pain. Our guides only laughed at our distress, and conducted us to the cavern of ice. Here we sat down to reflect on our situation. This was unpleasant enough; we were in the midst of a precipice formed by large rocks, heaped upon one another, and all of them so disunited, that if we were to make but one false step, a fall betwixt them would be inevitable, and the consequence, the fracture of some limb, if not loss of life itself.

‘Having sufficiently rested ourselves, we were anxious to proceed, but our guides now determined to advance no further. They pointed to the top, blew their fingers, drew themselves into a heap; then stretched themselves along the rock, as if to intimate that inevitable death would be the consequence of our indiscretion and audacity.

‘We laughed at this idea, and made a motion, as if we were about to proceed; but they then informed us by signs, that they would stay for us in the cavern; but they did this in such a manner, that we were thoroughly convinced it was their intention here to leave us to our fate. Of this, indeed, the governor and our other friends had forewarned us. We were so displeased at their insincerity, that we could not forbear having recourse to menaces. I hastily drew a small hanger, which was luckily by my side, the sight of which had an instant nervous and wonderful effect. Both of them, in a moment started up, and advanced briskly before us—I called loudly to them to stop, and placing myself behind the foremost peasant,

N n

fant, and my companion following the other, we thus made sure of our guides.

'The wind blew very cold in sudden squalls, yet we often found our great coats an incumbrance, when sheltered by the intervening rocks. After a long rest, we again pressed forward with renewed ardour—We saw ourselves not very far from our journey's end, and with no very great seeming difficulties to conquer. But no sooner had we left the rocks, than we sunk knee deep into lava: a most violent and piercing wind assailed us, and we were compelled, for security, to plunge our arms into the lava also; in this manner, with many retrograde motions, we persevered in our endeavours to ascend. Sometimes, after struggling for many minutes to gain a few feet, we found ourselves in an instant precipitated down with a mass of rubbish, and almost suffocated with the dust. In one of these efforts, to our great distress and concern, our younger guide fainted away. We immediately approached, and placed him in a sitting posture; but we were not a little alarmed to see that his head reclined, as if void of all sensation, on his shoulders; his eyes were fixed and sunk, his nostrils distended, his tongue swollen and hanging out of his mouth; so that to our apprehension, his moment of dissolution could not be very far off.'

Luckily, however, they were deceived in their prognostications, for he soon after recovered strength sufficient to crawl to one of the rocks, beneath the shelter of which they had rested, and remained there until their return.

In the mean time they renewed their exertions, and at about half past two o'clock in the afternoon entered a fissure between the rocks, which seemed to have been produced by the descent of a torrent of lava. They soon after descended into the crater, although they were almost suffocated with the volumes of smoke, which burst forth from various parts of it.

'Our guide turned over many large calcined stones, and pointed out to our attention different specimens of sulphur,

which appeared in a boiling, bubbling state. In one place, I sat down to select some of the pieces of sulphur, preferring this to the attitude of bending over it; but a sudden violent numbness seized my side nearest the ground. In a moment I started up, and rushed to the summit of the peak. The cold was now so extremely sharp and piercing, that it absolutely drew blood from my pores, but I no longer felt the difficulty of breathing, which from the time of our quitting the rocks we had experienced, and more particularly while we continued in the crater.

The Art of Punning.

ABOUT the year 1719, punning was so fashionable in Ireland, that ladies were as much infected with its contagion as the gentlemen; it was the amusement of every party, and was a species of wit, with which every one seemed to be bewitched. As the only effectual means to cure this folly was to make it perfectly ridiculous, Dr. Thomas Sheridan, with the concurrence of Dean Swift, published at this time his

"Ars Pun—ica, sive Flos Linguarum, in seventy-nine rules, for the further improvement of conversation and help of memory. By the labour and industry of Tom Pun—sibi, Dublin, 1719."

Dean Swift not only gave his name to the list of subscribers, but was probably the author of the following verses addressed to the author.

Had I ten thousand mouths and
tongues,
Had I ten thousand pair of lungs,
Ten thousand skulls with brains to
think,
Ten thousand standishes of ink,
Ten thousand hands and pens to write
Thy praise I'd study day and night.
O may thy work for ever live,
(Dear Tom a friendly zeal forgive)
May no vile miscreant saucy cook
Presume to tear thy learned book;

Or singe his fowl for nicer gueſt,
 Or pin it on the turkey's breaſt.
 Keep it from paſty bak'd, or flying,
 From broiling ſtaks and fritters
 frying;
 From lighting pipe or making ſnuff,
 Or caſing up a feather muſſ;
 From all the ſeveral ways the grocer,
 (Who to the learn'd world's a foe,
 fir)
 Has found in twiſting, folding, pack-
 ing
 His brains and ours at once a rack-
 ing:
 And may it never curl the head
 Of either living block, or dead.
 Thus when all dangers they have
 paſs'd,
 Your leaves like leaves of braſs ſhall
 laſt;
 No blaſt ſhall from a critic's breath,
 By vile infection cauſe their death;
 Till they in flames at laſt expire
 And help to ſet the world on fire.

P R E F A C E.

I've rak'd the aſhes of the dead to
 ſhow
 Puns were in vogue five thouſand
 years ago.

The great and ſingular advantage of punning, and the luſtre it gives to converſation, are commonly ſo little known in the world; that ſcarce one man of learning in fifty, (to their ſhame be it ſpoken) appears to have the leaſt tincture of it in his diſcourſe. This I can impute to nothing, but that it hath not been reduced to a ſcience; and indeed Cicero ſeemed long ago to wiſh for it, as we may gather from his ſecond book de Oratore, where he has this remarkable paſſage: "Punning is extremely delightful and often times very profitable, in which as far as I can judge, Cæſar, you excel all mankind: for which reaſon you may inform me, whether there be any art of punning, or if there be, above all things I beſeech you, to inſtruct me in it." So much was this great man af-

feſted with the art, and ſuch a noble idea did he conceive of it, that he gave Cæſar the preference to all mankind, only on account of that accompliſhment.

Let critics ſay what they will, I will venture to affirm, that punning of all arts and ſciences is the moſt extraordinary; for all others are circumscribed by certain bounds, but this alone is found to have no limits, becauſe to excel therein requires a moſt extenſive knowledge of all things. A punner muſt be a man of the greateſt natural abilities, and of the beſt accompliſhments; his wit muſt be poignant and fruitful, his underſtanding clear and diſtinct, his imagination delicate and chearful, he muſt have an extraordinary elevation of ſoul, far above all mean and low conceptions, and theſe muſt be ſuſtained with a vivacity fit to expreſs his ideas, with that grace and beauty, that ſtrength and ſweetneſs, which become ſentiments ſo truly noble and ſublime.

And now, leſt I ſhould be ſuſpected of impoſing upon my reader, I muſt intreat him to conſider how high Plato has carried his ſentiments. Does he not poſitively ſay in his Cratylus—Jocos & Dii amanti—the gods themſelves love punning; which I am apt to believe from Homer's ἀχλὺς γελῶς, unextinguished laughter, becauſe there is no other motive could cauſe ſuch continued merriment among the gods. As to the antiquity of this art, Buxtorf proves it to be very early among the Chaldeans; which any one may ſee at large, who will read what he ſays upon the word פִּנּוּן Pun, vocula eſt Chaldæis familiariffima, &c. The Chaldæans were firſt inſtructed in the methods of punning by their Magi, and gained ſuch reputation, that Ptolomæus Philo-pun-neus ſent for ſix of thoſe learned prieſts, to propagate their doctrine of puns in ſix of his principal cities, which they did with ſuch ſucceſs that his majeſty ordered, by public edict, to have a full collection of all the puns made within his dominions for three years paſt, and this collection filled one large apartment of his library, having the following remarkable inſcription over the door—

Ἰατρον Πυχνῆ, the shop of the soul's physic.

Some authors, upon what ground is uncertain, will have Pan, who in the Æolic dialect is called Pun, to be the author of puns; because, say they, Pan being the god of universal nature, and punning free of all languages, it is highly probable, that it owes its first origin as well as name to this god. Others again attribute it to Janus, and for this reason; Janus had two faces, and of consequence they conjectured every word he spoke had a double meaning. But however I give little credit to these opinions, which, I am apt to believe, were broached in the dark and fabulous ages of the world; for I doubt before the first Olympiad, there can be no great dependance on prophane history.

But to come nearer home and our own times. We know that France, in the late reign, was the seat of learning and policy, and what made it so, but the great encouragement the king gave to punners, above any other men. For it is notorious, that Louis le Grand gave a hundred pistoles for one single pun-motto, made upon an abbot who died in a field, having a lilly growing out of his —

Habe mortem præ oculis
Abbe mort en prez au culiz.

Now having from the best authorities plainly proved the antiquity and excellence of the art of punning, nothing remains but to give some general directions as to the manner how this science is to be taught. 1. Let the husband teach his wife to read it. 2. Let her be appointed to teach her children. 3. Let the head servant of the family teach the rest, and that every morning before the master and mistress are up.

The logical definition of Punning is—

Punnata dicuntur, id ipsum quod sunt, aliorum esse dicuntur, aut alio quovis modo, ad aliud referuntur.—Puns, in their very nature and constitution, have a relation to something else,

or if they have not, any other reason why, will serve as well. The physical definition of punning according to Cardan—Punning is an art of harmonious jingling upon words, which passing in at the ears, and falling upon the diaphragma, excites a titillary motion in those parts, and this being conveyed by the animal spirits into the muscles of the face, raises the cockles of the heart. The moral definition of punning—Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing.

There are various important rules for punning, a capital rule is one must have a head for it; the rule of forehead is you must have good assurance, and the brazen rule is, you must have better assurance. Thus Brigadier said, that as he was passing thro' the street, he made up to a country fellow who had a hare swinging on a stick over his shoulder, and giving it a shake asked him, whether it was his own hair or a periwig. Again, all puns made upon the word pun are to be esteemed as so much old gold. Suppose two famous punsters should contend for the superiority, and a man should wittily say, this is a Carthaginian war. *Quest.* How, sir?

Ans. Why, sir, it is a pun-ick war.

The Socratic rule is to instruct others by way of question and answer.

Quest. Who was the first drawer?

Ans. Potifer.

Which is the seat of the spleen?

The hipps.

Who were the first bakers?

The Crustumeneans.

Where did the first Hermaphrodites come from?

Middlesex.

What part of England has the most dogs?

Berkshire.

From whence came the first tumblers?

From Somerset.

Who were the first mortgagers of land? The people of Cumberland.

What men in the world are the best soldiers?

Your red-haired men, because they always

always carry their fire-locks on their shoulders.

Why should a man in debt be called a diver?

Because he is dipped over head and ears.

Why are ladies of late well qualified for hunting?

Because they come with a hoop and a hollow.

Why are the Presbyterians, Quakers and others, said to be vermin?

Because they are in-sects.

Where were the first breeches made?

At Thy-atyra.

Who were the first goldfinders?

The Turditani.

What part of the world is best to feed dogs in?

Lap-land.

Where do the best corn-cutters live?

At Leg-horn.

Why are the horses with grease in their heels the best racers?

Because their heels are always running.

Why are rats and mice afraid of fiddles?

Because they are strung with cat gut.

Where were the first hams made?

In the temple of Jupiter Hammon by the Hamadryades: one of which, if we depend on Baker's chronicle, was sent as a present to a gentleman in Ham-shire, of the family of the Ham-ilton's, who immediately sent it to Hampton-court, where it was hung by a string in the hall, by way of rarity, whence we have the English phrase, ham-string.

Thus did great Socrates improve the mind,

By questions, useful since to all mankind.

For when the purblind soul no farther saw,

Than length of nose, into dark nature's law;

His method clear'd up all, enlarged the sight,

And so he taught his pupils with daylight.

Valuable Receipts.

For the Stone and Gravel.

SALT of tartar one ounce, dissolve it in three half pints of boiling water, pour it on two ounces and a half of fresh roche lime, let it settle and decant it. Take thirty drops in a pint of veal broth, without the least fat, so slowly as to be an hour sipping the pint. Drink three pints in one day, abstaining from acids, salt meat and vegetables. Common drink rum and water, or fine small beer. As the stone and gravel, or chronic complaints are a long time forming, an instant cure is not to be expected from any medicine; patience and perseverance will alone remove these and similar disorders, and nothing is better calculated than the foregoing for these diseases. Fixt air has been used, but it is troublesome, and not quite free from danger.

Rheumatism.

Two cloves of garlic, one drachm of gum ammoniac, grind them well together in a mortar with a little water; divide the whole into two parts, and take one at night and the other in the morning, taking each time a cup full of strong saffrafras tea. The person must be kept warm, and a diluting and cooling diet must be observed.

Potatoe Barm.

Take two pounds of dry mealy and boiled potatoes, bruise them fine with a spoon, pour on two quarts of water boiling, stirring the whole till smooth; put in four ounces of brown sugar, mixt well, and when milk-warm add two large spoonfuls of good solid barm; let it lie for two hours before the fire till it ferments, then remove it to a cool place for twenty-four hours. One naggin of this barm serves for four quarts of flour; the dough must lie for nine hours. The barm will keep for two months. This has been found extremely useful for families in the country; the dough lying so

so long is the only inconvenience, 'but foresight will obviate that.

A little castile soap dissolved in water and mixt with leaven makes the lightest bread. This is the most elegant French bread that is manufactured.

Tar Water.

Two pounds of tar and four quarts of water; stir it well frequently, and let it settle for two days. It may be used advantageously in most disorders where there is not a bilious tendency. I will not, with bishop Berkeley, assert it to be a panacea for all diseases, but I will be bold to say, it will alleviate most of them with moderate exercise, which is indispensable, when waters of any kind are drank. A pint a day, divided into four parts, when the stomach is most empty, is to be taken; but this may be increased.

Observations on the Statutes.

(Continued from Page 107.)

33 Hen. VI. A. D. 1455.

CHAP. III. An act that every man shall answer for his son and waged men. Spencer thus mentions this act. "Another statute I remember, which having been an antient Irish custom is now, upon advisement, made a law, and that is called the custom of *Kincogish*: which is, that every head of every sept, and every thief of every kindred or family, should be answerable and bound to bring forth every one of that sept and kindred under it, at all times, to be justified when he should be required, or charged with any treason, felony, or any other heinous crime." This, if an original Irish custom, proves the laws of the antient Irish were the same, for the responsibility here noticed was the same as that in the Anglo-Saxon decennary.

Kincogish is properly *Cine-ogachd*, or the young of the family; the lord being considered as the parent or head of his sept.

36 Hen. VI. A. D. 1438.

Chap. II. An act concerning the enclosing of towns and villages. It is here recited that divers towns and villages were wasted in the night-time by robbers and thieves for want of inclosures. As the principal traders resided in towns with their commodities, they were alluring objects to robbers, idlemen and kerns, with whom the country abounded. Almost three hundred years before this Giraldu Cambrensis tells us, "The Irish had no castles; that the country swarmed with thieves, and that the clergy found safety rather in churches than in camps." We may form some judgment of the manner in which towns were fortified in earlier times, from what Borlase tells us of Tredagh or Drogheda, in 1641—"That it was an antient city of great circuit, the river Boyne passing through it: that it was encompassed with an old stone wall, without bulwarks or any kind of rampers, or other fortifications than an ordinary ditch."

II. Edward IV. A. D. 1462.

The castle of Dublin, the seat of government, being in a ruinous condition, provision is here made for its repairs. Some account of this antient fortress may not be displeasing to the curious enquirer.

Cities, like great states, owe their origin to small beginnings. Few at this day will believe, that the rudiments of Dublin were cabins in a rath on an elevated spot, where the castle and its buildings now stand. These were surrounded by a circular entrenchment, and here a few barbarous natives resided, supporting by fishing a miserable existence. Not superior in any respect were the Romans when Evander built a citadel on the Palatine hill, or the Athenians when they fixt on the Acropolis.

An arm of the Liffey came through Crampton-court, the lower Castle-yard, and beat at full tide against the rising ground at Ship-street. On the northern side, the same river swelled up far in

Fishamble-

Fishamble-street; and the Poddle, before it was confined, overflowed Bride-street, so that this antient rath was peninsulated, and formed about 800 feet on each side. From the difficulty of approaching it on three sides, except on kishoges or hurdles, it received the name of Baileaclath, or the town on hurdles. To prove that this is not one of the dreams of antiquarianism, I beg leave to adduce Mr. Harris, who in his history of Dublin tells us, that so late as 1534, Crane lane, Essex-street, the Custom-house, Temple-bar and Fleet-street were a strand or slough; for in that year there was a small harbour at Dame's-gate, on the acclivity of Cork-hill, where archbishop Alan embarked for England. Nor were these embanked and reclaimed before the reign of Charles II.

The northern pirates, who arrived here antecedent to the christian era, seized this rath and fortified it. In it resided the kings of the Dublinian Ostmen, and here they coined money, many specimens of which may be seen in Simon on Irish coins, and here they had their magazines for war and trade. In the year 1000, the Ostmen strengthened their diminutive city with new works, so that when Melaghlin, king of Meath, attacked it at that time, he was unable to enter it, and retreated after burning the suburbs. However it at length yielded to the superior power of the English. In 1170, Miles de Cogan and Reymond le Gros led 5500 men to the siege of this fortress. After a severe conflict the city surrendered; these warlike northerns and their prince, Asculph Mac Torcail, fled, and an end was put to the Danish dominion in this isle.

As this rath was strongly defended by ditches and castles, and had a strong garrison, and as confining himself within such a place was not only unpleasant, but intimated a distrust in the natives who had freely submitted to him, Henry II. erected a pavillion opposite to the castle, on the spot where Castle-market lately stood. In 1205, Meyler Fitz-Henry stated to king John the necessity of a strong and safe place for securing the public treasure, upon which the king

commanded him "to erect a castle in such a competent place, as well to curb the city as to defend it, and that with strong, good and durable walls, but first to finish one tower or fort." This was the donjon or keep, the part of every antient castle first built. But the full completion of the king's design was reserved for Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, who finished the castle in 1213; it was moated and flanked with towers, but being neglected it went to decay, so that the chief governors were obliged to keep their court at St. Sepulchre's, Kilmainham and St. Thomas's-abbey. In the 6 Hen. 6, an order passed in council, "that as the hall in the castle of Dublin, and the windows of it were ruinous, and that there was in the treasury an antient silver seal cancelled, it should be broken and sold, and the money arising from it laid out on the repairs of the said hall and windows." Many subsequent improvements were made, but the castle owes its splendour principally to Lord Deputy Sydney, A. D. 1567. The foregoing are extracts from a new history of Dublin, which has long engaged the writer's attention, and which if executed with proper care, cannot fail to be an interesting and very curious work. Very little use is made of Harris, who is full of gross errors and misrepresentations.

V. Edward IV. A. D. 1465.

Chap. II. makes it lawful to cut off the heads of thieves, robbers and murderers in the county of Meath, which were to be brought to Trim, and put on a stake or spear on the castle; the cutter off was to receive two pence out of every plough-land, and other sums from houses and personal property. Decapitation was an old Scythian practice, and introduced by the northern colonies into these isles. "Belgorum vero fuit mos barbaricus, coesorum hostium capita postibus, tanquam spolia affigere. Alex. ab Alex. lib. 5." When Donald, prince of Ossory, was defeated in 1170, two hundred heads of his party were struck off, and laid at Dermot's feet.

Borlase

Borlase mentioning the noble defence of Castle Coote, in the year 1642, and that in an assault made by the rebels many of them were slain and decently interred, not beheaded, says the historian, as the Irish were barbarously accustomed to do. For this kindness the Irish commander sent captain Coote a present of tobacco, then very acceptable.

Chap. III. The Irish dwelling within the English pale, were ordered to go apparelled like the English, and wear their beards after their manner, swear allegiance, and take an English surname. The policy of this act was to detach the Irish from their sept, whose name they bore: this could never be done so effectually as by giving them a surname that had no reference to their clan. To accommodate such numbers with names, they took those of towns, rivers and places; those of arts and sciences; and different qualities of mind and body. Every one seems to have adopted what best pleased him. A curious question here occurs for heralds and genealogists to answer. What pedigree or arms can they with truth make out for a Mr. Black, White, Cook, Smith, &c.? Arms perhaps were conferred on them, but their pedigree must be always short.

Mr. Barrington observing on the 34 Edw. 3, says, "Surnames are of no great antiquity in England; nor have many of the common people any at this day in Wales." Menage remarks the fame of the people of Languedoc. About 987, surnames were used in France, they having only proper names before, and in the next age they were introduced into Ireland.

D. H.

POLYANTHEA.

(Continued from page 188.)

BARM. The use of this in bread was condemned by the faculty of medicine at Paris, A. D. 1668, as injurious to health; after two months consultation. Patin, one of these wiseacres, says—*n' est qu' une vilaine écume.*

Hotbeds, according to Pliny, were made on frames and rolled to different aspects of the sun according to the season of the year: by these means the gardeners of the emperor Tiberius supplied him with cucumbers all the year; a fruit of which he was extremely fond.

The productions of the intellect are like delicate fruits, either too green or too ripe. When the imagination is strongest, the judgment is but half formed: it advances to perfection as the other powers of the mind decline. Hence so few perfect literary works have ever, or indeed can appear.

Sugar. The canes in which this vegetable concrete is produced were not unknown to the antients, as appears from Varro and Statius; and fluid sugar is mentioned by Lucan:

Quique bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine succos.

The old physicians, who prescribed sugar, called it *Sal Indicum*, or Indian salt. The practitioners of the last century by no means esteemed it salubrious, though pleasant to the taste and sight. That of the Canaries and Madeira was preferred to all other.

This depurated by a lixivium of roche lime was pronounced by the faculty to have acquired an acrimony, which generated bile, burnt the blood, and disordered the head. The history of sugar among the Antients, the Arabians, and Moderns, and the various manufactures and forms of it, would be an entertaining work.

Beauty is defined by an antient to be—"a symmetry of limbs and other parts, accompanied with a goodness of colour." Lucian, who well understood the subject, praises Homer for resembling Menelaus's thighs to ivory gently died in purple, for such should be the colour of the whole body. Ausonius gives us the complexion of the incomparable Biffula, when he says—"Go then, painter, confound red roses with many lillies, and what reflection the air takes from them, let that be the colour of her face."

Scripture tells us woman was formed from a rib of man, and therefore it was for some time believed, that man necessarily

fairly had one rib less than the other sex. But anatomy shews us, that both man and woman have exactly the same number of ribs, viz. twelve on each side. This is one, among many similar weak arguments, with unbelievers for rejecting the sacred oracles. In them it is not declared, that man was always to want that rib; no, it might be taken from him for this particular purpose, and yet his posterity have the full number. Thus a man who has lost his leg, his arm, his nose or any other part of him, we daily see begets perfect children; for mutilations are not transmitted from father to son.

Sir Thomas Browne, in his inquiries into vulgar errors, has a singular notion, which he seems to support by some examples he alludes to: that a female may conceive from *feminal spirits and vaporous irradiation*, without any knowledge of man. Sir Thomas was an eminent physician in his day, a man of extensive learning and a determined foe to vulgar errors. The ascertaining this point is of importance to society.

In the registry of the chamber of accounts at Paris, is a charge of twenty sols, for two new sleeves put to the coat of Louis XI, and fifteen pence for greasing his boots.

In Asia, lions, leopards, tigers and panthers are tamed and taught to hunt. Tavernier, Chardin and Bernier assert the fact. In the laws of the barbarians, published by Lindenbrog, we find deer were trained to hunt, and other animals.

St. Jerome relates, that while he was secretary to pope Damasus at Rome, there was a woman there who had twenty two husbands, and was married to a man who had twenty wives.

The poetic notion that man was made erect to behold heaven, arose from a common practice of inquisitive people, who, when unable to assign a cause, seek a reason in etymology. Anthropos in Greek, which in English is man, when analyzed, may refer to his looking to heaven as well as other objects. But it is not true that he was made erect for that purpose, because his upper eyelid is larger

than his lower, which abridges his sight upwards. Birds, other animals, and even a frog with his head above water, take in a larger portion of the heavens than man can. Galen says man is erect, because he is made with hands, whereby he is able to exercise all arts, which any other figure would have prevented him from doing.

In nothing does fancy display her exorbitance and capriciousness more than in dress. There was a time when the English and Irish were as solicitous to have their skins punctured with the figures of flowers and animals, as they now are to have them whitened with cosmetic lotions. The artifices plagarum, or figure drawer, was as eagerly sought for then as the friseur is at this day. In those antient times, when a lover had unloosed a skin-mantle that partially covered the breast of his fair one, he was struck with a snowy whiteness of skin that dazzled his eyes and captivated his heart. But his passions doubly inflamed, when he beheld the wild boar, the moose deer and the wolf still alive and panting on her breast. The pursuit and slaughter of these were his best claim to female favour, the subject of his songs and his greatest glory. She, in her turn, admired his strong-nerved limbs, his adroitness in darting the javelin, and wielding the hunting spear, the spoils of wild beasts with which he was clad, the relation of his bold deeds and manly adventures. These are the men and women whom we politely call barbarians; these are they who made Cæsar and his Romans shamefully fly.

Territa quæstis ostendit terga Britannis.

LUCAN.

How strangely have dress and fashion altered the appearance of mankind. It is scarcely possible to know the size, the shape, the skin or face of males or females; every thing is disguised, and people appear very different from what they are. Real charms are lost in the glare of fictitious ones. Love's keenest dart now lies concealed in an elegant curl,

the frill of a tucker, or a ballooned handkerchief; hereafter I shall describe the personages whose hearts are pierced with this harmless weapon.

Mosaic works were common among the Greeks, and from them passed to the Romans. Pliny tells us, that Sosus of Pergamus made a pavement of variously coloured stones resembling the scraps of broken meat, which were so natural that they seemed to have been carelessly scattered there. He also admirably formed a drinking pigeon, that darkened the water with the shadow of her head. Other pigeons were sitting on a vessel's mouth, some fanning themselves, and others clawing and picking their feathers. Would not tessellated and mosaic pavements be worthy of encouragement at present, as calling forth exertions of ingenuity, and more durable and beautiful than oil cloths, carpets or timber floors? Mr. Wedgewood's furnaces would supply every figure and colour wanting, and elegant enamelled drawings for large compartments.

Novels, historical romances and most French memoirs, may have these lines of Horace prefixed to them:

Interdum speciosa locis, morataque
recte
Fabula, nullius Veneris, sine pondere
& arte
Valdius oblectat populum.

H.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The Philosophy of Nature.

Letter 1st.

Concerning the Powers of the Human Mind, and how far it is capable of investigating the origin and operations of Nature.

THE taste for philosophic inquiries is not only praise-worthy, as it brings us acquainted with the author of our being, but is the certain indication of an elegant mind. Man, placed in the midst of the operations of nature, and

endowed with retentive and reflective faculties, cannot remain an unconcerned spectator of the scenes which surround him, and the various modes and forms of natural objects which every where force themselves on his organs of sensation. He observes as it were beautiful pictures presented before him, but he sees only their external, and contemplates their extraordinary effects, as thro' a glass darkly. His mind becomes in the contemplation altonished and bewildered, and wishes for a more intimate acquaintance, respecting their origin, nature and the purposes for which they were brought into existence. But in the attainment of these enquiries, he has no other assistance, no other resource, than the faculties of his own mind.

We therefore, before we can form adequate ideas respecting the origin of the universe, must consider the power of our mental faculties, and how far the author of our nature has enabled them to investigate the secrets of his works. The human mind can receive no other impressions than those communicated by the organs of sensation, nor can form any ideas but such as are drawn from those impressions. The investigation therefore of these ideas is the only method by which we can acquire any knowledge of the power of our minds. Our ideas of whatever species, originate from two principal sources, sensation and reflection.

Sensitive ideas, or those proceeding from sensation, consist of three species, simple, compound and complex. Simple ideas are those impressed on the mind, by a single act of any of the senses. Compound ideas are those formed in the mind by two or more simple ideas, as a white smooth body, a rough black body, &c.

Complex ideas are those proceeding from a combination of the compound, as the idea of an animal is complex; for from the touch we comprehend its texture and solidity, from the sight its colour, form and motion, from the hearing its voice. All of which are compounds, but being united in the mind, form one complex idea, of the nature, property and

and species of that animal, to distinguish it from other objects, not only of a different, but of the same kind. By these complex ideas, the form, magnitude, situation, texture, &c. of all terrestrial objects are determined in our minds, and by which we are enabled to deem consequences, and to furnish our minds with reflective ideas.

Reflective ideas are formed by the operations of the mind, on contemplating those received from sensation, whether simple, compound or complex; and by which we are enabled to penetrate not only into the qualities, use and properties of such objects as fall under our observation, but to form adequate notions of those of which by our constitution and nature, we can have no immediate acquaintance. This order of ideas, consist also of three species, comparative, relative and analogical. By comparative ideas, the mind is enabled to form within itself such notions as may be productive of similar objects which not only do exist, but also those which may exist in future. Of this kind are all the productions of art, and which owe their existence to the invention of man; for though they are formed by a comparison of such objects, whether of nature or art, which do, or already have existed, yet they are the immediate offspring of reflection, and are formed by idea in the mind before they are brought into existence. By relative ideas the mind is not only enabled to draw consequences from the nature and constitution of existing objects, and thereby discover their origin, use and purport, but by a comparison with and observing consequences from other objects with which we are not acquainted, discover their natures and properties. Whence proceed the solution and demonstration of mathematical problems, investigation of the visible works and operations of nature, and ideas tending to the formation of systems of morality, polity, jurisprudence, and most other human sciences.

Analogical ideas, are those formed by reflection, on consequences drawn from relative and comparative ideas, by which the mind is enabled to form probable,

and in some measure adequate notions of things, which by their nature and situation, it can have no knowledge of from any of the organs of sensation. Of this class are all systems relative to the extent, nature and formation of the universe; most hypotheses, and productions of the fancy and imagination.

These form the utmost limits of the human mind, for it cannot have any conception or idea of things, to which it has not been previously conducted by sensitive ideas, communicated by the organs of sensation, and from which it has been led by reflection and retention. All ideas therefore, however variously combined, must retain some resemblance to those things and objects, with which we have been acquainted by our sensitive faculties. Whence in our researches into the origin and operations of nature, we must pursue methods similar to those which the mind takes in forming her ideas; otherwise we shall be confused in our conceptions, and may form systems and hypotheses, but which must terminate only in chimerical and fanciful notions, having little resemblance to nature or truth.

Nature, however she may appear to superficial observers, acts not by various, but by one general law, ever uniform in her operations, and though variously modifying her design, still retains her original principles, acts from the same cause, and tends to the same final conclusion. In investigating therefore these laws, we must be careful to proceed step by step, and every where preserve a strong conformity in the progress of our researches, and the operations of our minds.

Experiments conformable to our sensitive ideas are the only means of obtaining any true solution of the problems of nature. These may be classed under the denomination of manual and natural. Manual experiments are those performed by the power and direction of man, relate to some particular subject, are in themselves generally inaccurate and confined, and in a great measure are similar to the simple ideas in our minds. For as it is only by variety and collection of the latter, that

we are enabled to form compound and complex ideas respecting sensible objects, so it is only by a repeated multiplication of the former, that we are enabled to arrive at the truth, and to compare their result with a single phenomenon or operation of nature. This leads us to the first order of natural experiments, whereby we are enabled by a comparison with the manual, to form in our minds complex ideas of the method by which nature performs that operation. By attentive observations on these, we form reflective ideas relative to the second order of natural experiments, or a general method by which nature performs that species of phenomena. Results and consequences drawn therefrom, form in our minds relative ideas, by which we arrive at an hypothesis respecting the cause and origin of such phenomena. By careful observations on, and attention to a variety of phenomena, the hypotheses relative to which, are drawn from manual and natural experiments, enables us to form analogical ideas, and from results and consequences drawn from these, to form hypotheses of the cause and origin of every part of the creation, and from thence arrive at a general system, according to the laws of which, nature acts throughout all her works.

Though such systems may be erroneous in several particulars, and at best but superficial and imperfect, yet when formed on the above plan, are the utmost stretch of our minds, and in which must terminate the ultimate limits of our knowledge. As confined therefore as the faculties of mind are, mankind in the researches into nature and the cultivation of philosophy, do not always obey her dictates. The ancients paid no attention to manual experiments, observing only the phenomena or visible operations of nature, they were acquainted only with natural experiments, and thus acting contrary to the operations of their own minds, formed complex before simple ideas. Their results therefore drawn therefrom had little resemblance to the truth.

Subsequent ages, observing the imperfections of such modes of study, had re-

course to manual experiments, but not combining them properly, nor having patience to acquire a sufficient stock to proceed on, too hastily formed hypotheses and systems; which, though more correct than the ancients, were not adequate to a general investigation.

This was endeavoured to be rejected by the moderns, by enlarging their stock of manual experiments. Here however they have fallen into the contrary extreme, for instead of drawing just conclusions from those they make, heap experiment on experiment, by which means indeed they form large magazines, but without arranging them properly, the ultimate end of the science may be defeated.

It is only by a repeated and careful collection of experiments on the same subject, that the truth can be obtained, and by a like attention in the comparison of them with the phenomena of nature, that any adequate ideas can be formed of her laws, operations and origin.

Therefore during the course of letters, which from time to time, I shall communicate on this curious and delightful science, shall pay proper attention to every mathematical, mechanical and chemical experiment that has been made, and endeavour to draw correct and just conclusions therefrom, so as to enable us to see clearly into the various apartments of the great fabrick of the universe.

MENTOR.

For the Anthologia.

Letter 2d.

Concerning Matter and Spirit, in which is demonstrated the being and attributes of God.

DURING our advancement into the science of nature, we are obliged to ascend by a regular gradation, according to the scale of our ideas, from the most familiar and simple phenomena, to the great and original cause. But having once obtained a conspicuous view of the system, we must in reconsidering the whole

whole as one great fabrick, proceed in a contrary direction, and, from the original cause, endeavour to investigate the economy and origin of the several parts composing the beautiful and amazing structure of the universe. In this investigation care must be taken to preserve every where uniformity, and that our hypotheses are properly supported by manual and natural experiments, deduced according to the progressive faculties of our minds.

The ancients, not being possessed of a regular suit of experiments, formed very confused and inadequate ideas of the first cause and origin of the universe: and though they seem sometimes to have had a faint glimpse of the truth, it was generally clouded with chimeras and fable. The moderns, as they have greater opportunities, so they have formed more correct notions of the subject. They suppose, especially since the establishment of the Newtonian philosophy, that the universe originates from two principles co-existent and co-eternal; the one passive, and the other active. The former, they term matter; the latter, spirit. By matter is understood, a dormant, inactive principle, every where diffused through the infinitude of space, and is that part of nature which we are capable of discerning by our senses. Being incapable of action or motion, it must have remained throughout all eternity a confused chaos, unproductive of life, order, or form; unless acted upon by a principle superior and more powerful than itself.

This power is what is understood by spirit: which, being ultimately connected with matter, and, with it, equally diffused throughout all space, is the original cause of motion, activity, and life. By its operations on the passive principle, or matter, under the direction of an intelligent agent, the several parts of the universe are formed, and their various productions brought into existence.

This hypothesis is well conceived, and seems admirably adapted to the perceptions of our minds, which, as observed

before, ^a cannot form any ideas that are not connected with, and, in some measure, proceed from our organs of sensation. These being material, can be affected only by material objects. Whence our ideas are inadequate to form perceptions, which have not for their basis the principles of matter.

As plausible, however, as this hypothesis, and the arguments made use of to support it, may appear, upon mature reflection, and a proper attention to the operations of nature, and the progress of our ideas, they may not prove so well founded as, under the first consideration, seems probable. For the idea of two principles, so opposite in their natures as matter and spirit are supposed to be, occupying the immensity of space, destroys the infinity of both; unless we suppose, that two bodies are capable of possessing the same space in the same instance of time; which is not only absurd, but contrary to every tenet of sound philosophy. They must therefore be both finite; and, being finite, cannot be omnipresent; and not being omnipresent, cannot be omnipotent: for to suppose omnipotence without omnipresence, is to suppose an effect without a cause. Neither can they be both eternal: for the supposition of two eternals must destroy the unity and existence of a first cause: consequently there can be only one eternal, the original cause and author of all things.—Matter, therefore, must either proceed from spirit, or spirit from matter. But to suppose spirit produced from matter, would be not only to make inactivity be productive of action; and, contrary to the supposed properties of matter, but to imagine something can be produced from nothing. Neither can matter be derived from spirit: for that would be to reduce something to nothing; and, by annihilating action, destroy every effect of a first cause. Matter and spirit must, therefore, be the same; that is, matter is only modified spirit,

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^a Letter 1st, p. 278.

its bodies are organized matter. From this reasoning we may infer, that nature originates from one universal principle acting by general laws, that this principle is spirit, and this spirit is God.

The existence and attributes therefore of a Deity, in the contemplation of the works and operations of nature, constantly present themselves to our minds. And from the reflections arising therefrom, we must be convinced, that their author in his nature and attributes, is omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient. That he is omniscient or all wise, is evidently shewn, in the beautiful variety and order discovered in the design and formation of the universe.—And that he is omnipotent or all powerful, is no less apparent, in the execution of the stupendous fabrick of the creation. In consequence of which he must be omnipresent, or existing every where and in all places at the same time. For to suppose an infinitely wise and almighty being, of finite existence and duration, is to suppose finite beings capable of infinite wise and powerful actions, or that finitude is capable of infinitude, which is the same thing, as to suppose nothing can be productive of something. Maxims, which have ever been held, contradictory and absurd in philosophy.

But what ideas are we to form of a being, whose knowledge and wisdom are so extensive, as to be capable of knowing and seeing, what all creatures are doing and thinking of, through all parts of the universe at the same time; and what happens, has happened and shall happen to all creatures, things and circumstances from eternity to eternity. Whose power is so infinite, as to be able with the same facility, even in the twinkling of an eye, to bring into existence, a single mite or ten thousand worlds. A being, whose form of existence is of such a nature, as to be present in all places, which are not only distant from each other thousands, but thousands of millions of miles; filling every where the infinitude of space. The contemplation of a Being of such attributes and qualities, must fill the most enlarged mind, with astonishment, admiration and awe.

Such a Being therefore, cannot be considered as consisting of any form or figure, nor existing in any particular place; we cannot suppose him endowed with limbs and members as we are; that he has either head, hands, arms, legs, fingers, eyes, &c. or that he is subject to the various passions incident to humanity, as anger, revenge, hatred, love, joy, sorrow, &c. on the contrary we ought to consider him endowed with every perfection and attribute wholly and not in part, that in his nature he is all good, all gracious, all beneficent, all wise, and All.—In short God is a spirit, and who considers him, must consider him as such, and not a finite bodily Being.

Just and adequate ideas, relative to the nature and properties of spiritual substance, is not yet perhaps firmly established in the human mind, nor have mankind words in any language properly to define it. To say a spirit is immaterial or void of matter and yet exist, is to make a distinction which the human understanding is not capable of comprehending. With it, immateriality and non-entity are synonymous terms; wherefore to be void of matter is not to exist. Therefore if a spirit exists, it must be something, and consequently in some respects a substance, tho' perhaps widely different from any which affect our sensations. But the only means by which we can attain to the knowledge of such subjects, is by analogy and approximation of ideas, drawn from such objects, as immediately affect our senses. Thus in the present case, if we suppose any homogeneous fluid as water, a fluid with which we are well acquainted, as to its exterior form and effects, though we are perhaps ignorant of its constituent parts, being able to see, feel and hear it. If from this we suppose a fluid much more pure than water, as air, a fluid which indeed we cannot see, but which we can both hear and feel. If from air, we suppose a fluid a million of times more subtile and pure, as æther or the elementary fire; a fluid which we can neither see, hear, nor feel, but of which we are certain of its existence from its effects. And if lastly we form in our minds, a fluid or essence, infinitely more

more pure, subtle and active than the elementary fire, we shall have formed some, tho' perhaps imperfect idea of spirit.

If we suppose this spirit to be diffused through infinity of space, and to pervade the primogenial particles of all matter, and constituent particles of bodies; that is all powerful, wise and benevolent; that is ever active, and of a benign nature; that it is constantly resolving itself into modes, forms and essences, from whence proceed the various parts and existences of the visible and invisible creation, we may have formed some, tho' perhaps imperfect ideas of that universal spirit, that divine essence from which all things proceed, and in whom we live and move and have our being. This is that Almighty and eternal spirit who is the author, creator and preserver of the universe, and all things constituted therein. It is this divine essence, who in the sacred writings is called the spirit of God, the power and word. This is the spirit that moved upon the face of the waters at the formation of the terraqueous globe. This is that power, which said, let there be light, and there was light. This is the word, power or spirit, who in the beginning made all things, and without whom was not any thing made which is made. This is the life of man, and the light which shined in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. This is that Lord, the omnipresence of whom, is thus elegantly described by the inspired Psalmist. "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit, or whither shall I go from thy presence? If I climb up into heaven thou art there; if I go down into hell thou art there also. If I take the wings of the morning and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me up. If I say peradventure the darkness shall cover me, my night shall be turned into day, for darkness is no darkness to thee, the day and the night are both alike." This is that universal spirit who is every where visible in the works of nature, we see him in the grass of the field, in the foliage of the trees, in the variegated hue of the enamelled flowers,

in the beautiful plumage of the feathered race, and in the golden studded cerulean firmament. We hear him in the gentle whispers of the soft zephyrs, in the rushing of the violent tempest, in the roarings of the deep waters, and in the tremendous peals of loud clapt thunders. It is he who rides on the wings of the wind, collects the destructive tempest, and directs the forked lightning. All— all nature, in every part of her works, declare the varied God.

This divine essence ever kind and benevolent, ever constant and uniform in his actions, has through the infinitude of space, brought into existence, an infinite number of systems, spheres and beings of various orders, forms and magnitude; containing an infinite variety of intelligent beings of different orders and degrees of perfection; some being far from, and others approaching the divine essence with whom they are ultimately connected, forming an uninterrupted uniform chain throughout the visible and invisible creation, connecting in one point, the divine, moral and natural order of things.

Hence though there is only one infinite, eternal and almighty spirit or divine essence in the immensity of space, yet there exists and is formed of this essence, an eternal and almighty being, coeval with the divine essence, and from whom he hath not any separate existence, but rather a divine effulgence, from whom, as from a fountain, proceeds that universal spirit which fills the immensity of the universe. This divine effulgence therefore is what we ought to understand by the word God, and the divine essence proceeding therefrom the spirit of God. From hence proceeds a third essence or being of equal duration with the substance from which he proceeds, to whom is given the government of powers and systems visible and invisible. It was this divine being under whose direction the divine essence brought into re-existence the earth in the manner and form it now is. This is he, who graciously condescended to partake of the earthly constitution, to take upon him the nature and form, and to become the advocate, redeemer

deemer and saviour of that subordinate fallen and offending being, man. This is he, who in the sacred writings, and by divine revelation, is justly stiled the son of God, the Christ and Saviour of the world.

Thus the Deity, in the union of three divine, almighty and eternal essences governs and preserves the infinite works of the creation, by general and unerring rules. To observe the operations of this divine essence, to trace the laws by which it governs the world, is the purport of natural philosophy. To describe the laws which it has ordained for the conduct of intelligent beings, is the business of moral philosophy; and to explain and describe the motives, which gave rise thereto, divine philosophy.

Of these three branches of science, though ultimately connected, it is not my intent at present to consider, but shall confine my attention in the subsequent letters, to the works and operations of nature.

MENTOR.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

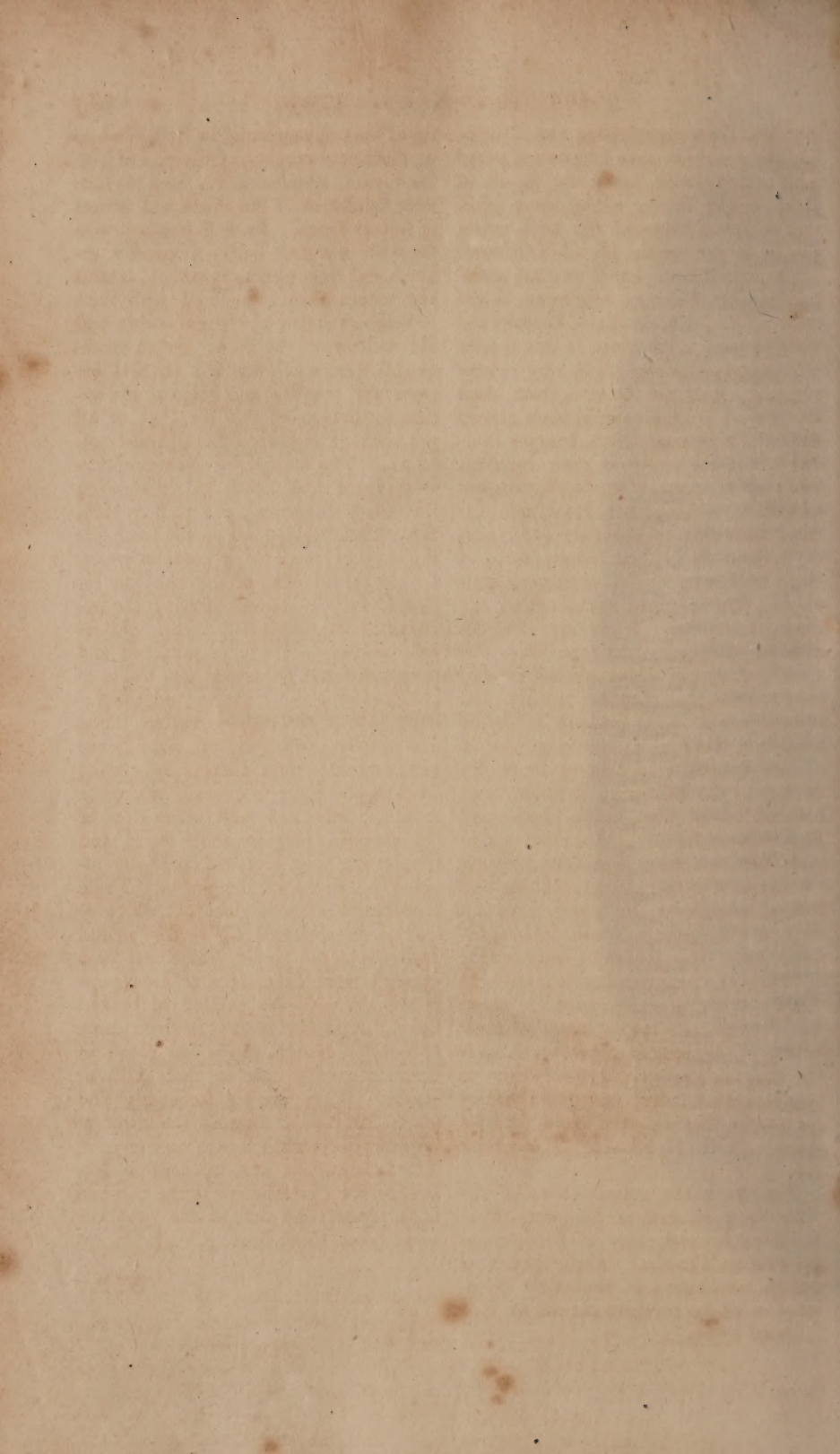
IF you think the following antiquities merit the attention of your numerous readers, you will give them a place in your valuable and entertaining Miscellany.

FIG. 1st, plate 2. Is a brass halfpenny of queen Elizabeth, which she ordered to be struck for the payment of her troops in Ireland, tho' she would never consent that any copper or brass money should be coined in England. On the obverse are the arms of England at that period borne by the royal family, being those of France and England quartered, around them *Elizabeth, Anglia, Francia, et Hibernia*. On the reverse the arms of Ireland supported by E. R. with the legend *Posui. Deum adiutorem meum*. The coin is the size of the figure, and, having the arms of England, was probably intended to be current in that country; it is of base metal, and not of the intrinsic value of one farthing. The

council of the queen observing that the ordinary circulation in Ireland being made in English money, entered into the hands of the rebels, and served them to acquire such things as they wanted. They therefore persuaded Elizabeth to pay her army with money of a lower value than the current specie, that the rebels might not buy in Spain, clothes, provisions, ammunition and other military stores, with which they had been furnished by the ordinary coin. This was taking the queen by the weak side, in presenting to her an apparent diminution of the expence; tho' she had felt the inconvenience of altering the coin, which she had re-established at the commencement of her reign; and she consented that a quantity of base money should be struck for Ireland. With this the soldiers were paid, and the quantity supplied the quality; the circulation therefore was the same, and the rebels lost little on the tax of this money. But the finances of England were considerably injured, to the amount of 300,000 pounds, which exceeded very much the sum total of the subsidies. (Carte, Hume, &c.) Nor was the effect less injurious to internal commerce, the base money would scarcely pass for any value, so that the quantity by no means supplied the quality, except to the soldiers, who forced the currency by military execution.

Fig. 2, is a Persian seal of the original size, and Fig. 3, a Chinese of the size of the drawing. But not understanding those languages, request the favour of some of your learned correspondents, to translate and explain them.

Fig. 4, is an Amulet of gold, the original being of the size of the drawing. It weighs 3dwts. 6gr. and of the value of 9s. 2d. was found not many years since at the castle of Castle-town in the county of Carlow, and now in the possession of — Falkner, Esq. on each side is a legend in gothic letters of the 14th and 15th centuries, as shewn in the plate. On one side is *Laevat maen maen va: an mool men aen. vat: mol. for Lavat meun, meun lavat, an mali, meun an lavat mali*. That is, *Purge me from my sins*, repeated three times, three being a sacred number,



number, from representing the Trinity. On the reverse is *moen for meum* repeated nine times, nine being the square of three, or the Trinity acting upon itself, was therefore supposed the most potent charm in the whole list of Talismans. This superstitious belief in the power and efficacy of charms originated in the east. The Jews, Arabians, Persians and Indians were much given to this species of supernatural protection in very remote periods. And the Romans, from their lively spirit of religiousness, were greatly tinctured with superstition, hanging amulets about the necks of their children, and even of adults, of various figures and materials, as gold, silver, brass and leather, according to the state and riches of individuals; their forms were in those of hearts, circles, crescents, semi-circles, &c. inscribed with mottos and magic sentences. After the establishment of christianity, the superstition was continued among all the nations of Europe; even the Roman pontiffs and clergy found their account in selling amulets to the people, as indulgences, of various metals, according to the wealth or state of the purchaser, inscribed with magical sentences in Occult, Gothic and Runic characters. The custom continued late, and the present fashion among our ladies of wearing rings, pictures and lockets pendant on the breast from the neck, is the remains of this antient superstition. The sentences were mostly in Latin, tho' much contracted and rendered obscure by orthography, in which was supposed to consist much of their power. The Roman language was chosen for this purpose, in preference to others, from a belief propagated among the people, that the devil could not read latin. (Vide Montfaucon Ant. tom. 3.)

Fig. 5. is the representation of the pillar-stone situated at Kilgowen, near Kilcullen in the county of Kildare, on the road to Timolin. These species of antient monuments so frequently discovered in all the northern nations of Eu-

rope, were denominated in Irish *Gobhan* or *Gobhain* pronounced Gowen, and with the tumuli, cromlechs, &c. were the antient sepulchres of the chiefs and heroes of former times. In these tombs it was supposed that their spirits frequently resided, and from which, by visions, dreams and tokens they communed with their posterity, relative to future events and the welfare of the state; and in consequence were much resorted to, and became the temples not only of the antient inhabitants of this isle, but of all the northern nations. (Ant. Celto-Scan. p. 21.) The monument under consideration stands upon a hill, and is about 9 feet above the ground, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, slopes considerably, and on the south side has a rude mark of a cross in creux. On the introduction of the christian religion, the missionaries observing the attachment the people had to their old sepulchres and antient fanes, preached and propagated the principles and tenets of christianity at those places; on the tumuli, raths, &c. they erected stone and wooden crosses, and the pillar stones were converted into crosses, by cutting on them the figure in creux. At these crosses, baptism and most other rites of the christian religion were made, and from hence they preached and promulgated the truths of the gospel. These monuments were original of whatever species, denominated *Cil* or *Ciol* in old Irish, from the gothic *Kill* death or a grave, whence *Cil-Gobhan* or *Kil-Gowen* is the grave of the pointed or beaked stone. Also *Cill* or *Cille* in Irish came to signify a church, as the first places of christian worship were at those kills or graves. Wherefore we frequently find places in Ireland bearing the name of *Kill* where no church was ever erected. The same custom was frequent in Ireland on the establishment of the christian faith, towards the close of the 9th century. (Ant. Celto-Scan. p. 12.)

W. B.

April 1793.

Pp

At

*An Essay on French Tragedy. By the
Rev. Henry Boyd, A. M. Translator of
Dante.*

Scribendi rectè sapere est et Principi-
um, et Fons,

Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere
chartæ.

HORAT.

HOW far the effect of dramatic fiction on the passions can be improved by adherence to the rules of art, is a question not easily decided. Those who are most sanguine on the side of untutored genius, and most averse to the tyranny of poetic laws, ought at least, before they pronounce, to consider that art is only nature methodized. From so consummate a judge of humanity as Horace, any precept must therefore command the most serious attention, particularly one enforced with so much solemnity as that which I have chosen for the motto of this paper. When properly amplified it points out the source of the most exalted pleasure which we experience from the labours of those who hold the mirror up to nature. It shews us what ought to be the principal object of poetical ambition, and what is the least fallible mode of securing success. That the study of MORALITY as a science, is recommended by Horace as the chief principle of good writing appears evident when we consider the sources to which he refers the dramatic poet; the writings of Socrates and his more immediate disciples. An attempt to illustrate this precept, whatever its success may be, may at least point out the path to some more able investigator. A general view of the subject would be too extensive for the plan of the present work, but it shall be sufficient to exhibit a few of the advantages which poets in general, and dramatic writers in particular, may promise themselves from an accurate study of morality as a science. It is chiefly to this that the tragic poets of a neighbouring nation are indebted for their deservedly high rank in the republic of letters, as I hope to shew more clearly in the following essay. Previous, however, to this attempt, it

will be necessary to premise something on the nature of science in general, and mention some peculiarities that are found to distinguish the science of morality.

Of the more eminent intellectual pursuits, it is remarkable, that some require an unbounded range, and wide survey; while others demand rather a minute and subtilized attention, a painful and patient research into their nicest ramifications. Of the former, jurisprudence is an illustrious example, of the latter, physiology. These characteristics are not, however, in any so distinct as not to admit each other in an almost endless variety of proportions. In the former, the most vigorous mind must stoop to the humbler duties of close investigation; and in the latter, which seem only the objects of painful industry, the intellect must often exert itself to take in a wider horizon, and contemplate its object in a greater variety of relations. Some, when attended into their minute refinements, and pursued too far, are accused of becoming too remote from the purposes of life, and degenerating into laborious trifles. But morality, considered as a science, as its use is most extensive, gives the amplest display to human abilities in every department. It demands the widest and most comprehensive survey, and encourages the closest research and most delicate refinements. The contemplation of infinitesimals, and the doctrine of eternal approximation, may have a remote use in showing the progressive excellence of human nature; but the gradations of DUTY, from the lowest tye of legal sanctions, to the fine obligations of honour and religion on the exalted mind, are, tho' sometimes almost too delicate for the common eye, yet of daily use in life. The poverty of our language is so great, that these obligations are scarce definable by words, but are, for the most part, classed under the general name of SENTIMENT. It is recorded of the celebrated miniatures of Cooper^a, that the closest examination even with the assist-

N O T E.

^a See Walpole's Anecdotes of painting, vol. i.

ance of a glass, only tended to discover charms unseen before; something like this is observable in the study of Ethics, the variety of relations in which a moral agent stands, when closely examined, present an amazing multiplicity of obligations, which, when carried to their highest pitch, and pursued to their nicest refinements, exhibit a system of transcendent beauty, captivating to a delicate imagination in the highest degree. It is indeed, the property of this last mentioned faculty of the mind, to enlarge its object in proportion to the length and closeness of its attention; this, however bad effects it may have in the trifling pursuits of a virtuoso, yet has excellent MORAL uses, and is designed by providence to serve the noblest ends. It points out the path to infinite improvement, and covers the steep and laborious ascent of virtue, with flowers of the most inviting appearance.

Morality, as treated by some authors, appears to us rather in a dry and disgusting form; they think they teach us a virtue, by delineating its bounds with mathematical exactness, and showing the opposite vice in frightful contrast. This they seem to think sufficient. But as well might that author claim the title of a complete geographer, who should think it a sufficient description of a country to mark the frightful ridge, or the waste wilderness on its borders, without attending to its peculiarities of soil or climate. This may be called teaching virtue, but it surely tends little to its recommendation. Tho' with respect to morality, reasoning has a place, yet it requires something more than the cool spirit of demonstration to show it in its proper light. A man must be born a moralist, as well as a mathematician. The dreadful effects of vice, and the desolation which attends ungoverned passion may indeed give large scope to very animated description; but besides a creative imagination and strong rational powers, the true moralist is possessed of a peculiar and characteristic talent, by which he not only describes morality, but is enabled to place the virtues in the most engaging light; he not only exhibits them to the

view distinctly, but gives them that touching and undefinable grace which immediately finds its way to the heart. Of this amiable and inviting method of teaching this species of philosophy Socrates was a distinguished master. His system was followed, improved, and decorated with all the graces of eloquence, and pomp of imagery, by his exalted disciple Plato. The strong, rational powers and discriminating acumen of his other pupil, Aristotle, led him to the logical and demonstrative course; a procedure in Ethics, as in every science, of sovereign utility. He was followed by the Schoolmen, and to this day, is the foremost of a numerous train of those that reason on the subject without very exquisite feelings. For such authors, however, I would not be understood to entertain any thing less than the most profound respect. In this sceptical age, where even the outworks of virtue require the vigilance of a continual guard; such studies are of the utmost importance. But the defence of morality will be of little use, unless there be authors who can show us the genuine and intrinsic worth of what they defend, and engage our passions on the side of reason; the mists of ignorance and error may be dissipated by a Clarke or a Wollaston, a Smith or a Paley; but the magic touch that meliorates the heart belongs only to such writers as a Shaftsbury, a Richardson, a Fielding, and a Rousseau.

It is with pleasure I am enabled to pay a tribute to native worth, by adding to this more amiable class of moral writers the name of our countryman Hutcheson. To some living ^b authors of the Shaftsburean school, much commendation would be also due; if they did not seem to inherit some odd prejudices of their founder; prejudices which seem not easily accounted for in a writer of such exquisite sensibility. Our continental neighbours have contributed largely to this fund. The native delicacy of the French, and the refinement of their sensations, give them very distinguished

N O T E.

^b Mr. Williams, &c.

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qualifications

qualifications for this species of literature. Even their language exhibits conspicuous marks of the national character. Peculiarly adapted to express the more delicate movements of the mind, and describe the nicer shades of character, it possesses a number of terms that cannot be translated into any other language, except by a very tedious circumlocution. Our language in that respect, seems rather formed to express the variations of the more boisterous passions. It is observed that we have no less than thirty words^c for denoting all the varieties of anger. These more dreadful convulsions of the mind are with us, the favourite subjects of dramatic representation. The French, on the contrary, seem to delight in the exhibition of exalted virtue. This is particularly observable in their *Comédie larmoyante* as it is called; but in their tragedy, it is seen in rather a stronger light, as in tragedy the human character appears in a more dignified point of view. In this species of composition the complication of interests is generally deeper, and the calls upon the moral feelings more pressing. It is indeed objected to the French tragedies in general, that their rigorous adherence to the doctrine of the Unities has introduced into their drama, a spirit of complicated intrigue.^d This, however, has its advantages, as it gives an animation to the action, inversely proportioned to the length of the time. It affords, often an opportunity of raising the character of the hero or heroine. The struggle of contending passions, the contest between duty and revenge, love and glory, which these authors delight to dwell upon, exhibits a scene at the same time instructive and interesting in the highest degree. This however is not all. But the complication of interests often presents to the

hero several different lines of conduct, each perhaps honourable, at least blameless: but his sense of native dignity impels him to chuse the *most* honourable. Thus we often see him rise to a pitch of unexampled excellence, by a single effort of virtue which unravels the intricacies of the plot at some crisis, worthy of such an intervention. Such is the noble use made by the French of that maxim of Horace, which, in its literal sense, is useless at this day,

—Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus.

The French drama knows of the intervention of no deity on the stage, but virtue; nor does she put on that severe and forbidding appearance which she wears in the antient scene. On the contrary these amiable writers have the art or the happiness of showing her in the most engaging dress. Examples of this kind in the best French tragedies are numerous. Among a variety of instances I shall select a few of the most conspicuous. In the *Cinna* of Corneille, the emperor Augustus, while yet surrounded with the dangers of a very formidable conspiracy, at the most alarming crisis, when his danger is discovered in its most frightful extent, when he has got the principal conspirator in his power, and is himself still exposed to the machinations of the confederates, he has the magnanimity to forgive the chief of the malecontents, and makes him his friend, when he could, with bare-faced power have swept him from his sight. It may be said this fact is taken from history, and that no argument can be drawn from it in favour of the art or felicity of the French writers; but their usual predilection for such exalted personages, is certainly a striking peculiarity in their character, and their peculiar conduct in bringing out such incidents in an advantageous light, is well worth the closest study and imitation. That this is the peculiar taste of that accomplished people in scenic representations, appears no less plain from their fictitious characters. In the *Alzire* of Voltaire, the Spanish hero,

N O T E S.

^c See preface to Greenwood's Grammar.

^d By intrigue is not meant here that predominancy of the tender passion which is observable in French tragedy, but merely an involution of interests of whatever kind.

for

for his own honour, and to give a striking idea of the superior dignity of the christian religion, forgives and liberates the man, who had intended his assassination. Who would expect this from Voltaire? —but the character rises still higher, his intentional assassin was also the rival of his love: yet the generous Spaniard gives him his life and liberty, and confers the blessing with a dignity of sentiment which christianity only could inspire. We sometimes are surprised to meet in his tragedies, as well as in other French writers, some distinguished character of antiquity set in a very uncommon point of view, but the chief characteristic is still a nice sense of honour. Voltaire has even contrived to give a very peculiar trait of this kind to J. Cæsar, in his *Catiline*. The conspirator uses all his art to engage this young aspiring genius in the subversion of his country; but the spirit of Cæsar disdains the low and sordid designs of the abandoned Patrician, he looks upon himself as bound to secrecy in point of honour; but, confident of his fortune, and relying on his power, he knows that his alliance would ensure success to the design. He resolves to rise on the ruin of his country, but he resolves to make the attempt in the face of day. This gives an idea of the man greater than all his victories in detail, but it seems at the same time a little tinged with the romantic spirit of Madame Scuderi: nor do I doubt this to be the case with several other characters in the dramatic performances of our neighbours; whether they are improved or debased by the infusion, is another question well worth examining in a separate essay.

To proceed with our detail of dramatic characters, the next that presents itself to our view will lead our thoughts beyond the French Drama, to an exhibition of the same hero, in the same circumstances by an English Bard of no small name. RACINE has exhibited Alexander the Great in the moment of victory and triumph. Our countryman LEE has chosen to give us a survey of the same conqueror in a similar situation. In the scenes of the English Bard, who

certainly had great dramatic powers, the fancy is kept in a continual tumult, and filled with a wonderful variety of triumphs and conspiracies, jealousy and bacchanals, love, perfidy, declamation and bloodshed. In some scenes the Hero rises above humanity, in others he sinks as far below it. There is a strong infusion of this extravagant spirit, still prevalent among the successors of Lee, and it still has its charms for one part of the audience, who would despise the Alexander of Racine, because his greatness does not consist in Oriental pomp, or the bombast of sentiment, but in the true sublime of imperial virtue. Each poet has represented the Hero in love. In the French play he is entangled in a passion for Cleophile, the sister of Taxilus an Indian Potentate, who by her persuasion is drawn into an alliance with the Macedonian Hero. To this measure, so fatal to his country, he is also stimulated by jealousy: as his ancient ally, Porus, is his rival in his pretensions to the hand of Axiana. The generous and independent spirit of this Heroine, had induced her to promise her person and kingdom to that Prince, who should prove himself the most devoted to the cause of his country. But such are the allurements of Cleophile, and such the confidence of Taxilus in the unvarying fortunes of Alexander, that he entertains the extravagant hope of receiving Axiana from the hand of the victorious Monarch, after the conquest of her kingdom. PORUS still continues true to the cause of his country, and unchangeable in his attachment to the Bactrian Princess. With the assistance of her forces, he ventures an engagement with the Conqueror of Persia, and is overthrown, after having endangered the life of Alexander in single combat. In the confusion and pursuit that succeeds the battle, Porus is supposed to be slain. By an unexpected turn of fortune he finds means to escape to the camp of Taxilus, his now triumphant rival. His soldiers, to whom the character of Porus had always been an object of the highest veneration, recognize their old victorious leader

leader, with tears of joy, and by a sudden impulse, a large body of them declare themselves his protectors. His rival, burning with jealousy, vengeance, and hope, flies to suppress the tumult; and in the moment when he is again sure of victory, he falls by the hand of Porus. The mourning sister, confident of her power with her imperial lover, and eager to appease the manes of the Indian King, solicits, with all the allurements of afflicted beauty, the death of his rival. Policy, no less than love, stimulates the Grecian to the same measure. He knows that by giving Porus his liberty and his life, he gives scope to a formidable confederacy of all the Indian Princes against him; by his alliance with Axiana. Such is the ardent, active, and unsubmitting spirit of that Princess. He knows, that at least by detaining him in perpetual captivity, he would frustrate all her patriotic schemes. Yet tho' solicited by love, stimulated by policy, and impelled even by the cares of his own safety, and the dubious chance to which he submits all his foregone triumphs; he resolves to avert the danger, not by the executioner's sword, nor the galling chain, but by mercy and forgiveness: by raising the inveterate foe to the rank of a confidential friend: a conduct the more remarkable, as the unconquerable spirit of the Indian King is supported to the last.

PORUS.

Alexandre, il est temps que tu sois satisfait.

Tout vaincu que je sois, tu vois ce que j'ai fait.

Crains Porus: crains encore cette main désarmée,

Qui venge sa défaite au milieu d'une armée.

Mon nom peut soulever de nouveaux ennemis,

Et reveiller cent Rois en leurs fers endormis.

Étouffe dans mon sang ces semences de Guerre

Va vaincre en sûreté le reste de la Terre.

Aussi bien n'entens pas qu'un cœur comme le mien

Reconnoisse un Vainqueur, et te demande rien :

Parle, et sans espérer que je blesse ma Gloire

Voyons comme tu fais user de la Victoire !—

ALEXANDRE.

Votre fierté, Porus, ne se peut abaisser

Jusqu' au dernier soupir vous m'osez menacer.

En effet ma victoire doit être alarmée

Votre nom peut encore plus que toute une armée.

Je m'en dois garantir: parlez donc : Dites moi

Comment prétendez-vous que je vous traite.

PORUS.

—En Roi !—

ALEXANDRE.

Hé bien ! c'est donc en Roi qu'il faut que je vous traite ;

Je ne laisserai point ma victoire incomplete.

Vous l'avez souhaité. Vous ne vous plaindrez pas.

Regnez toujours, Porus, je vous rends vos Etats.

Avec mon amitié recevez Axiane ;

A des liens si doux tous deux je vous condamne.

Vivez ; regnez toujours ; et seuls de tant de Rois

Jusqu' aux bords du Ganges allez donner vos lois.

(PARLANT A CLEOPHILE.)

Ce traitement, Madame, a droit de vous surprendre ;

Mais enfin, c'est ainsi que se venge Alexandre.

Je

Je vous aime, et mon cœur touché
 de vos soupirs
 Voudroit par mille morts venger vos
 déplaîsirs ;
 Mais vous même pourriez prendre
 pour une offense
 La mort d'un ennemi qui n'est pas
 en défense.
 Il en triompheroit, et bravant ma
 rigueur
 Porus dans le tombeau descendroit
 en vainqueur.
 Souffrez que jusqu' au bout achevant
 ma carrière
 J'apporte à vos beaux yeux ma vertu
 toute entière.
 Laissez regner Porus couronné par mes
 mains
 Et commandez-vous même au reste
 des humains.
 Prenez le sentiment que ce Roi vous
 inspire
 Faites dans sa naissance admirer votre
 Empire
 Et regardant l'éclat qui se répand sur
 vous
 De la Sœur de Taxile oubliez le
 Courroux, &c.

Alexandre le Grand,
 Act 5me scene dernière.

(To be continued.)

*Historical Memoirs of the Inns of Court
 in Ireland.*

WHOEVER reviews the wise and politic conduct of Henry II, as accurately and advantageously displayed by Lord Littleton, in his history of that prince, and examines Glanville's work, will instantly be struck with the great regularity in the order of proceedings, the refinement with which notions of property were then treated, and the high degree of improvement to which municipal law had attained, chiefly through the patronage and unwearyed application of the sovereign. From hence it was reasonable to expect, that on the submission of Ireland to the English crown, king Henry would endeavour to establish the municipal laws of England in this

isle, as most likely not only to give stability to his power, but good laws and emancipation from bad ones to his new subjects. Accordingly it is proved^a by the clearest evidence that he did make "good statutes and wholesome laws," for the government of this kingdom, that they were joyfully received by all, and confirmed by the king; he having first accepted their oaths for the observation of them.

As the records, cited by Davis in his historical relations, are as explicit as words can make them, that these laws were not confined to the English colonists, and as it would be highly absurd to suppose, on any possible ground, that in the infant state of these colonies here, where their salvation depended on the support from England, their allegiance could be doubted, it must be obvious, that they were chiefly intended for the Irish, who gladly received them, as thereby they were instantly exonerated from the heavy, grievous, and arbitrary exactions of their native lords, and had their inheritances secured to their families. And yet in direct contradiction to this mass of evidence, still on record, Davis reckons it one of the defects of English civil policy, that it did not communicate the English laws to the Irish, but confined it to particular septs. This base untruth has been shamefully echoed by every writer from his age to the present time. Davis, with a meanness of adulation unbecoming his liberal profession, wished to recommend himself to the notice of the elder James, to whom he ascribes the aggregate merits of all precedent monarchs, who endeavoured the settlement of Ireland; and in doing which, he unblushing asserts numberless falsehoods, as could easily be proved, was this the proper place: Davis took the hint from Spencer, who^b tells us—

N O T E S.

^a Girald. Camb. lib. 1. cap. 35. Matt. Paris. ad ann. 1172. Harris's Ware, p. 78 & seq. Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland, p. 216.

^b View of the State of Ireland, p. 5.
 the

the Irish bound themselves to king Henry's laws and obedience, and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, and a government thereupon settled among them agreeable thereunto, they would have been reduced to perfect civility.—

It is very easy and very weak to find fault without reason. Could Henry do more than was done? It was impossible. Domestic troubles and alarms in England made him hasten from this isle. He had scarcely withdrawn when the Irish, slighting their oaths, ran every where into rebellion. The most cruel excesses did not make the English deprive them of the benefits of the English laws; nor does Davis attempt to show, that they did so for one hundred years. After that, continuing their enormities, they were put out of the protection of the law, and protection was granted to those who continued loyal, the very case of outlawry at this day, and indeed the practice of common prudence, to place a distinction between good and bad subjects.

This being a point of Irish history, strangely misrepresented, and constantly adduced for inflammatory purposes, it seemed proper to state it in its true light. Besides it will explain to us the conduct of John, as it is expressed in a record of the 11 Henry 3, which more fully confirms what has been advanced. "King John at the instance of the Irish, ordained and appointed the English laws to be observed by them, reduced them into writing, and left them under his seal in the Exchequer at Dublin: this was done also by the advice of discreet and learned lawyers whom he brought with him." The kingdom was divided into Shires, and Courts, Judges, Sheriffs and other officers were appointed as well for the administration of justice as collecting the royal revenue. A curious proof of this has survived the lapse of ages. It is a record in Harris's collections, dated Nov. 2. A. D. 1204, intitled—*Quod Brevia Justiciarii currant per totam Hiberniam.*—This, with the foregoing proofs cannot be limited to the English

colonies, but must be extended to the whole isle. This valuable document I shall transcribe, as it will show that courts were established here so early as the 6 John, that there must have been practitioners of law, and surely a seminary here or in England for their education.

Rex, &c. Justiciariis, Baronibus, militibus et omnibus fidelibus suis Hibernis, &c. Sciatis quod dedimus potestatem Justic. nostro Hiberniæ, quod Brevia sua currant per totam terram nostram & potestatem nostram Hiber. Sc. Breve de recto de feodo mil. & infra, & de morte antecessoris similiter de feodo dimid. Mil. & infra; et erit terminus de morte antecessoris post transfretationem Henrici regis, patris nost. de Hiber. in Angliam. Et breve de nova disseisina, cujus erit terminus post primam coronacionem nostram apud Cantuar. Et breve de fugitivis & nativis, qui ejus erit terminus post captionem Dublin. Et breve de divisis faciendis inter duas villas, exceptis baroniis. Et ideo vobis mandamus & firmiter præcipimus, quod hæc ita fieri & firmiter teneri per totam potestatem nostram Hiber. faciatis, Teste meipso apud Westm. 20 die Novembris.

If no account of antient law seminaries or hostels are to be found in England antecedent to the 18 Edw. 3, to search for them in Ireland must be in vain. The 1 Henry 6, A. D. 1422, informs us, the Irish studied law then at Oxford, and probably did so long before; for in the 3 Edw. 2, A. D. 1310, it appears by page 22 of the Anthologia, before that we had a Lord Justice, Chancellor, Chief Justice of the Bench, Chief Baron, other Judges of the Courts, Remembrancer, Summoner, a King's Serjeant, and other officers receiving from the public revenue of the kingdom considerable salaries: so that the knowledge and practice of English law must have been well understood here; and the great collection of pleas in Birmingham tower will evince us how regularly justice was administered in every part of Ireland.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"Dissertation sur une ancienne Inscription Grecque. Par M. l'Abbé Barthelemy. 4to. Paris. 1792.

IN the month of May 1788, M. Gaspary, Vice Consul of France, at Athens, sent to M. de la Luzerne, Secretary of State, a copy of a Greek inscription found in that antient and celebrated city. This was laid before the Academy of Belles Lettres, who requested our author, with Messrs. Larcher and Villoisin, conjointly to examine it. As there were many erasures and doubtful readings in the copy, our learned author recurred to the original, which Mons. de Choiseul-Gouffier, the French Ambassador at the Porte, had with other curious Greek antiquities brought to France. On inspecting the marble itself every difficulty and obscurity vanished. On comparing the inscription with those of Nointel, Sandwich and Chandler, its date appeared between the year 457 and 373 before Christ; but the first line determines it to the 92d olympiad, that is, from the 14th July 410, before the incarnation, to the 2d of July 409, or the 22d year of the Peloponesian war. The inscription records the expences of each Prytany, and names the public officers who received and paid the public money. The following may serve as a specimen.

"Here is what the Athenians expended under the archonship of Glaucippus, and during the Senate, to whom Cleogenes of the town of Hale was register of the first prytany. The keepers of the sacred treasure of Minerva, Callistratus of the town of Marathon and his associates, delivered one part of the revenue of the goddess, according to the decree of the people."

April 1793.

Our Abbé, who possesses the most profound Greek erudition, as his various papers in the French academy, and lately his travels of Anacharsis incontestibly demonstrate, here gives a new and striking proof of his intimate acquaintance with whatever regards Grecian literature in his illustrations on this inscription. He examines every part with a critical eye, and throws some new light on Greek palæography. From a comparison of many antient monuments he determines, that the Athenians 500 years before Christ used the letters Heta and Omega, both as currents and in inscriptions, but that they were not placed on public works before the Archonship of Euclid, 400 years before our æra.

Abbé Barthelemy seems to us to have overlooked a very necessary part of this inscription, in omitting to notice the dialect in which it is composed. Thus in the first line, we have $\epsilon\omicron\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\eta\varsigma$, this is an antient atticism, which arose from necessity, as the Athenians at first had but 16 letters; ϵ was after introduced with the Ionic alphabet. *Tantum abest, ut ϵ literam per ϵ exprimerent, ut contra illâ literâ solâ uterentur & vice ϵ diphthongi, & loco ω .* Salmas. ad Inscript. Herod. Attic. p. 73. The people of Attica, even after they were furnished with letters, said $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ instead of $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\eta$, the second person of the passive verb. In the same line another atticism occurs, it is ϵ for η subscribed. Numberless instances of this dialect are found, which, in our opinion, would go as near to determine the date of the inscription as the form of the letters, at least the one would be no weak aid to the other.

In a second note subjoined to the dissertation, the Abbé shews the letter Gamma is substituted in the place of the letter

Qq

Ny.

Ny. In a third, he states the price of provisions; in a fourth he discusses the question, whether the month *puanepſion* was the 4th or 5th in the Athenian Calendar: and in the fifth, he gives an account of the *Dionysics*, or feasts of *Bacchus*; and he concludes with a curious Greek calendar of the *Prytanies*, the presiding tribes, the names of the months and festivals. In all these there is a profusion of valuable and well digested Greek learning, such as might be expected from the elegant and accomplished *Barthelemy*.

“Transactions of the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce. Vol. 10. 5s.

THERE are many valuable papers in this collection. One in mechanics particularly deserves notice. A shell eight inches in diameter, filled with lead and weighing about seventy pounds may be thrown from a small mortar fixed in a ship or boat to the distance of 200 yards. This buries itself in the gravel eighteen inches deep. To the shell a rope is fastened, which communicated with the boat or ship. A raft floated by casks easily and safely brought two men ashore by means of the rope. The utility of this invention is obvious where a ship is stranded or in danger of being so: numberless lives may be saved by it, and the apparatus is neither expensive or cumbersome.

Capt. Pakenham, our sensible and brave countryman, here points out an expeditious mode of speedy refitting masts, by having their heels so formed as to become their heads. The idea is ingenious and valuable.

Travels in India, by W. Hodges. 4to. 1l. 1s.

THESE travels were begun in the year 178, and ended in 1783. The plates, 14 in number, are well designed and engraved, they represent the Pagoda at Tanjore; Calcutta; the pass at Sicri Gully; a Zananah; the Banyan

tree; Musselman women; peasants of Hindostan; a curious column; palaces, &c. and a map of part of Bahar and Bengal. The author gives a dissertation on the antient models of architecture, particularly the oriental, and many judicious remarks on the state of the arts in India.

A Selection from the Harleian Miscellany, relative to English history. 4to. 1l. 1s.

THIS is a curious and interesting publication, and contains one sixth of the whole collection at a very moderate price. The value of this work to the English historian has been long known and acknowledged.

“Hints for a System of Education for a Female Orphan-house.” In a Letter to Mrs. Peter Latouche. By Eubante. Mercier, 6d.

I INTERESTED in whatever concerns the honour and happiness of the weaker sex, the elegant and accomplished Eubante exerts on their behalf those engaging and powerful talents, for which he has been long distinguished. The lady, whom he here particularly addresses, has been justly the object of public attention, of public respect and admiration. While others, possessing little of her personal attractions, the charms of her conversation and refined manners, pass their time in a round of frivolity and dissipation, Mrs. Latouche, alive to the calls of humanity and distress, is eager to snatch the deserted and helpless orphan from penury and ruin, and to render her, who would be the disgrace and bane of society, a useful and valuable member of it. Eubante, with congenial sentiments, points out in this well-written and interesting tract proper female employment; a becoming and deserved compliment is paid to the Rev. Mr. Kirwan, whose eminent abilities have been devoted to the support of the Female Orphan-house, and to other objects of christian benevolence.

Sermons

Sermons on the Divinity of Christ, by Robert Hawker. 8vo. 5s.

THE great doctrines of christianity are here inculcated with zeal and ability, and their great importance to mankind clearly stated. These sermons differ very widely from the fashionable ones of the present day, wherein morality is substituted for christianity, and lately politics in the place of both. From this conduct of the clergy for many years, what could be expected but indifference to revelation and the decay of religion; both we have seen realized in a neighbouring kingdom, where the consequence has fatally been the subversion of society. In this happy island, the clergy, if not timely restrained, are running the same career, the termination of which will be domestic convulsion and anarchy.

"Man as he is," a Novel. 12mo. 4 vols. 12s.

VERY superior to the common run of such productions: it possesses taste, science and sentiment, and may be read with pleasure and improvement.

"A General View of the actual Force and Resources of France, in January, 1793." By Wm. Playfair. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A LAMENTABLE and apparently a true picture is here exhibited of the force and resources of France. The creation of assignats since the 10th of August is equal to 32 millions sterling. The sum now created is 112 millions sterling of paper, and that is augmenting at the rate of six millions a month. No state can long support so ruinous a system,

"An Inquiry concerning political Justice, and its Influence on general Virtue and Happiness." By William Godin. 4to. 2 vols. 1l. 16s.

IT has been frequently asserted, that unwise legislation and misgovernment

and the consequent oppressions can only be remedied by a general diffusion of knowledge, and therefore political discussion should rather be encouraged than restrained. This, like other plausible closet-theories, is contradicted by fact and experience. In direct opposition to this notion we put the Athenians, the Romans and the French. Did the general diffusion of knowledge among them, in their brightest periods, prevent misgovernment and oppression? By no means, political evils became more poignant as the people were refined and inquisitive; these evils are not to be remedied by new and untried systems of legislation in any country, but by recurring to, and firmly establishing the first principles of the constitution of that country. We have made these remarks to show the fallacy of those praises, which some monthly publications too lavishly squander on political dabblers, each of whom, by such indiscriminate applause, believe themselves adequate to the reformation of the greatest state. They also apply to the present work, wherein we discover a strong and vigorous mind, many important truths and much political speculation, amusing in the abstract, but highly dangerous in the practice.

Irish Literature.

WERE the abilities of the Irish to be estimated by their literary productions, they would scarcely rank higher than those nations who had just emerged from barbarism and incivility. Notwithstanding this unfavourable appearance, letters are almost universally cultivated in this isle, and the presses groan beneath the weight of voluminous and expensive publications. But these are not the works of native writers. Various causes stop the growth of authorism in Ireland. 1. The law has not given security to the possession or transfer of literary property. This must ever damp the vigour of mental exertions. We are happy to hear a remedy is providing for this evil, by men of distinguished abilities,

lities, learning and patriotism. 2. Men of letters receive no patronage from the great in this island. This is a dishonour to them, not to those who stand in need of their countenance and protection. If learning, as Ovid remarks—*emollit mores nec finit esse feros*—softens the ferocity of rude nature, and polishes our manners, we may easily determine the precise state in which the minds of those great are, who suffer learned merit to pine in obscurity and penury. Alexander looked to letters for immortality and not to his victories. The passage in the *Archia poeta* of Cicero deserves notice. “Alexander, cum in Sigæo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset, O fortunate, inquit, adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem inveneris.—Et verè, nam nisi Ilias extitisset, idem tumulus qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset.” 3. The Fellows of our University, from whom much is expected, have not that—*otium cum dignitate*—which they so highly merit. Confined for many years to a small pittance which we hope to see

enlarged from the ample revenues of the foundation: or engaged in the instruction of youth and collegiate duties, they have neither the means or the opportunities of rendering themselves eminent in the walks of literature. When they arrive to the rank of Seniors, they are so far advanced in life, that their habits are formed, and compositions of great extent or importance cannot be expected from them.

Not one publication worth notice has appeared this month, yet the literary genius of Ireland is still alive, its scintillations are visible in the *Anthologia*, which has hitherto, and continues still to be honoured by the productions of men of taste and erudition. The originality of its materials, and the beauty of its engravings will be found equal to those of the best Magazine in Europe. Nor does the Editor desire or expect the favourable and ample patronage he has as yet experienced, longer than he is able to promote the cause of literature, virtue, and the arts in Ireland.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

Solutions to Questions in the Anthologia Hibernica, for the Month of February 1793, by Cornelius Kennedy.

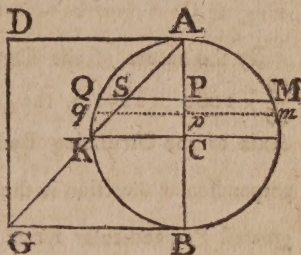
Solution to the 2d Question.

Divide 37440 by 10.4×60 we get 60 whose square=3600 & 3600+60=3660 the greatest impetus and $\sqrt{200^2 + 60^2} = b$ the distance of the object on the top of the perpendicular, then $b : 60 :: \text{rad}^s$. to sine of an angle which put = d and $b : 3660 \times 2 - 60 :: 60$ to m also $\frac{3660 \times m}{2} = 2873 (=p)$ then $3660 : p :: \text{rad}^s. : \text{sine}$ 51.43=(C) then $c-d$ =double compl. elevation and $90 - \frac{c-d}{2} = 77.48$ the elevation let e =its sine, then $R-e : R :: 3660 \times 2 : y$ the greatest random $R-e : y :: ey$ then $3660 + ey = 10.999.19$. Impetus at the object on the descending plane consequently $10.4 \times 60 \times \sqrt{3660 \times ey} = 65145.6$ the force in pounds as required.

Solution

CONSTRUCTION.

ON the centre 'C with the rad^s=r describe the circle AKBM and make AP= x , Pp x , PB= $2r-x$, then let the circle AKBM be the base of the cylinder, and ADGB the section thereof thro' its axis.



DEMONSTRATION.

Because the altitude $DA=BG=AB=\text{the } LGAB=45$, and from the nature of the circle $2 \sqrt{2rx-x^2} = QM$ and $x \times \sqrt{2rx-x^2} = \text{area of the parallelogram } Qm$ which let be multiplied by $PS=PA=x$ and $xx \times 2 \sqrt{2rx-x^2} = 2xx \sqrt{2rx-x^2}$
 $\frac{2xx \sqrt{2rx-x^2}}{2rx-x^2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2rx-x^2}}$
 $= \text{the fluxion of the angula } AGB.$

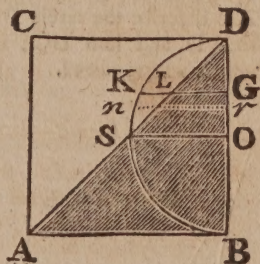
Solution to Question the 4th.

TO investigate this question from first principles would take up too much room and time. I have investigated it by the method used by Emerson in his fluxions for finding the centre of gravity, &c. and found the greatest horizontal force = $\frac{18}{16} \times 2000 \text{ lb.} = 2250$ and the greatest perpendicular force = $2000 \times 1 + \frac{12}{8} = 2000 \times \frac{5}{2} = 5000 \text{ lb.}$

Solutions to the Questions in the Anthologia Hibernica, for February 1793, by Michael Mooney, near Dublin.

Solution to Question 3d.

Draw $DB=2r$, and upon it describe a Square, and a Semicircle, then will the Square represent the Section thro' the Axis of the Cylinder, and the Semicircle half the Base, Now put $DG=x$ then will $GB=2r-x$ and per nature of the Circle $2GK=2\sqrt{2rx-x^2}$ which multiplied by x gives $2x\sqrt{2rx-x^2}$ = the double Area of the space $GKn r$ and because $\angle DGK$ is right and the angle GDL = half a right angle $GL=GD$ hence $2x\sqrt{2rx-x^2} \times LG=GD$ gives $2xx$



$$\sqrt{2rx - x^2}$$

$\sqrt{2rx-x^2}$ or $\frac{2xx}{2rx-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}$ for the fluxion of the Ungula DAB as required.

Solution to Question 4th.

By the nature of the Center of Suspension, Oscillation and Gravity, we find $\frac{18}{16} \times 2000 = 2250$ lb. the greatest Horizontal force, and by the position of the Axis of the Oscillating Body when its force on the Center of Suspension in a perpendicular direction is the greatest, we get $1 + \frac{12}{8} \times 2000 = 5000$ lb. the greatest Perpendicular Force as required.

Scho. From this ingenious prob. it appears that the force of Bells when rung in peal, must be great on their Axis of Motion, and on the frame of Walls that resists.

Mr. Anderson's Solution of the Question, proposed by him, Anthologia Hibernica, p. 136.

SOLUTION.

By the method of finding the Centres of Gravity and Oscillation of Bodies, it appears that the distance of the Center of Gravity from the point of Suspension, is 2 feet, and that of Oscillation $2\frac{1}{2}$, and by an easy process in Mechanics we get

$$\frac{3 \times 2}{2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{6 \times 3}{8 \times 2} = \frac{18}{16} \times 2000 = 2250 \text{lb. the greatest Horizontal force; also}$$

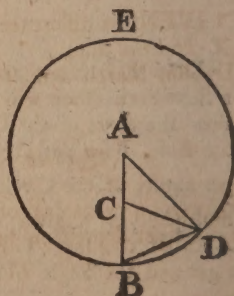
$$2000 \times 1 + \frac{12}{8} = 2000 \times \frac{5}{4} = 5000 \text{lb. the greatest perpendicular force.}$$

Mr. Meoney's Solution of the two Questions proposed by him, Anthologia Hibernica, page 131.

Question I.

CONSTRUCTION.

LET any given right line AB be so cut in C (per 11. E. 2.) that the rectangle ABC may be equal to the square of AC; then from the centre A, with the radius AB describe the circle BDE, in which inscribe BD equal to AD, and join DC; then the triangle ACD is that which was required.



DEMONSTRATION.

DEMONSTRATION.

From the 10. E. 4. $AC=DC$, and the angle $CDB=CAD=CDA$; likewise the angle $DBC=BCD$ but *per* 32 E. 1, angle $DCB=CAD+CDA$, consequently angle DBC is double CAD or CDA , and angle $ACD=CB D+BDC$ therefore the angle $ACD=CAD+CDA+BDC$, but since $CAD=CDA=BDC$, the angle ACD is treble of either of them; that is done, therefore, which was required.

SOLUTION OF QUESTION 2.

$\frac{37440}{10.4 \times 60} = 60$ whose square $= 3600$ feet the impetus at the top of the castle then $3600 + 60 = 3660$ the greatest impetus of the piece and $(\sqrt{200^2 + 60^2}) = 208.8 =$ the distance of the object on the top of said castle then $208.8 : 60 :: \text{Rad}^s.$ to sine $27^\circ. 6'$ and $208.8 : 3660 \times 2 - 60 :: 60 : 2086$ also $\frac{3660 \times 2086}{2} = 2873$ then $3660 : 2873 :: \text{Rad}^s.$ to sine $51^\circ. 43'$ now $51^\circ. 43' - 27^\circ. 6' = 24^\circ. 37' =$ double the Comp. of the elevation hence $90^\circ - \frac{24^\circ - 37'}{2} = 77^\circ. 41\frac{1}{2}' =$ the elevation on the plane of the horizon $=$ the depression of the plane then $\text{Rad}^s. - \text{sine } 77^\circ. 41\frac{1}{2}'$ $\text{Rad}^s. :: 3660 \times 2 : 319130$ feet the greatest random on the descending plane, lastly $\text{Rad}^s. : \text{sine } 77^\circ. 41\frac{1}{2}' :: 319130 : 7339.99$ then $3660 + 7339.99 = 10999.99 =$ the impetus at the object on the descending plane, consequently $10.4 \times 60 \times \sqrt{10999.99} = 65145.6$ lb. the absolute force with which the object on the descending plane is struck, as required.

Answer to the Geometrical Question which requires the Construction of an Isosceles Triangle whose vertical Angle is treble either of the Angles at the Base.

LET the vertical angle be that of a regular pentagon, which is, three fifths of two right ones, and therefore treble either of the remaining angles of the Isosceles.

SEMAJ NOTLIMAH.

Question 5.

GIVEN the difference of the squares of the sides and the area of a rectangle to find the sides.

Dublin, March 25th, 1793.

SEMAJ NOTLIMAH.

Question 6, by Mr. Michael Mooney, near Dublin.

Quære, on what day of the present Year, will the Sun's ascensional difference and midnight depression, be the same in the City of Dublin?

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

SEND you the following new question, and hope if it meet with your approbation you'll give it room in your useful Magazine for April next.

Question 7, by Cornelius Kennedy.

ON a certain part of the earth I observed the latitude and longitude of a star when on the meridian to be $4^{\circ}. 36' 8''$ South, and $65^{\circ}. 5'. 36''$ respectively, and at the same time the refraction was found to be $1'. 8' 2''$. Quære the latitude of the place of observation.

ERRATA TO THE THEORY OF COLUMNS.

Page 209 l. 10 from the bottom, for $o6^2$ read $o\overline{C^2}$

l. 5 from the bottom, for $2cb^2a - 2cn^2b^2a - 3cb^2a$ read
 $\frac{2cb^2a - 2cn^2b^2a - 3cb^2a}{3}$

Page 210 l. 5 from bottom for $4zb \times b^2$ read $4zb + b^2$.

Page 211 l. 2 from top, for $4cz = cbz$ read $4cz - cbz$.

l. 11 from top, for $-1 + b$ read $-1 \times b$.

l. 14 from top, for $+1 + v$ read $+1 \times v$.

l. 20 from top, for $\frac{+v + av}{2a}$ read $\times \frac{v + av}{2a}$

l. 5 from top, for $+cb$ read $\times cb$.

l. 4 from top, for $4z - 2b$ read $4z + 2b$.

P O E T R Y.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The following Stanzas were put together, to exhibit in one point of view, a variety of the Superstitions of the Scandinavian Tribes; as they remain recorded in fragments of the Icelandic poetry.

HYRINDA.

CLOUDS have wrapt the stars in darkness,
And the failing moon befrroud;
Thro' the drear, and moss-clad ruin,
The shrill tempest whistles loud.

Deep I hear the groaning thunder,
Light'nings play around my head;
Whilst my lone, and anxious footsteps,
Seek the mansions of the dead.

In yon grave is laid Hialmar,
Mightiest of the giant brood;(1)
O'er the web of time, eventful,(2)
With unbounded ken endued.

Him, by my resistless numbers,
I must rouse from his repose;
That constrained, his voice unerring
May the hidden fate disclose.

Charm! which to the winds I whisper,
Let no footstep wander nigh;
Whilst the solemn deed is doing
Yell not wolf; nor owlet cry.

Now the written spell I scatter,
As I pace the tomb around:
Now, unto the north I turn me,
Smiting thrice the yawning ground.

Warrior! by thy prowess hear me,
By the amulet I bear!

N O T E S.

(1) The heroes who accompanied *Odin* in the migration of the Scandinavians from Asia, were honoured by their posterity, with the title of giants; but the superstition seems to have alluded more to the magical knowledge, and preternatural endowments, which they were supposed to possess, than to any idea of extraordinary size.

(2) The history of all human occurrences was supposed to be woven in a loom, by the *Val Kyrrur*, or destinies.

April, 1793.

By the mystic rhyme of *Hela* (3)
Graven on this bloody spear.

Virkar o'er the wintry ocean,
From *Hyrinda* wanders far;
To the hostile shore of *Erin*
He has borne the storm of war.

Months have passed in tedious sequence,
Tho' not long he meant to roam;
Clear this painful expectation:
Comes my hero victor home?

HIALMAR.

Ha! what voice with strain unhallowed
Dares pervade this awful gloom?
Cease thy sacrilegious errand,
Spare the quiet of the tomb.

HYRINDA.

Warrior! no irreverent motive
Leads me to thy marble bed;
Nor, unwilling from thy slumber,
Dost thou raise thy helmeted head.

Oft the traveller belated,
Hears thee by the moon's pale light;(4)
With thy voluntary descant
Pierce the silence of the night.

If thy voice can flow spontaneous,
Ill thou may'st invoked forbear:
Answer at my potent bidding!
Answer! answer to my prayer.

HIALMAR.

Since no awe can bar thy purpose,
Dread the vengeance of mine ire.
Lo! the fatal flame arises,
Hasten from the wrathful fire.(5)

HYRINDA.

N O T E S.

(3) *Hela* (from whence our hell) meant properly the subterranean region; but it was sometimes personified, as the mother of the fates, giants, monsters, &c.

(4) The stories of the *Scalds* (the bards of the Scandinavians) are full of instances of dead warriors amusing themselves, by sitting up in their graves, and singing to the moon.

(5) Many examples are quoted by the *Scalds*, of persons who, having attempted to penetrate

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the

HYRINDA.

Know I not that men sepultured
Loud may threat, but cannot harm ?
This weak flame is all illusion,
And innocuous is thy arm.

Once again, I pray thee, warrior !
Ere I use a harsher spell,
Show compassion for a lover ;
And how fares my Virkar, tell ?

HIALMAR.

I have seen the bird of carnage,
Wing its way from Erin's land ;
Gorged it seeks its native region,
Blood has stained the hostile strand.

Hie thee home, undaunted maiden !
Seek no more of me to know :
Patient wait, if joy the issue ;
Speed it not, if it be woe.

HYRINDA.

Yes, my bosom meets the preface ;
Pause not, but the worst reveal ;
For affection nought of anguish
Equal to suspense can feel.

HIALMAR.

Late I saw beside the banquet, (6)
A new couch in Odin's hall ;
Arms unclaimed, the Dwarfins' labour,
Hung against the gilded wall.

Loudly sang the fatal sisters, (7)
(Loth I wound thy tender ear)
" Warriors ! meet the valiant stranger,
Virkar from the field comes here.

Here, he reaps the meed of valour,
From the cares of earth released ;

N O T E S.

the tombs of the dead, were repulsed by flames that arose from the grave. It was a superstition probably inculcated with a view of preserving funeral monuments from wanton injury. It was, however, held that if any person had the intrepidity not to shrink from these flames, they could not be hurt by them ; for they did not admit that the dead had any power over the living.

(6) Departed heroes were invited by *Odin* to reside with him in the *Val Halla*, or hall of the slain. Each had there his couch at the banquet. He had also arms, which were forged for him by the *Dverggar*, or *Dwarfins* (minute subterranean beings) for the purpose expressed below.

(7) The *Dísir*, who seem to have been a subordinate class of the *Val-Kyriur*, were virgins, whose whole employment was to signify the invitation of *Odin* to dying heroes.

Tastes each day, the joys of combat ; (8)
And at night partakes the feast."

Sigh not, maiden, for the hero ;
Victor songs have knolled his knell ;
Fame awaits thy dying lover,
Virkar conquered, though he fell !

HYRINDA.

Peace be to thee, noble warrior !
No rude step thy tomb profane ;
Pardon that my anxious footsteps
Made me use the magic strain.

Now I must the verse memorial
Trace on his sepulchral stone ;
That when future warriors see it,
They may think of times foregone.

When they talk of former heroes,
They may Virkar's fame recall :
He shall, as they praise his valour,
Smile well pleased in *Odin's* hall.

My heart's blood, this duty ended,
Eager shall the falchion stain ;
Left the doom of nature class me
Amidst *Thor's* ignoble train. (9)

Then, thy powerful intercession
With the slain's great ruler lend,
That, within his realm admitted
I may on my Virkar tend.

Sedulous I'll brace his corset,
Fix his helm and bring his shield ;
Earnest lead the fable courser,
That must bear him to the field.

Joyful shall I serve my hero,
When the busy banquet glows ;
When the rosy liquor sparkles
From the skulls of slaughtered foes.

Now no more the sigh shall flutter,
Now no more the tear shall flow ;
Peace be to thee, noble chieftain !
Quickly we shall meet below !

N O T E S.

(8) The happiness of the heroes in the *Val Halla* consisted in fighting and slaying each other every morning. It was however but a temporary death they suffered in these combats ; for after the fray they all rose again, and passed the evening in drinking wine, or metheglin, out of the skulls of those they had killed on earth.

(9) They who died a natural death, unless much distinguished in war during life, fell under the dominion of *Thor*, and resided in a very inferior state to those who perished violently. The latter became subjects of *Odin*, who was thence called *Val-Fadr*, the father or ruler of the slain.

Ode on Spring.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Written after sickness to a Friend.

Le doux printemps revient, et ranime, à la
fois,
Les oiseaux, les zephirs, et les fleurs, et
ma voix.

De Lille.

O D E ;

*To the Memory of a beautiful Boy, who was un-
fortunately drowned.*

HOW fresh appears the flow'r-clad ground !
How bright the verdant prospect round !
The azure skies how clear !
Spring scatters wide her emerald green ;
And blossom-breathing gales again
Perfume the liquid air.

Thro' groaning forests heard to roar,
Th' impetuous hurricane no more
Urges its wild career ;
Nor dismal clouds descend in rain,
That, deluging the naked plain,
Deform the sable year.

The world revives ! the chearful groves
Re-echo to the simple loves
Of many a feathered swain :
Intranc'd the rigorous winter long,
I slumber'd with the sylvan throng ;
With these come forth again.

What tho' unskill'd ? yet let me raise,
With these the festive note of praise :
Hail, vernal sweetness ! hail !
Lo ! health resumes her smiling reign ;
While sorrow flies, and thorny pain :
Hail, vernal softness ! hail !

Yet still I pant for thee, my friend :
To thee, my faithful Dawson, bend ;
O ! hither, quick, repair !
The pastimes of the rural May,
The gladdening hopes that health obey,
With thee I wish to share :

With thee to range the purple heath :
Inhale the morning's od'rous breath,
That skims the breezy hill :
Secure from heats of noon—to rove,
With thee, beneath th' o'er-arching grove ;
And hear the gushing rill.

The depths of science to explore,
And turn, with thee, the volumes o'er
Of sage antiquity :
With thee to mock ambition's toil ;
While we the easy day beguile,
In rustick privacy.

O ! genial friendship !—thou the tide
Of life canst smoothly teach to glide,
In soft tranquility :
To thee I owe the ray of joy,
That, ev'n in sickness, lights mine eye ;
To ———, the muse, and thee.

SAY, what is life ? 'tis Mis'ry's slave,
A variegated scene of woe,
On whose dark confines, lies the grave
T' imbitter aught of joy below :
It is a feeble, fleeting breath,
That in one sigh expires,
Extinguished all its fires
Beneath the frigid hand of death ;
Whose thousand gates are open to receive
The unsuspecting traveller to his grave.

With tearless woe, and mute despair,
And hearts just bursting with their care,
The wretched parents view their boy,
Their rising hope---their source of joy---
All cold, in death's impenetrable night :
Away, ye moralists ! nor speak
Comfort to them, their hearts must break
At this most piteous, unexpected sight.
They view him, vanquish'd by the water's
force,
Him, who, that fatal hour before,
The healthful bloom of beauty wore,
But now, alas ! a pale and lifeless corse.

Quick through the gen'ral woe, arose one ray,
(Vain expectation ! formed to deceive)
That human skill might snatch him from the
grave,
And life restore, which now, suspended lay,
And thus they cherish hope, the child of pain.
But while, with zealous care, each art
Was tried to renovate the heart ;
The happy cherub raised on high,
Rejoicing, reached his native sky,
And smiled to see their feeble efforts vain,

But what can sooth th' afflicted father's heart ?
Or force the mother's mem'ry from the scene ?
Oh ! if there be, instruct them in the art,
Nor let them sink beneath oppressive pain.
Shield from your minds the horrid view
Of struggling, while he weaker grew,
And weaker, till he gave the contest o'er.
And O ! remember, while ye vainly
mourn,
That, though he never shall again return,
Those strugglings brought him to an
happier shore :
Where high insphered, from change and
sorrow free,
Th' angelic youth shall dwell through all
eternity.

M.

May 1784.

S.

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A TRIO.

A TRIO.

II.

I.

HERE sits J— P—, and could I but find,

A pallet well charg'd with the colours of mind,
I should venture to paint, with inadequate plan,

The lights and the shades of this great, little, man.

Achilles, 'tis said, had a skin made of steel,
And was callous to all---save the kibe on his heel:

But our friend feels all over, the sting or the smart;

And wherever you touch---'tis a pulse from the heart

With such sense and such foreness, I can't understand,

Why he ne'er feels an itch---in the palm of the hand.

Acute, argumentative, agile yet strong,
With a heart ever right, and a head seldom wrong,

With passions too prompt to sit quiet and still;
In his principles fix'd, with a wandering will;
Perplex'd in his creed, and too apt so to tell us;
In his friendship's a little too lovingly jealous:
Still eager to get or to give satisfaction,
He dives after motives, and misses the action.
No axiom so clear, but he'll make it more plain;

No action so fair, but he likes to explain,
Too nice in the right, too sincere for profession,
And with meaning so full that he fails in expression,

For when crowds of ideas all strive to rush out,
One must elbow its neighbours, and shove it about.

But his life and his language show masculine merit,
Both are deeply impress'd with the print of his spirit:

It burns in his eyes---it enlarges his frame---
And it tempers his clay not with water---but flame---

His words burst asunder the shackles of art,
And the pen that he writes with is dipt---in his heart.

'Tis not from a fountain like this you can draw,

Any languid harangue of loquacious law,
'Tis clear sense gushing out, unconfin'd, incompress'd

From the pure and perennial spring in the breast.
When all was at sea---all confusion and fear
Like the seaman's small needle he show'd how to steer,

Nor ever declin'd from the patriot direction
'Till the lightning of G---n, once, hurt the attraction;

But the transient dip, and the slight deviation
Prove the needle points true, in its natural station.---

No prancing, curvetting, episcopal poney,
No dîk petit-maitre, no church macaroni,
With curl carv'd as stiff as the top of the crozier

And manners more pliant and loose than an osier;

But tall---and erect---and with resolute air---
And with head that disdains ev'n one hypocrite hair

Here stands W--- C--- the stem of our table---

A column of prelacy, stately and stable---
The capital, doric; and doric, the base,
It excels more in strength than corinthian grace.
Without flourish, or frieze, or parian plaster,
A pillar for use, not a showy pilaster,
Such a pillar when Sampson was call'd out for sport

Perhaps might have sav'd the whole Philistine court,

Sam. might crack ev'ry finew, and bow with his weight.

But Will would uphold both the church and the state---

On all who dare shake that convenient alliance
He bends a black brow and he scouls a defiance;
Yet forgets, while he thunders against reformation,

That what is establishment, *was* innovation.
Our patriots, alas! are all dwarfish and weak
Too puny to make aristocracy quake.
But oh! could thy principles change to the whig
Could'st thou throw them as easily off as thy wig,

That old tyrant call'd custom, in vain, would resist

The momentum of such a republican fist.
His strong castle would tremble, like Jericho's wall,

And the talisman broken---the giant must fall.
More solid, than shining; more weighty, than wordy;

Very stout, in the right; in the wrong, very sturdy;

Both sudden and sure in the grasp of conception,
But too fond of the rule, to admit the exception.

Too tenacious in tenet to sport an opinion,
Each dogma with him has despotic dominion.
Too apt to mistake argumentative strife,
And to lay down a word as he'd lay down his life.

He takes a good aim, but too quick in the timing,

He flushes the bird, and his temper burns priming.

His heart always flames, with good fuel well fed,

But, at times, it sends up a thick smoke to the head:

And 'till that clears away, 'tis not easy to know

The fact, or the motive, the friend, or the foe.

Then

Then take up this tankard of rough massy
plate,
Not for fashion preferr'd, but for value and
weight.
When you raise up the cover---then---think of
our vicar,
And take one hard pull at the orthodox liquor
That keeps hale and hearty, thro' ev'ry climate,
And makes the poor curate as proud as the
primate.

III.

But when genius, and judgment are call'd to
the feast
Make the trio complete and cement them with
taste.
And for taste let me call on our country col-
lector,
Not the king of his company but the pro-
rector.
Who, with easy hilarity, knows how to fit,
In a family compact of wisdom and wit,
With the art to know much, without seeming
to know it,
Joins the art to have wit, without straining to
show it.
For his mind, not case-harden'd by form or
profession,
Always yields---with a spring, and impels---
by concession.
True politeness, like sense, is begotten, not
made,
But all our professions smell strong of a
trade---
All vocation is craft---both the black and the
scarlet,
The doctor---the pleader---the judge---and the
barlot.
No collection of medals or fossils so fine;
He gathers good fellows around his good-
wine.
No collection of shells, or of stuff'd alli-
gators
But of two leg'd, unfeather'd, erect mutton-
eaters.
That join, heart in hand, to draw round the
decanter,
While the bishop hobnobs with the lowly
dissenter.
Here the puddle of party now rises in riot
But the oil of urbanity keeps the waves
quiet.
Neither faction nor feud his good humour
espouses
He's the happy Mercutio that "curfes both
houses;"
With a pretty plump place, and a cellar well-
stor'd
Makes his bow to the bench, and his bow to
the board;
In political faith knows how much to believe,
And when 'tis convenient to laugh in his
sleeve.
His sense is well set, not a word out of joint,
Rather too much in epigram---too much for
point.

With some effort, his ease---with some stiffness,
his sense,
The spirit is free---the expression is tense.
Thus in mind, as in manners, a man
"comme il faut"
He glides smoothly thro' life with a serpentine
flow
That still tends to a point when it seems to
incline,
And the curve gently blends with the rigid
right line.

An Amatory Ode.

NOW hath the sun his evanescent fires
Quench'd in the billows of the wes-
tern main;
Ceas'd their soft carols all the feather'd choirs,
And gloomy solitude usurps the plain.
Rise, ye deep shades, ye waves in darkness
roll,
Ye feather'd choirs, to silence yield the grove;
For Lesbia sleeps: nor cheers my pensive soul
The glance of rapture, nor the voice of love.
Ye winds, whose havoc-spredding pinions ply
Their furious speed, and with dire yell in-
vade
This nether world, whose wasteful tyranny
Pale Dryads mourn in many a ruin'd shade;
Wake not my love:---let not your thund'ring
cry
With dread alarm the haunt of peace infest,
Here breathe in soft *Æolian* melody
Each cadence sweet that charms the soul to
rest.
Ye spectres, whom belated pilgrims fear,
Issuing in throngs from charnel, vault, or
tomb,
What time deep shadowing clouds thy radiant
sphere,
Cythia, involve in night's meridian gloom.
Hence to deserted fane or mouldering hall,
Or the gaunt felon's ruthless course control;
With monitory shriek the wretch appal,
And to compunction wake his torpid soul.
But walk not near the couch where Lesbia lies
Like some rich pearl in its enamell'd shell,
Or fainted relic, from profaner eyes
Secluded in the dim shrine's silver cell.
Wanton, ye fairies, round her tranquil bow'r,
With blissful elves fantastic measures tread;
O'er her soft eyelids dews of opiate pow'r
Cull'd from choice blooms, in show'rs of
fragrance shed.

Let your bright taper's visionary ray
The raven-tinctur'd robe of night illumine;
And streaming o'er your spangled crests display
The wave-enamour'd halcyon's emerald
plume.

And

And bid your minstrel-says, a shadowy choir,
That charm the planets from their sphere
sublime,
Celestial songs, that love and joy inspire,
Chaunt to their golden harps' harmonious
chime.

And, when morn's purple streaks th' horizon
stain,
And fairies fly the peal of chanticleer,
Let fancy still your glittering hues retain,
Still let your wild notes tremble on her ear.—

Then, Lefbia, wake!—thy beauties fresher far
Than Galatea boasted when she lav'd
In the smooth deep her coral-axled car,
And the stern heart of Neptune's son enslav'd.

Wake at his call, to sooth whose soul in vain
Morn sheds her radiant beam, her od'rous
airs,
Save when, attentive to his artless strain,
That radiant beam, those odours Lefbia shares.

He asks no laureate wreath to deck his brows,
No golden meed his bounded wishes claim;
Blest if the object of his tenderest vows
Smile on his lay—for Lefbia's smile is fame.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Juvenal, Sat. 10.

LET none repine at what the gods have
giv'n,
What fits our state is only known in heav'n;
For transient joys is the poor mortal's prayer,
The kinder gods more lasting bliss prepare.
Man, foolish man, by headlong passion led,
Seeks the dear pledges of the nuptial bed;
But wiser heav'n the sad event foreknows,
And in his present joy foresees his future woes.
Yet still to heav'n your vows let zephyr bear,
Still win the gods with vehemence of prayer,
That your free soul with virtuous pride may
beam,

And add new lustre to a vig'rous frame;
May pain despise, meet death without a sigh,
And bless the hour that gives you to the sky;
Though dangers threaten, still serenely brave,
Not prone to wrath, nor to desire a slave,
May view, with wonder, virtue in distress,
And scorn a tyrant's pomp of wretchedness.
This golden secret lies in each man's power,
For fair tranquillity is virtue's dower.
In vain to Fortune does the altar smoke,
When Prudence shields us we may scorn her
froke.

J. K.

*A free Translation of the two Odes attributed to
Horace; printed in the Anthologia Hibernica for
January 1793. p. 6.----By the Rev. Henry
Beyd, M. A.*

To Julius Florus.

THROUGH the fading leaves behold,
(Softly ting'd with green and gold)

Where the purple clusters glow,
Ponderous on the bended bough,
Jolly Autumn leads the way;
But, behind, with ringlets grey,
Riding on the rolling sphere,
Winter claims the fullen year:
Yet the Loves, a laughing train,
Chear the tyrant's torpid reign.
There the virgins seeming flight,
Caught at last by simple sight;
There resentment fires the mind,
At the balmy kiss purloin'd,
Till Cupid ends the amorous broil
With the sunshine of a smile:
Bacchus brings the Muse along,
Wine awakes the matin song;
Nor will midnight yield to day
The tuneful wreath, if no delay
Keep my FLORUS from his friend.
When the twilight shades descend
Heed not Boreas when he blows
Moulding fleet and shifting snows;
Ocean owns the tyrant's sway,
Yet he blows our cares away.
Varying seasons, as they roll,
Fail to change the steadfast soul;
Striking soon, or ling'ring late,
Calmly she salutes her fate.

Second Ode paraphrased.

To his Book.

I.

DEAR Volume! of all my companions most
pleasant,
I hope you will pay me, at least, what you
owe;
I mean not to take up your leisure, at present,
With teaching you that which you very well
know.

II.

The sight of the streets, and the columns, and
temples,
And squares, and parades, are sufficient to
fright ye;
And four-visag'd criticks, who make sad exam-
ples
Of elegies, dramas, and Pindarics flighty.

III.

But, courage! and put a good face on the mat-
ter,
Advance your best leg, and to Rome put your
case;
Though envy assails you, and slanders bespatter,
You'll find a good friend in *Her Majesty's*
Grace.

IV.

For on this very spot where, sage records in-
form us,
That Jove, in his anger, corrected the Furies,
And made old Detraction as still as a dormouse,
An altar shall rise for the use of the new
race.

V.

And there to the god who, with well-kindled
flambeau,
Elabour'd the vixens, and brought them to
order,
We'll make an inscription, in elegant crambo,
To be carv'd in Italics, and clapp'd round the
border.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia Hibernica*.

SIR,

I was last night favoured with the enclosed lines
from an *unknown hand*, accompanied with a
modest request, that I would forward them to
your magazine, in case they should meet my
approbation. I do not lose a moment in send-
ing them to you: for, besides possessing many
poetical beauties, they breathe a spirit of un-
feigned sorrow, which particularly recom-
mends them to me, who feel such deep af-
fliction for the ingenious and amiable subject
of them.

I am, &c

J. C. W.

April 13, 1793.

To the Memory of Miss Charlotte Brooke, Editor of
"The Reliques of Irish Poetry."

LET tow'ring pride erect the sculptur'd
shrine,
And venal flattery garlands twine to deck
The vault where grandeur lies:---but come, oh
Muse!
And seek the lowly grave where CHARLOTTE
rests:---

Infatiate grave, and faithless! verdure gay,
And every springing flow'ret of the year
Adorn thy surface; yet thy envious depth
Veils from my aching sight the fairest flow'r
That grac'd our clime. Alas! for ever hid
From mortal eyes, dear maid! thy sweetness
blooms

In radiant spheres beyond our feeble view.---
Oh! early lost and sudden!---Mighty Powers!
Are virtue, genius, talents, only lent
A little moment, just to raise our hope,
And vanish, transient, as the painted cloud
Which quick dissolves in tears?---Is life no
more?

And cannot worth superior ward the dart,
Or bribe a lengthen'd hour from ruthless death?
Ah! no:---could worth prolong the floating
date,
I had not wept o'er CHARLOTTE's timeless
urn:---

Though sad my heart, no single mourner I:
For drooping friendship, in desolation fix'd,
Points the mute sorrow lab'ring for a vent;
And gratitude, with lifted eye, pursues
The shade of her, whose gen'rous bosom felt
For every human woe:---nor felt alone,
But, with delighted readiness, relieved:---
Religion too, and filial piety,
Their vot'ry's pale remains exulting own,

Though shrouded in the dust.---And lo! re-
veal'd

To fancy's wond'ring gaze, a thousand shapes,
Air-drawn, advance, bright evanescent forms,
Attuning heav'nly harps to solemn dirge;
And shadowy choirs of time-ennobled bards,
Whose songs, by her from dark oblivion snatch'd,
And failing language, charm the ear again:---
While kindred genius and congenial worth
Endure, sweet maid! thou ne'er wilt be forgot:
Returning seasons still shall find thy grave
With heartfelt tears, and tributary wreaths
Due honour'd: hands unseen shall dress the
fod:---

There pensive contemplation, too, shall steal
From scenes of thoughtless levity, to plume
Her wing for flights sublime, and learn of thee
O'er earth-born ills triumphant to arise,
To live with *virtue*, and with *hope* to die.

Epigram on a late Marriage between an Old Maid
and a French Petit Maitre.---By John Brennan,
Esq.

THO' Miss Phlogiston's match is a subject
of mirth,
She consider'd the matter full well,
And wisely prefer'd leading one *ape* on earth,
To, perhaps, a whole dozen in hell.

Epigram on an amorous Doctor.---By the same.

FROM Rufa's eye fly Cupid shot his dart,
And left it sticking in *Sangrado's* heart;
Nor from that moment has he quiet known,
And peaceful sleep has from his eyelids flown;
And opium's force, or what is more, alack!
His own * orations cannot bring it back:
In short, unless she pities his afflictions,
Despair will make him take his *own prescrip-*
tions.

On Spring.

HAIL, pleasant Spring! first quarter of the
year!
When trees first bud, and blossoms first appear;
When Nature, smiling, puts on fresh array,
And songsters sing thy praise on ev'ry spray;
'Tis thou that bring'st release from frost and
snow,
Mak'st vallies green and frozen rivers flow;
Mak'st ev'ry plain with daisies overspread,
And crown'st with verdure ev'ry mountain's
head.

To thy mild aid the gardens owe their bloom,
And amaranthine shades their sweet perfume;
Whilst gentle zephyrs waft them on the wing,
To bring glad tidings of returned spring.
See the fond lover lifts his drooping head,
Since all his fear with frowning winter's fled;

N O T E.

* The Doctor has woo'd the Muse of Oratory
with true Hibernian gallantry.

His

His charming fair he finds no longer shy,
But dove-like mildness beameth from her eye;
With extacy he woos the smiling maid,
And decks her head with myrtle from the shade.

The farmer finds the time is now at hand
To scatter seeds all o'er the furrow'd land;
These to his prayers and hopes yield great increase,
And calm content shines on each village face.

R. D.

Dublin, March 20, 1793.

For the *Anthologia Hibernica*.*Spleen.---An Elegy.*

YE sprightly sons of gaiety and mirth,
Who nightly revel in the thoughtless throng,

And only learn to study, from your birth,
In folly's maze to pass the hours along;

And you who swell, with conscious pride elate,
Whose 'scutcheons mark the splendour of your race,

Who oft-times mingle in the loud debate,
And oft the brilliant rounds of fashion grace;

Say, where resides pale gloomy-visag'd Spleen?
Treads she the verdure of the tufted grove?
Or is the languid goddess to be seen
Where rural swains and village lasses rove?

Does Spleen, the child of apathy and care,
Infect the cottage and the turf-built shed?
Or ever seek an habitation there,
Where health and peace the homely banquet spread?

No---never, never can she there resort;
But, far-remov'd from such calm, tranquil scenes,
'Midst all the pomp and splendour of a court,
She haunts the troubled breasts of kings and queens.

Hence flies the goddess to the rich man's home,
Where costly splendour palls upon the sight;
But where the master of the splendid dome
In dazzling elegance feels no delight:

Vain are his riches! vain the varied joys
Which at his every nod obsequious wait!
His riches trouble, and his pleasures, toys,
So chang'd, by discontent, is envied state.

Next Spleen exerts her care-insufing pow'r
Over the pamper'd votaries of vice,

And damps the pleasures of the festive hour---
Pleasures which then no longer can entice.

Satiety her sluggish influence lends,
To check the revels of the conscious night;
Then riot feels a pause, then laughter ends,
And keen remorse puts ribaldry to flight.

See that bold orator, whose manly voice
Enlightens senates, or adorns the bar,
The people's idol, and the public voice,
Triumphant he ascends on glory's car:--

But pause awhile, and to his closet bend,
View the retirement of this man of fame;
Search for the tender husband, faithful friend,
The hero's impulse, and the patriot's flame.

Alas! how chang'd!--that eye that beam'd
with light,
Now, sunk and lifeless, beams with light no more;
That brow, whose nod could awe the learn'd
and bright,
With gloomy furrows is enwrinkled o'er:

No sweet endearments of domestic life
Unbend his mind; from public cares retir'd,
He broods o'er future scenes of mimic strife,
Plans new attacks, by new devices fir'd.

Thus care infects him, till, grown sick with toil,
Tir'd of applause, and all applause e'er gave,
Pale Spleen embitters each faint, livid smile,
Arrests his course, and lays him in the grave.

Spleen ever haunts the powerful and the great,
She visits oft the jocund and the gay;
And only spares the poor, but happy, peasant,
Where calm contentment holds her peaceful sway.

Welcome, ye blissful scenes!--hail, rural life!--
Where no intrusions can disturb his ease,
Who, free from discontent, from care and strife,
In calm retirement passes all his days.

In rural life no pleasures taint the mind,
No splendor palls, and no enjoyments cloy,
In ev'n the meanest peasant's face we find
Contentment genuine, and heart-felt joy.

Farewell, then, all ye boasts of pomp and pride!
Ye splendid courts and palaces adieu!
For all your lustre cannot serve to hide
The scenes of care which open to the view.

19.

Ye flowery paths of pleasure, too, farewell!
 Alike your danger and your final pain:
 And hence, ambition! leagu'd with fiends from
 hell,
 To torture mankind, and to rack the brain.

20.

But come, sweet peace of mind! in pity come,
 Veil'd in religion's pure and spotless robe,
 Attend thy votary till he reach the tomb,
 And leave the cares of this terrestrial globe:

21.

Place him, secure, beyond the reach of pride,
 The grasp of avarice, and the pomp of pow'r;
 And let his days and years serenely glide,
 Whilst he "awaits th' inevitable hour!"---

22.

And when that hour arrives, may faith and
 hope
 Soften the bed of death, the vale of tears,
 To pious thoughts and words give ampler
 scope,
 Than youth to folly, or to vice maturer
 years!

Trinity-College, April 1793.

I.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Elegy.

Supposed written in a Church Yard.

AMID these mould'ring walls (where laid at
 rest,
 Our venerable sage forefathers sleep;
 Whose minds no longer sick'ning cares molest)
 Let me for once my nightly vigils keep.

And see! from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r,
 Whose high-rear'd spire the test of time hath
 stood;
 The bell loud ushers in the midnight hour,
 And warns unthinking man of doing good.

No more in beechen shade the shepherd swains
 In rustic strife alternate sing their loves;
 No more the warbling songsters thrill their
 strains,
 No more their carols echo thro' the groves.

All, all is darkness, silence all around;
 Hush'd are the noisy clamours of the day,
 Save where the distant water-falls resound,
 Or growling mastiffs keep the thief at bay.

Save where the moping owl, from some lone
 tow'r,
 Screams her wild screeches to the list'ning night;
 And thro' the solemn, silent midnight hour,
 Strikes terror in the late benighted wight.

No glimpse, no hospitable beam of light,
 Yields to the wretch forlorn one gladd'ning ray;
 April 1793.

Save when the moon emerges from the night,
 And dimly glares the horrors of the way.

Silent and melancholy on he hies,
 Despairing e'er his chearful home to find;
 While ev'ry waving bush and tree he flies;
 And hears a ghost in every passing wind.

Night solemn reigns, and deep, above, around;
 Such, soon shall o'er the face of nature spread,
 Ev'n 'till th' archangel's trump far echoing
 found,
 And yawning graves surrender up their dead.

Ah! why alas! should man, fond man be
 vain?—
 Though bounteous heav'n has made him rich or
 great,
 Though slaves unnumb'ed glitter in his train,
 And cringing lordlings croud around the gate.

Yet what avail these gewgaws of a day?
 Yet must the mother earth his bones inurn,
 Yet shall he not evade that stern decree,
 Dust as thou art, to dust thou shalt return.

Here in one common, one promiscuous grave,
 (Death spares nor rich, nor poor, nor low, nor
 high)
 The purpled tyrant, and the tinsell'd slave
 Alike forgotten, unregretted lie.

Whilom who did their pride-swain heads up-
 rear,
 Who foremost stood upon the lists of fame;
 Now all unnotic'd sleep, and kindred here,
 Ev'n with the worm now unabash'd they claim.

Here too the mealy sop who oft before
 Danc'd in the sunshine beam of vanity;
 His honours cropt, his memory no more,
 Is doom'd among the vulgar dead to lie.

Ah! what avail his days of pleasure all,
 And th' ill spent moments he disdain'd to save?
 Nor can he now th' inflicted stroke recall,
 Nor finds he late repentance in the grave.

He too, perhaps, would wish again to live,
 Caught in the giddy whirlwind of despair;
 Who dar'd destroy that life he could not give,
 And 'gainst his breast the vengeful dagger rear.

Ah! fond, unthinking wretch! what urg'd
 thy hand,
 To raise against thy life the deadly steel?
 To violate th' Eternal's dread command?
 And impiously transgress his sacred will?

The rustic swain, whom many a summer's sun
 Saw blest in fruits, in nature's bounty blest,
 His journey finish'd, and his race now run,
 Here too is laid;—and laid in peaceful rest.

No fancied scenes of pow'r disturb'd his breast,
 No mad, ambitious projects fir'd his mind,
 His days he spent in virtuous, godly rest,
 And as he liv'd contented, died resign'd.
 S f But,

But, see ! where gleaming thro' the midnight
shade,
Yon tomb half mould'ring melts the musing
eye—
Ah ! what avails this idle pomp the dead,
Whose mould'ring ashes there sepulchr'd lie ?

For me let no vain monumental stone
With various sculpture wrought, and curious
pains,
When my freed soul to other realms has flown,
Press the cold earth where rest my last remains.

I seek not, I, the deaf'ning trump of fame,
I ask no venal, panegyrist crew,
To blazon to posterity my name,
And praise those virtues which I never knew.

When Sol shall cease to shine from pole to
pole,
And devious luminaries from their centers fly ;
When time no more shall in succession roll,
Lost in the ocean of eternity ;

Then shall the Lord (be ever blest his name)
Seated in majesty, and thron'd in state,
Thro' heav'n's high chanc'ry with loud voice
proclaim,

The virtuous only are the truly great.

D—k,

W. T.

April 1st, 1793.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Ode on Donnybrook.

HAIL sweet retreat ! hail balmy rest !
Unruffled by the brow of care !
Hail hallow'd shrine by learning blest,
Extending each revolving year !

For here, Apollo tunes his lyre,
While list'ning innocents attend,
Who catch the soul-inspiring fire,
And to the paths of glory bend.

Old Dodder from his pregnant source,
In clear meanders purling on ;
Breaks on these walls his rapid force,
While zephyrs wing the shepherd's song.

And, as he flows, the vaulted skies
Their charms upon his bosom throw :
Pallas * and Flora's various dies,
Upon his banks contending glow.

How changed the scene from barb'rous days,
When chieftains, from the northern swarms,
Reared here a castle, spread the blaze
Of rapine and the din of arms !

Behold the copious view before !
Sublime in prospect rolls the sea,

N O T E.

* In allusion to the printing and paper manufactory established on the banks of the river Dodder.

Dashing his billows 'gainst the shore,
Resounding far throughout the bay.

The sea-born gales bear rofy health,
And, on propitious wings, expand
The belling canvas waiting wealth
And commerce to a rising land.

Hoath's threat'ning top high o'er the seas
Appears to soar tow'rd yonder sky :
Lo, at his feet, the trembling waves !
His brows the thunder's force defy.

Now, turn to gentler themes behind,
Where mimic fancy loves to play ;
Th' extensive green, the streams that wind,
And bounding o'er their pebbles stray.

Sweet echo telling, through the dale,
In note responsive, to the breeze,
The thrush and blackbird's warbling tale,
The humming of the swarming bees.

The bleating flock, the lowing herd,
The feather'd tribe in chorus joined ;
The crow and raven's voice is heard,
Discordant like the base combined.

The varied mountains tipt with green,
Striking with wonder and delight,
Arising slowly close the scene,
Or fling tow'rs heav'n their tow'ring height.

O here, where nature pours her store,
E'er sing ye muses, fancy smile !
Where springs, in field of classic lore,
The rising genius of our isle.

Here paint the year with lively grace,
Or let the rill invite the lay ;
The many beauties round the place,
The plain, the mountain, or the sea.

April 10th, 1793.

L. Q.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

S I R,
In the Pleasures of Memory, which appeared in your first number, I was struck with the passage where native music wakes in the bosom of the Swiss, a fond, tho' melancholy recollection of his native soil. As the following lines convey a similar sentiment, tho' the subject differ, they may be acceptable to your readers.

The Power of Music.

Addressed to the late Hon. Mrs. K—g on her playing a favourite Air of an absent Mistress.

CAN I be thus in vision blest'd,
Or can such bliss arise from sound ?
By some sweet madness I'm possess'd,
Or is the air enchanted round ?

Wild

Wild raptures in my bosom swell,
And my soul floats with fond delight;
For every note conceals a spell,
That draws Belinda to my sight.

While thus they charm my ravish'd ear,
Thro' every vein soft passion flows;
But when sweet fancy leads her near,
My sense dissolv'd in fondness glows.

I feel 'tis music's power alone,
For soon as e'er you cease to play,

I sigh to find the parting tune,
Waiving her lovely form away,

Such harmony the poets feign,
To Orpheus half restor'd his wife;
Such sounds alone could sooth his pain,
And seem to bring her back to life.

But as he turn'd himself around,
In transport wild to seize a kiss;
He drop'd his lyre, and sighing found,
He broke the charm of fancy'd bliss.

N—

FOREIGN NEWS.

DANTZICK, *March 12.*

CONFORMABLY to an unanimous conclusion of all the respective orders, and by virtue of a declaration to that effect, forwarded under the city seal, this place was yesterday formally surrendered to the dominion of the king of Prussia. The magistrates afterwards demanded permission to send deputies to his Prussian Majesty, to terminate in person the negotiation with that monarch. The Prussian Lieutenant General Raumer requires on his side, as a security, the fortress of Welchselmunde: and promises, on that condition, to withdraw the troops under his command. Our magistrates will no doubt acquiesce in the above requisition, and our commerce will then recover itself and flourish.

All is very tranquil here; and the necessary dispositions have been so carefully made, that we are apprehensive of no attempt on the part of the people.

ALTENA, *March 22.*

Intelligence arrived here yesterday, that the Prussian troops formally invested Dantzic on the 8th instant; and that General Raumer, who commands them, having demanded a deputation, it was sent to him at Schildlitz, and consisted of two senators, or counsellors, two bailiffs, four burghers, and two merchants. He required of them, that they should deliver up all the works and fortifications, as well as the whole neighbouring territory, as a pledge, and that a definitive answer should be given within twenty-four hours. We do not know the motives which may have authorized this proceeding.

DORT, *March 23.*

This morning Capt. Charles Crawford, Aid-du-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of

York, arrived in this garrison, from the Austrian army, with advice, that, on the 16th instant, General Clairfait's van-guard fell in with a considerable body of the French army near Tirlemont, and that the former received a check, and were obliged to fall back with some loss: early on the 18th, however, the two armies met, when a general action ensued.

M. Dumourier, commanding the right wing of the French in person, attacked and turned the Austrian left wing, headed by General Clairfait, but his troops not being steady to improve the advantage, General Clairfait attacked him in front, and, after a sharp conflict totally routed the French, who left 2000 dead on the field, and lost thirty pieces of artillery. The Austrians lost 1200 men; the battle having been unfavourable to them at first, though the conclusion of it was a complete victory.

BRUSSELS, *March 27.*

The day before yesterday we had the happiness to see within our walls the Arch-Duke Charles, accompanied by the Prince of Cobourg, and other generals of the army. The prince, who arrived, with one column, about one in the afternoon, was received at the gates of the city by the magistrates, who, after taking the oaths, proceeded with his royal highness to the collegiate church of St. Gredule, to return thanks to the Almighty, for the success of the arms of his august brother.

After a Te Deum was chaunted, and after examining the ravages committed by the French in that church, his royal highness repaired to the palace, where an apartment had been prepared for him, as all the furniture and provisions had been sold or plundered by the French.—In the evening all the fronts of the houses were illuminated, and his royal highness, in an open carriage, rode through the principal quarters of the city, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse

concourse of people who furrounded his carriage. ---This prince beloved by the whole nation, made the most affable return to all the demonstrations of joy expressed by the people.

The sacred vessels, chandeliers, and other silver plate carried away from the churches of the city, and the neighbouring monasteries, by order of the French Commissioners, were restored on the 23d instant, by an express order from General Dumourier.

Last Sunday the citizens, after cutting down the Tree of Liberty, which in this quarter has produced bitter fruits, and after dragging with a rope the cap which surmounted it, through the streets near the great square, threw it into a large fire, crying out, "To the devil, the Carmagnole, and the Jacobins---Long live Francis II.

The brass statue of his late Royal Highness Prince Charles, erected in the Royal Square, which was overturned by the Sans Culottes, and carried to one of the Courts of the Council House, to be converted into cannon or money, was yesterday carried back to the place from which it had been taken.

In order that the brave troops of his Majesty, our August Sovereign, may pursue the enemy, and drive them from these beautiful Provinces, the inhabitants of this city have been invited to take up arms.

P A R I S.

New Plan of a Constitution for France.

SECTION II.

OF THE MODE OF THE ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 236.)

V. **T**HE revision having taken place, the administration of the department shall publish the names of thirteen candidates, who shall have obtained the greater number of suffrages, provided that they shall at least have obtained a hundred.

VI. They shall be made a subsidiary list of eight candidates, who shall have obtained, after the first thirteen, the greater number of suffrages. These two lists shall mention the number of suffrages which each of them shall have obtained.

VII. The lists of the departments which shall not contain the number of thirteen candidates, having collected the greater number of suffrages, shall remain incomplete, and shall nevertheless be valid.

VIII. The lists shall be addressed to the legislative body within a period of eight days: It shall cause them to be printed, and shall send them to all the departments.

IX. Six weeks after the publication of the lists of each department, the legislative body shall form a definitive list of presentation in the following manner:

X. It shall suppress, in the list of each de-

partment, the candidates who shall have declared either that they cannot, or do not choose to accept, and it shall replace them by the candidates taken in the subsidiary list of their department, according to the order of the inscription.

XI. The preference shall be regulated in the formation of the definitive list of presentation, between the candidates contained in each list, by the number of departments of which they shall have obtained the vote; and in case of equality, by the number of voices which they shall have obtained.

XII. The definitive list of presentation for each place of the council, shall be composed of thirteen candidates.

XIII. The primary assemblies shall be convoked by the legislative body, to proceed to scrutiny of nomination, a month after the publication of this list.

XIV. Every voter shall inscribe on his bulletin of two columns, namely on the first, the candidates whom he prefers; and on the second, the six candidates whom he shall judge the most worthy to be his suppliants.

XV. The revision of the results of the scrutiny of the primary assemblies of each department, shall be made by the administration of the department, printed, published, and sent within a period of eight days to the legislative body.

XVI. Within fifteen days after the expiration of that period, the legislative body shall proclaim the general result of the scrutins of the departments.

XVII. The candidates, who shall obtain the absolute majority by the general revision of individual suffrages, inscribed on the first column, shall be chosen. If none of the candidates obtain this majority, it shall be formed by uniting and adding the suffrages, inscribed on the two columns; he who shall have obtained the greatest number of them, shall be chosen.

XVIII. There shall be formed of the six candidates who shall have had the greatest number of suffrages after the citizens chosen, a list of suppliants destined to replace him.

XIX. The general regulation with respect to the elections expressed in the third section of title third, shall be applicable to all the particular cases which are not provided for in the preceding articles.

XX. The members of the council shall be chosen for two years. The half shall be renewed every year, the first Sunday of the month of January, for the election of the members of the council; and all the elections shall take place at one time, and in the same sittings, for all the places of the council, though by a separate scrutiny for each.

XXI. After the first election the four members of the council, who ought to be renewed, the first shall go out by lot: and the three members who shall not have gone out, as well as the Secretary, shall be renewed at the following election.

SECTION III.

OF THE RELATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

I. The executive council is bound at the opening of the session of the legislative body, to present to it every year an estimate of the expences to be made in every part of the administration, and the account of the employment of the sums which were destined for the preceding year; its charged to point out the abuses which may have been introduced in the government.

II. The executive council may propose to the legislative body to take into consideration the objects which shall appear to it to require dispatch. It may not, however, in any case bring forward its opinion with respect to legislative regulations, till after the formal invitation of the legislative body.

III. If in the interval of the sessions of the legislative body, the interest of the republic require its speedy re-assembling, the executive council is bound to convoke it.

IV. The acts of correspondence with the legislative body shall be signed by the president of the council and the secretary.

V. The members of the executive council shall be admitted into the legislative body; when they shall have to read memorials, or to give explanations, they shall have there a place allotted for them.

VI. The legislative body may likewise call a member of the council to give them an account of what respects his administration, and to give them the explanations and instructions which shall be demanded of him.

TITLE VI.

OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND OF THE BUREAU ACCOUNT.

I. There shall be three commissioners of the national treasury chosen as the members of the executive council of the republic, and at the same time, but by a separate scrutiny.

II. The duration of their functions shall be three years, and one of them shall be renewed every year.

III. The two candidates who shall have obtained the greatest number of suffrages after him, who shall have been chosen, shall be the suppliants.

IV. The commissioners of the treasury shall be charged to superintend the receipts of all the national revenues, to order the payment of all the public expences, to keep an open account of the expence and of receipt with all the receivers and payers, who ought to account with the national treasury, and to hold with the treasurers of the department and the administrations, the correspondence necessary to secure the exact and regular coming in of the funds.

V. They can pay nothing under penalty of forfeiture; 1st, except in virtue of a decree of the legislative body, to the amount of the funds decreed by it for each object; 2dly, after a de-

cision of the executive council; 3dly, on the signature of the Minister of each department.

VI. They cannot likewise, under penalty of forfeiture, order any payment, if the order of expence signed by the Minister of the department, which the particular expence respects, does not mention the date of the decision of the executive council, and of the decrees of the legislative body, which have ordained the payment.

VII. There shall be named three commissioners of national account, in the same manner, at the same period, and according to the mode prescribed for the commissioners of the national treasury.

VIII. They shall likewise be named for three years; one of them shall be renewed each year, and they shall also have two suppliants.

IX. The commissioners of accounts shall be charged to cause to be given in, at the periods fixed by the law, the accounts of the different persons accountable, accompanied with the proper vouchers, and to proceed to the audit and judgment of these accounts.

X. The legislative body shall form every year, for this object, a list of two hundred jurors.

XI. For the audit and the judgment of each account, there shall be formed from that list a jury of 21 persons, of whom the person accountable shall have the right of refusing seven, and the executive council other seven.

XII. If the accusers do not reduce the number of the jury to seven, the jurors not refused shall be reduced to that number by lot.

XIII. One of the commissioners of account shall be charged to present the vouchers to each juror, to make to him the observations which he shall judge proper, and to give him all the instructions necessary in order to qualify him to form his decision.

TITLE VII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SECTION I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, AND OF THE MODE OF ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS WHO COMPOSE IT.

I. The legislative body is one. It shall be composed of only one chamber, and renewed every year.

II. The members of the legislative body shall be named by the citizens of each department, collected in primary assemblies, with the forms, and according to the mode prescribed by the third section of title III.

III. The primary assemblies shall meet for this object the first Sunday of the month of May of each year.

IV. The number of deputies, which each department shall send to the legislative body; shall be fixed by the sole standard of population,

tion, and in the proportion of one deputy for fifty thousand souls. The number of suppleans shall be equal to that of deputies.

V. The broken numbers shall give one deputy more for each department, when they shall exceed twenty thousand souls, and no regard shall be paid to them, when they do not exceed that number.

VI. Every ten years the legislative body shall announce the number of deputies, which each department ought to furnish, according to the statements of population, which have been sent to them every year; but during this interval, no change can be made in the National Representation.

VII. The deputies from each department shall meet on the first Monday in July at the place which shall have been appointed by a decree of the preceding legislature, or, if no decree for that purpose shall have been passed, then at the place where the said legislature had held its sittings.

VIII. If during the first fifteen days after their meeting there shall not be more than 200 deputies assembled, they shall not proceed to any legislative act; but they shall order the absent members to attend their duty without delay.

IX. During this interval the oldest member present shall preside at their sittings; and in case of pressing necessity, the assembly may take measures for the general safety, the execution of which, however, shall be only provisional, and shall cease and determine at the end of fifteen days, unless the measures are confirmed by a new deliberation of the legislative body definitively constituted.

X. The members who shall not have taken their seats within the space of one month from the first day of the meeting, shall be replaced by their suppleans.

XI. At the end of the first fifteen days, whatever may be the number of members present, or as soon as upwards of 200 of them shall have met and verified their powers, they shall declare themselves to be a national legislative assembly; and when the assembly shall have been organized by the election of a President and Secretaries, it shall enter upon the exercise of its functions.

XII. The functions of the President and Secretaries shall be temporary, and shall not be exercised by the same persons for a longer time than one month.

XIII. The members of the legislative body, shall not at any time be prosecuted, impeached, or tried, for any thing which they may have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

XIV. They may be apprehended for criminal acts, when taken in the fact; but notice thereof shall be immediately given to the legislative body, and no proceeding shall be had against them until the legislative body shall have declared that there is ground for prosecution.

XV. Except in criminal cases, when they are taken in the fact, the members of the le-

gislative body shall not be carried before any office of police, or confined, until the legislative body shall have first declared that there are grounds for proceeding against them.

SECTION II.

OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

I. To the legislative body alone belongs the full and entire exercise of the legislation.

II. Laws respecting the constitution are alone excepted from the preceding article.

III. The acts emanating from the legislative body are divided into classes, *laws* and *decrees*.

IV. The characteristics of the former are, their generality and indefinite duration; of the latter, their local and partial application, and the necessity of their being renewed at a certain fixed period.

V. Under the denomination of *laws*, shall be comprehended all affairs relating to civil and criminal legislation and police, general regulations respecting the national domains and establishments, the different branches of general administration, and the public revenue, the standard, weight, impression, and denomination of coins, the nature and assessment of taxes, and the penalties necessary to enforce the collection of them.

VI. Under the denomination of *decrees*, shall be comprehended the acts of the legislative body respecting,

1st, The annual establishments of the army and navy, the permission or prohibition of foreign troops into the ports of the republic, the annual limitation of the public expences, the amount of indirect taxes:

2dly, The precautions necessary for maintaining the public safety and tranquillity, the annual and temporary distribution of the public works, and relief to the necessitous, all unforeseen and extraordinary expences, orders respecting new coinage, and the measures which may relate to a particular place, department, or municipality, such as the making of new roads, canals, &c.

3dly, Declarations of war, ratifications of treaties, and every thing that relates to foreign affairs.

4thly, The exercise of the responsibility of members of the council, public officers, and the prosecution and trial of persons charged with the crime of plotting against the general safety of the republic, the internal discipline of the legislative assembly, and the disposal of the armed force established in the town or city where it shall hold its meetings.

VII. Extraordinary measures taken for securing general safety, and maintaining public tranquillity, cannot be continued for more than six months; at the expiration of such term they shall, *ipso facto*, cease to operate, unless continued by a new decree.

SECTION III.

HOLDING OF SITTINGS, AND FORMATION OF THE LAW.

I. The deliberations of the legislative body shall be public, and the minutes of its proceedings printed.

II. Both laws and decrees shall be passed by an absolute majority of votes.

III. No proposition shall be debated unless reduced to writing.

IV. The only exceptions to the above article shall be resolutions respecting the police of the assembly, the order and regularity of its proceedings; and such others as shall not relate to legislation, and the general administration of the republic.

V. No law or decree shall pass without having previously gone through two deliberations: the former of which shall decide only upon the admission of the plan, and its reference to the new examination; and the second shall decide the question of its final adoption or rejection.

VI. The plan of a decree or law shall be delivered to the president by the member who proposes it; it shall then be read, and, if the assembly does not, upon a bare reading, dispose of it by the previous question, it shall be printed, and copies of it distributed, and shall not be debated till after the expiration of eight days subsequent to the distribution, unless the assembly shall agree to shorten that term.

VII. The plan, after debate upon the principle or the amendments, may be rejected, adjourned, referred to a committee, or admitted.

VIII. In case of its being admitted, it shall be referred to the consideration of the bureau to be formed and organized as hereafter directed.

IX. The bureau shall be bound to make its report within the space of a fortnight, or as much sooner as it shall judge fit.

X. It may present either the same plan, or a new one, on the same subject; but if it presents a new one, or amendments to the old one, or additional articles to the same, it shall be printed with amendments or additions, and not taken into consideration before the expiration of eight days after printed copies shall have been distributed.

XI. The assembly may, nevertheless, if it thinks fit, give the preference to the original plan.

XII. No new proposition, whether an additional article, or plan of a decree, can be adopted and decreed until it shall have been previously admitted, referred to the bureau, and undergone the proof of a new report, conformably to what is prescribed in the preceding articles.

XIII. The legislative body may, when it shall think that it would be for the public good, shorten the delay fixed by the articles IX. and X. but such a determination must be the result of scrutiny, and of a majority of votes.

XIV. If the question is carried, that a measure proposed is of a pressing nature, and deserving of consideration, the legislative body shall

fix the day on which it shall be debated, or shall resolve that it be disposed of before the rising of the assembly.

XV. The head or title of the law or decree shall attest, in the following manner, that these forms have been duly observed:

LAW, OR DECREE.

"Proposed the — day of — admitted and referred to the bureau the —, reported and debated —, conformably to the constitution, or by virtue of a deliberation of the —, in which all the necessity of the measure was declared."

XVI. No law or decree that shall have been passed without having gone through these forms, shall have the course of law, or be carried into execution.

SECTION IV.

FORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

I. There shall be formed every month a bureau, consisting of thirteen members of the legislative body, which shall be directed to make a report upon all plans of laws or decrees, which shall have been admitted, and referred to the said bureau.

II. The nomination of these thirteen shall be by a double scrutiny of presentation and election.

[I. Every month the names of thirteen departments shall be drawn by lots. The deputation of every department so drawn shall name to the scrutiny one of its members to compose the scrutiny.]

III. The list of presentation shall contain twenty-six names.

[III. The drawing by lot shall take place only between such departments as shall not have been already drawn.]

IV. The scrutiny of election shall be by a bulletin with one single column; each member of the assembly shall write in his bulletin the names of the thirteen candidates whom he proposes, and the election shall be decided by the majority of votes.

[IV. At the end of six months the drawing shall begin anew, and be carried on monthly among all the departments.]

V. No member shall be elected twice to the bureau during the same legislature.

VI. The departments that shall be drawn twice, shall not appoint the same members a second time to the bureau.

VII. Each bureau shall preserve the reports of plans admitted and referred to in the course of the month for which it was formed.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PEOPLE, ON THE ACTS OF NATIONAL REPRESENTATION, AND OF THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

I. When a citizen shall think it useful, or necessary to awaken the attention of the representatives of the people concerning constitutional and

and legislative acts, or acts of general administration, in order to obtain the reform of an existing law, or the enacting of a new law, he shall have the right to require, from the office of his primary assembly, a convocation, on some Sunday as soon as possible, to deliberate on his proposition.

II. This proposition must be formally stated in the act of requisition, and explained in the most simple terms, without entering or engaging into the motives.

III. The requisition, to be effectual, must be approved and signed by fifty citizens, resident within the limits of this individual primary assembly.

IV. The office to which the requisition must be addressed, shall verify, by the list of members of the primary assembly, whether the persons signing and approving the requisition, have the right of suffrage: and, if they have, the assembly must be convoked the Sunday following.

V. The assembly being formed, the president shall read the proposition; the discussion shall immediately begin, and may be continued the following days, but the decision shall be adjourned to the Sunday after.

VI. On the appointed day the scrutin shall begin by *yes* or *no* on the question—Is there, or is there not, occasion to deliberate?

VII. If the majority shall vote there is occasion to deliberate, the office shall then convoke the primary assemblies of the *arrondissement* of the same commune, to deliberate concerning the object announced in the requisition.

VIII. The office shall add, to this requisition, a summary *procès-verbal* of the deliberation of the primary assembly to which it belongs: and collated copy of the demands of the citizen, who called for this deliberation.

IX. On this requisition, the members of the offices of the primary assemblies, to which it shall be addressed, shall convoke each their assembly, according to the forms prescribed; and shall address the result to the office which shall first have made the requisition.

X. If the majority of the voters in the primary assemblies of the commune shall declare, that there is occasion to deliberate on the proposition, the office shall address the *procès-verbal* of the operations to the administration of the department; together with the general result of the scrutin of the primary assemblies of the communes, which shall have been consulted. At the same time, it shall require the administration to convoke the primary assemblies of the department to deliberate on the same proposition.

XI. The general convocation cannot be refused; it shall take place within fifteen days, and the primary assemblies shall deliberate in the same forms; and shall address, in like manner, the result of their deliberations to the administration of the department.

XII. The general drawing shall be publicly made, and the result shall be published and fixed up in the chief place of the primary assemblies of the department.

XIII. If the majority of the primary assemblies

shall decide, that there is cause to deliberate, the administration of the department shall address the result of their deliberations to the legislative body; with an enunciation of the proposition they have adopted, and a demand to take the question into consideration.

XIV. This requisition shall be printed without delay, distributed to all the members, publicly fixed up in the interior of the hall, and referred to commissioners to make a report within eight days.

XV. After the report of the commissioners, the discussion of the question proposed shall open, be continued, and adjourned for a week at least, and it shall be finally decided, within the next fifteen days, whether there is, or is not, cause to deliberate.

XVI. The question shall be voted on by a scrutin signed, and the result of the votes by name shall be printed, and sent to all the departments.

XVII. If the majority be for the affirmative, the legislative body shall refer the adopted proposition to commissioners, that, in a term, not exceeding fifteen days, they may present a plan for a decree.

XVIII. The plan of the decree shall then be discussed, rejected, or admitted; and, in the latter case, shall be returned to the office, according to the general rules prescribed for the making of laws.

XIX. If the majority reject the proposition, and declare there is no cause for deliberation, a list of votes shall, in like manner, be sent to all the departments. In every case, whether the legislative body admit or reject the propositions, the deliberation on the previous question shall be stated, with its motives, and sent to all the departments.

XX. If the revocation of the decree, which has decided on the previous question, or of the law, which has been made in consequence of the proposition, be demanded by the primary assemblies of another department; the legislative body, after having discussed the proposition, shall be abolished immediately to convoke all the primary assemblies of the republic, to know their opinion concerning the proposition.

XXI. The question shall be stated in the decree of the convocation, according to the following manner:

“Is there occasion to deliberate, *yes* or *no*, concerning the report on the decree of the legislative body, dated the — which admitted or rejected the following proposition?”

XXII. If it be decided by a majority of votes in the primary assemblies, that there is cause to deliberate on the report of the decree, the legislative body shall be renewed; and the members who have voted for the decree, shall neither be re-elected nor named candidates for members of the legislative body, during an interval of one legislature.

XXIII. The regulation of the preceding article, concerning the members who shall have voted for the decree, shall not take place, unless the censorship be exercised; and a revocation demanded

manded within a year, dating from the day of voting the decree, or the law.

XXIV. If in the interval, which may pass between the decree and the announcing of the general vote of the primary assemblies, a new legislative body shall have been elected, and if several of the members who shall have voted for the decree, have been re-elected, they shall be obliged, immediately after the announcing of the general will concerning the revocation of the decree, to cede their places to their suppliants.

XXV. If the renewing of the legislative body shall take place in consequence of the twenty-second article, the epoch of the new election shall only be anticipated: the new legislative body shall conclude the term of the legislature, which it has replaced, and shall not be renewed itself till the epoch of the annual elections appointed by law.

XXVI. After the renewal of the legislative body, the new legislature, within fifteen days after they shall be constituted a deliberative assembly, shall be obliged to bring the question of the revocation into discussion, according to the form prescribed in articles XXV. XXVI. and following; and its decision shall likewise be submitted to the right of censorship.

XXVII. Every law, and, in general, every act of legislation, which shall be contrary to the constitution, shall be subjected to the right of censorship.

XXVIII. The exceptions shall formally be, those of decrees and acts of simple administration, deliberations that relate to partial and local interests, the exercise of inspection and of police over public functionaries, and measures that relate to general safety, unless they shall have been renewed.

XXIX. The legislative body, whenever it shall think proper, may consult the will of the citizens, convened in their primary assemblies, relative to questions which essentially interest the whole republic. These questions shall be reduced to a simple alternative; yes, or no.

XXX. Independent of the right of censorship over the laws, citizens, individually or collectively, shall have a right to petition the constituted authorities, on subjects of private and personal interest.

XXXI. They shall only be subjected in the exercise of this right to the progressive order, established by the constitution, existing among the various constituted authorities.

XXXII. The citizens shall likewise have the right to demand an inquiry into the conduct of public functionaries, in case of abuse of power and violations of the law.

TITLE IX.

OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

I. A national convention shall be convoked whenever the reform of a constitutional act, or

the changing or modifying any of its parts, or, in fine, when any addition to it shall be in agitation.

II. The legislative body shall take charge of this convocation, when it shall be thought necessary by a majority of the citizens of the republic; it shall appoint the town in which the convention shall hold its sittings; but this shall always be at the distance of fifty leagues from the town where the legislative body shall sit.

III. The convention and the legislative body shall have the right to change the place of their sittings; but the distance of fifty leagues shall always be observed.

IV. In the twentieth year after the acceptance of the constitutional act, the legislative body shall call a convention to revise and improve the constitution.

V. Each citizen shall have the right to demand the calling of a convention, for a reform of the constitution; but his right shall be subjected to the forms and rules established for the exercise of the right of censorship.

VI. If the majority of voters in the primary assemblies of a department, demand the convoking of a national convention, the legislative body shall immediately be obliged to consult the citizens of the whole republic, in their primary assemblies; and, if a majority of voters adopt the affirmative, the convention shall take place without delay.

VII. The legislative body may also, whenever it shall think necessary, propose the convoking of a national convention; but this convention shall not take place, unless it be approved by a majority of the people; and in this case, the members of the legislative assembly shall not be elected members of the national convention.

VIII. The convention shall be formed of two members from each department, with two suppliants; and shall be elected in the same manner as the members of the legislative assembly.

IX. The convention shall only employ itself in presenting to the people a plan of constitution, improved and purged of the faults which experience shall have made known.

X. All the established authorities shall continue their functions, till the new constitution shall have been accepted by the people, according to the regulation of the existing constitution, and till the new authorities shall have been formed and put in action.

XI. If the plan of the reform of the constitution be rejected, during the two first months after the epoch when the will of the people shall have been manifested, the convention shall present to the vote of the citizens those questions concerning which they think it requisite to know their will.

XII. The new plan, formed according to that declared will, shall be presented, for acceptance, to the people in the usual form.

(To be continued.)

G R E A T - B R I T A I N .

LONDON, *March 25.*

A CONVENTION was this day signed by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, and by Count Woronzow, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia, for renewing the treaty of commerce of the year 1766, between Great Britain and Russia, for the term of six years.

Same day Mr. Pitt agreed for the loan of 6,000,000*l.* of three per cents. at 72, the price of that fund in the market being 77; which is a *bonus* to the money-lenders of 300,000*l.* The contractors are Messrs. Angerstein and Johnson.

29. This morning, at nine o'clock, the remains of the late much-regretted Earl of Mansfield were buried in the same vault with the late Countess, in Westminster-Abbey, between the late Earl of Chatham and Lord Robert Mans-
ners.

The judges of the several courts and the gentlemen at the bar intended to have evinced their respect for this great lawyer and able statesman, by attending the corps to the place of interment; but were given to understand, by Lord Stormont, now Earl of Mansfield, that it was the particular request of the late Earl, that his funeral should be conducted as privately as possible.

Of the dispositions made by his lordship of his immense property, it has only transpired, that he has bequeathed to the two Miss Mur-
rays, the sisters of Lord Stormont, who have long formed a part of the family at Caen-
Wood, the sum of 10,000*l.* each, and an annuity of 1000*l.* per annum. Of the former sum, 2000*l.* is to be paid immediately after his decease.

To his own man, — Doucy, his lordship has left an annuity of 250*l.* per annum. The other servants of the household have a liberal provision.

The remainder of his fortune, to the computed amount of 300,000*l.* devolves to Lord Viscount Stormont, the present Earl of Mansfield.

April 10. After Dumourier had been forced to retreat within the French frontier, he wrote a letter to the convention, stating, "that he found it impossible to make head against the allied powers, and he thought the only means of saving France from being over-run by those powers, would be to have a king."

In consequence of this letter, a decree of ac-

cusation was passed against Dumourier, in the sitting of the 30th of March, who had been denounced by the municipality of Paris as a traitor; and Beurnonville, the minister at war, Camus, and five others, were deputed to go to the army, and put the decree into execution, by arresting Dumourier, and sending him a prisoner to Paris.---Dumourier himself says, he firmly believes it was their intention to have him massacred on the road.

They reached the army, and informed the general of their mission. He saw the time was come to strike a decisive blow. He assembled his troops, informed them of his wishes and designs. They exclaimed, that they would stand by him. He immediately began to act. He arrested Beurnonville and the other commissioners, and sent them, with a letter, to General Clairfait, to Tournay, recommending them, in civil terms, to the protection of the general, as prisoners of war. He likewise informed Clairfait, that he was about to march to Paris next morning, the 2d inst. at the head of an army, for the purpose of restoring the French monarchy.

General Clairfait forwarded the prisoners, committed to his charge by Dumourier, to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; and immediately wrote, with his own hand, an account of these transactions to Count Metternich, the imperial minister at Brussels, who forwarded this account to the Hague.

11. Yesterday morning Sir James Murray arrived at Dover, in eight hours, from Ostend, and this morning reached town, with dispatches of the utmost importance to government. Sir James left Antwerp on the 9th, and brings the result of the convention of the allied powers, which was agreed to be held in consequence of the change brought about in the aspect of the war by Dumourier.

The congress consisted of the following high persons:

The Prince of Orange and his two sons.
His Excellency — Vander Spitzel.
His R. H. the Duke of York.
His Excellency Lord Auckland.
His Excellency Kuller, Minister of Prussia.
His R. H. the Prince de Saxe Cobourg.
His Excellency M. Metternich, and his two sons.
The Count de Staremborg.
The Count Mercy D'Argenteau.
The Minister of Spain.
The Minister of Naples.

General

General Valence is also at Antwerp, not of the congress, nor a prisoner, but at liberty: having repaired thither during the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between General Dumourier and Prince Cobourg.

General Dumourier wrote from Mons, offering to attend the congress, but was not permitted to leave Mons.

The object of the congress was, to determine whether the combined armies should, now that the French are driven into their country, leave to themselves, and to the efforts of the royalists within France, to settle their government upon a stable footing; or whether the combined armies should enter, and assist in this undertaking.

The Prince de Saxe Cobourg published a declaration, that it was not the intention of the combined powers to interfere with the affairs of France, further than to prevent the effects of that licentious system which aimed at the demolition of all government. The obvious meaning of this was, that the armies were not to penetrate into France as last year. At this congress, which was held on Monday last, the 8th inst. the delegates from the combined powers resolved on a plan of active operations against France.—Instead of resting upon their arms, and leaving to the royalists in Brittany, and to Dumourier, to accomplish the work themselves, they are instantly, with all their powers, to combine in the attack of France. It is not to be, however, by penetrating into the interior of the country; they are to besiege the garrison towns on the

frontiers, which will either block up a considerable part of the French army; or, if they fail, will draw round France, on the land-side, a cordon, which the maritime allies are to extend round them by sea, and prevent all succour from approaching them. The royalists are to fight the battle, while the numerous armies all around them will be ready to strike wherever occasion may present an object.

The cessation of hostilities was declared at an end, and the allies, in consequence, immediately began their operations against France.

This, we understand, was the result of this memorable convention at Antwerp; and this plan of operations was adopted in consequence of the circumstances which resulted from the plan attempted to be carried into execution by Dumourier; for, we understand, it has not succeeded to the extent that was looked for.—As soon as the first shock of their astonishment had subsided, the French army began to murmur at the conduct of Dumourier. His party was not found so formidable as he had flattered the Austrians it would be; and the current of opinion ran so strongly against him, that he began to suspect, he could neither deliver Lisle, Valenciennes, &c. into the hands of the Austrians, nor be safe himself to continue with his army: he had been three times shot at; and the rage of the jacobin party was increasing so rapidly, that he found it convenient to make his escape to Mons, the head quarters of the Austrians, with a select party of his troops, and there he was when Sir James Murray left the Netherlands.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN.

Council of the Royal Irish Academy, elected the 16th of March, 1793, for one Year.

COMMITTEE OF SCIENCE.

- R**ICHARD KIRWAN, Esq. F. R. S.
Robert Perceval, M. D. Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Dublin.
Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Armagh.
Stephen Dickson, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Dublin.
Rev. Matthew Young, D. D. S. F. T. C. D. and Professor of Natural History.
Joseph Clarke, M. D. Master of the Lying-in Hospital.
Rev. John Brinkley, M. A. Professor of Astronomy, in the University of Dublin.

COMMITTEE OF POLITE LITERATURE.

- Rev. George Hall, D. D. S. F. T. C. D.
Rev. John Kearney, D. D. S. F. T. C. D. Professor of Oratory in the University of Dublin.
Rev. Robert Burrowes, D. D. J. F. T. C. D.
Rev. Richard Graves, M. A. J. F. T. C. D.
Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart.
Francis Hardy, Esq.
William Preston, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF ANTIQUITIES.

- Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Killaloe, F. R. S.
Right Hon. William Conyngham.
Samuel Hayes, Esq.
Rev. Edward Ledwich, LL.B. F. A. SS. of London and Scotland.
Rev. Dan. Augustus Beaufort, LL.D.
Jos. Cooper Walker, Esq. Member of the Academy of Cortona.
Ralph Ousley, Esq.

Secretary to the Academy, Rev. Dr. Hall.

of Foreign Correspondence, Rev. Geo. Graydon.

of Council, Rev. Dr. Burrowes.

of Science, Dr. Dickson.

of Polite Literature, William Preston, Esq.

of Antiquities, Jos. Cooper Walker, Esq.

While the Royal Irish Academy continues to be supported by men of such talents and accomplishments (whose writings have added greatly to the general stock of human knowledge), Ireland need not yield the palm of celebrity to any other literary institution in Europe.

March 28. Yesterday Dr. Reynolds, of Cookstown, in the north, summoned to appear before the secret committee of the lords, was committed, by the house of peers, to Kilmainham gaol, the county prison, for refusing to answer interrogatories from the secret committee.

Same day a numerous assemblage of people surrounded the house of an inhabitant of Dame-street, led thither by reports that the owner had locked up three of his children in an upper apartment; and that, in consequence of his severe treatment, in denying them necessary food, &c. one had died. To obviate those unfavourable impressions, the children, three females, were exhibited at the windows during the whole of the day, and a guard placed at the door, to prevent the irregularities of the multitude.

April 4. Yesterday Abraham Wilkinon, Esq. was elected Governor of the bank of Ireland, and George Godfrey Hoffman, Esq. Deputy-Governor, for the ensuing year.

Tuesday night the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor sailed for England.

A commission has passed the seals, appointing his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Clonmel, chief justice of his majesty's court of king's-bench; and the Right Hon. Lord Carleton, chief justice of his majesty's court of common pleas; to act as commissioners during the absence of Lord Fitzgibbon, chancellor of Ireland.

Monday last came on at Cavan the election of a knight of the shire for the county of Cavan, in the room of Charles Steuart, Esq. deceased, when Lord Maxwell, eldest son of the Earl of Farnham, was elected without any opposition.

Last Friday Mr. C——, of Beresford-street, cabinet-maker, respecting whose fate his friends, for upwards of one month past, have been exceedingly uneasy, returned almost unexpectedly among them; --- the singular adventure which has befallen him he thus recited:

About the time above mentioned he had spent an evening in St. Mark's parish, at a house where he had been kept to a late hour, he thinks between one and two in the morning: as he passed one of the lanes leading from Fleet-street to Aston's-quay, he was accosted, first by one, and afterwards by four other men, in sailors' habits, whose words and manners were, in the

first instance, tolerably courteous; but on a sudden they seized him, put a handkerchief on his face, and threatened destruction in case of noise or resistance, and dragged him to the water side, to a boat they seemed to have ready for the purpose, into which they forced him, having previously emptied his pockets of their contents, being eight guineas and a half.

They then rowed down the river, and boarded a small vessel, in the hold of which they put him, after securing his legs and arms with ropes. In this dismal place he found eight or nine men in the same plight, who had been kidnapped much in the same manner he had.

In some days after this the vessel, whose description or destination Mr. C—— was never permitted to ascertain, set sail; the next day, he thinks about the 21st or 22d of March, it blew a furious tempest, that drove the vessel on shelves, that made her destruction inevitable; the barbarous crew then, coming into the hold, informed the captives of the danger they were in, and cut the cords which bound them. The vessel, which Mr. C—— now perceived to be a sloop, went to pieces: he, however, had the good fortune, with three others, to get on shore, on a part of the wreck. The place proved to be Cardigan bay, from whence, when he was able to travel, he has returned to his friends.

Monday, the 9th, being the anniversary meeting of the Dublin Medical Society, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the year ensuing:

Matthew Stritch, Esq. M. D. and Laurence Crofton, Esq. M. D. Presidents.

John Creighton and Thomas Wright, Esqrs.

Licenciates of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Thomas Beatty, Esq. M. D. Treasurer.

Mr. Robert Coombs, A. B. T. C. D. Secretary.

Mr. M. Toomy, A. B. T. C. D. Librarian.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Edgworth, priest, in Paris, to Mr. Massey, priest, in London, dated about six weeks before the execution of Louis the sixteenth, gives such a striking proof of the zeal and heroic resignation of the writer, as well as his just opinion of the happy constitution of England, that we are induced to publish it even at this late period, viz.

"You are undoubtedly surprised, my dear and honoured friend, that whilst the clergy of France are flocking to England, for Christian shelter and support, I should remain here, amidst the ruins of this afflicted persecuted church:--- indeed, I have often wished to fly to that land of true liberty and solid peace, and to share with others your hospitable board; where, to be a stranger, in distress, is a sufficient title ---but Almighty God has baffled my measures, and ties me to this land of horrors, by chains which I have not the liberty to shake off! ---The case is this:---the wretched Master charges me not to quit the country, as I am the person whom he intends to prepare him for death. And should the iniquity of the nation commit that last act of cruelty, I must, also, prepare myself for death;

death; as, I am convinced, the popular rage will not allow me to survive an hour after the tragic scene: but I am resigned: my life is of no consequence: the preservation of it, or the shedding of my blood, is not connected with the happiness of millions:---could my life save him, I would willingly lay it down; and I should not die in vain!---Receive this unfeigned assurance (perhaps for the last time) of my respect and affection for you; which, I hope, even death will not destroy."

The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard is appointed colonel of the militia for the county of Longford; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmeath, colonel of the militia of the county of Westmeath.

Henry Gore Sankey, Esq. one of the aldermen of this city, is appointed colonel of his majesty's militia for the county of the city of Dublin.

April 13. Yesterday a quarter assembly of the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commons of the city of Dublin was held at the exhibition-house, William-street.

A number of freemen in the different corporations had their freedoms confirmed, and much routine business was transacted.

A message was brought down from the upper house to the commons, intimating, that the board had agreed to an order, that the city treasurer do pay, on the warrant of the lord mayor, the amount of the gold box, voted, with the thanks of the corporation, to Henry Gore Sankey, Esq. late lord mayor, and of two silver boxes, to Benjamin Gault and John Norton, Esqrs. late sheriffs, for their conduct in their respective departments, requesting the concurrence of the sheriffs and commons thereto.

The message being read, and the question put thereon, it was agreed to nem. con.

Another message was brought down from the board by Alderman Thorpe, intimating, that the board had complied with a petition for raising the salary of the Rev. Dixie Blundell, city chaplain, from 80l. to 100l. a year, and requiring the concurrence of the commons therein.

After some debate the question was put, and carried in favour of Mr. Blundell's increase of salary, upon a ballot of 62 against 22.

Another message was brought down from the board, intimating, that they had agreed to a petition to increase the salary of Henry Strong, officer of commons, to 100l. per annum, which passed without a division.

Another message was brought down from the board, intimating, that they had granted to Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. the freedom of the city of Dublin, and requiring the concurrence of the commons thereto.

The question being put, a ballot ensued, when there appeared---

For the freedom	-	-	62
Against it	-	-	46
Majority	-	-	16

Another message was now brought down, intimating, that the lord mayor and aldermen had chosen Alderman William James to fill the office of lord mayor of this city for the ensuing year, and praying the concurrence of the commons therein.

Mr. Hugh Crothers immediately moved for a ballot.

Mr. John Binns said, he had been instructed by his constituents, to vote against any police commissioner being elected as lord mayor. The police was a measure so obnoxious in the city, that a bill against it would be again introduced into parliament; and with what face could they prefer a bill against the police, if they chose a commissioner of it to be their chief magistrate? That very step would defeat a purpose that the city had so much at heart. What, could they elect a man who had so far despised their suffrages, as to go and beseech the privy council to confer on him an office, which his fellow-citizens had deemed him unfit to bear? The commons had repeatedly rejected him, and, therefore, it would be inconsistent in them now to elect him, when no one circumstance had occurred since their rejection to make him eligible, and he still held an office odious to the city.

Mr. Ewing rose next, and declared, in voting against Alderman James, he should obey the instructions his corporation had given. That several members had declared in their corporations their opposition to any police officer, and hoped none would break their trust, and act contrary to their former declarations. That Mr. James had endeavoured to transfer the election of lord mayor from the citizens to the privy council, in breach of the city's chartered rights.

Mr. Pemberton joined in the opposition, that this present declaration against the election of Mr. James, was a duty owing to their constituents; that his continuing to hold an obnoxious office, was an incapacity, however free from any other he would allow him to be. He thought the dignity of any office depended on the mode of acquiring it; therefore, it could be neither honourable nor pleasant to Mr. James to enjoy an office in despite of his fellow-citizens. This gentleman could have no claim, as he had formerly made his resignation, when he had esteemed himself to be elected lord mayor.

Mr. Guinness spoke in favour of the election of Alderman James. He thought those who dislike the police did not, by their opposition, go the readiest way to get rid of the institution. No: it was not to be obtained by that mode, or by any means, than by a regular application to parliament. Besides, Mr. James could never have resigned the mayoralty, as he had never been elected.

Mr. Pemberton replied, that he had been elected by a vote of the court of aldermen; and moved, that the proceedings of the commons might be read.

Mr.

Mr. Scriven accordingly proceeded to read, when he was interrupted by Mr. Giffard, who wished that the gentlemen would fairly and candidly mention for what point they wished the proceedings to be read, otherwise the business would be needlessly protracted; and gentlemen would be much disappointed if they wanted to provoke a debate.

Mr. John Binns replied, he wished the former proceedings might be read, that the members might know what they had done before, and be ashamed to act inconsistently, or contrary to their former conduct.

A ballot was loudly called for: which accordingly ensued on the question---That this house do concur with the requisition:---when there appeared for the choice of Alderman James,

White beans - - - -	72
Black beans - - - -	47

Majority - - - -	25
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The commons then proceeded to ballot for eight common councilmen to be sent up to the board for its choice.---The gentlemen who had the majority were---

Mr. Meredith Jenkin - - -	75
Nathaniel Hone - - -	69
Clements - - -	66
Mulhern - - -	66
Giffard - - -	65
Pasley - - -	64
Powel - - -	62
Pemberton - - -	60

[The latter gentleman was equal in number of votes to Messrs. Manders and Skeys, but was favoured by the chair with a casting voice.]

The board elected Meredyth Jenkin, Esq. and John Giffard, Esq. sheriffs for the ensuing year.

A sum of 2000 guineas was granted by the assembly, for procuring seamen for his majesty's fleet.

The assembly then dispatched the routine business and adjourned.

The assizes for the populous, extensive, and commercial county of Antrim was finished in two days, beside the commission day:---there were not any capital indictments whatever.---The only indictment which had excited the public attention was, one at the suit of the crown against Mr. Joseph Cuthbert of Belfast, for having delivered an extract from a pamphlet, published by Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, to a soldier of the 55th regiment.

Mr. Caldbeck (associate judge) presided at this trial.

Mr. Cuthbert was found guilty.---Sentence, One year's imprisonment, and pillory one hour in Belfast.

The counsel on both sides acquitted themselves with very great ability throughout the whole of the trial, which lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until eight at night.

The following points of law were urged and admitted at the above trial, and not being generally understood, we lay them before our readers:

1st. A traverser is not intitled to a copy of the indictment.

2d. The king cannot be nonsuited through any defect or imperfection in the indictment.

3d. The crown can object to jurors absolutely---a traverser cannot without shewing cause.

4th. The court has a right to put off the trial without shewing cause.---The traverser cannot without affidavit of cause.

Counsel for the crown.---Messrs. Sheridan, Dunn, M^cCartney, Ruxton, Saurin, Dawson. Agent, Crown Solicitor.

For the traversers.---Messrs. Blackburne, Dobbs, Stewart, Sampson. Agent, Thomas L. Stewart.

Mr. Cuthbert was brought to Belfast, escorted by a troop of the 17th dragoons, and, after having been detained in the barracks for some time, was pillored, in company with a culprit who had been found guilty of firing at an excise-officer.---The pillory was surrounded by the 55th regiment, who were formed into a hollow square for the purpose; and around them, at some distance, were placed the troop of horse:---and, during the period, a body of horse (which had been brought from Lisburn, &c.) was stationed at the Saltwater-bridge, and another at the end of Long-bridge.

At Tralee assizes the only business of consequence that came before the judges, was the trial of Lieutenant Carr, of the 40th regiment of foot, indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. O'Connell, by shooting him with a pistol.

It appeared in evidence, that Lieutenant Danner had carried a challenge from Carr to O'Connell; that the parties met, and, each having a brace of pistols, took their ground at ten yards distance, when it was agreed they should fire together, at a word to be given by Mr. Blennerhasset, second to Mr. O'Connell. On the word being given, Mr. O'Connell fired, and missed his opponent; who returned his shot, not instantly, but in about four seconds, which entered Mr. O'Connell's side, and wounded him mortally.

The counsel for the prosecution offered in evidence an information given by the deceased, which was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, with great ingenuity and legal knowledge; and Captain Edwards, Ensign Hart, and others, were then examined, to shew that the prisoner did not retain his fire for any malicious purpose; and the judge having charged the jury, that unless it appeared to them that the prisoner retained his fire from a rancorous, or malicious motive, they could not find him guilty of murder. They brought in their verdict manslaughter.

Counsel for the prosecution.---Messrs. White, Blennerhasset, Rowan, Franks, and Stephen Rice.

Counsel for the prisoner.---Messrs. Keller, Quin, and Emmet.

Mr. Carr was the next day admitted to bail, conditionally, that he would surrender, or plead his pardon for the manslaughter on the first day of next assizes.

Wednesday, the 17th, being the first sitting day of Easter term, grand juries for the county and city of Dublin were sworn in the court of king's-bench.

The following are the present term grand jury for the county of Dublin :

- Sir John Traile, of Welfield, Knt.
 *Francis Cruife, of Belgard, Esq.
 Abel Onge, of Hayestown, Esq.
 John White, of Primrose-hill, Esq.
 Henry Steevens Reilly, of Prussia-street, Esq.
 *Edward Byrne, of Great George's-street, Rutland-square, Esq.
 *Barry Lawless, of Shankill, Esq.
 *Andrew Savage, of Sybil-hill, Esq.
 Hans Hamilton, of Holmpatrick, Esq.
 *John Ball, of Eccles-street, Esq.
 *Nicholas Le Favre, of Stillorgan, Esq.
 *John Berford, of Broomfield, Esq.
 *Thomas Fitzsimons, of Glencullen, Esq.
 John Patrickson, of Harcourt-street, Esq.
 John Allen, of Stillorgan-park, Esq.
 *John Keogh, of Mount Jerome, Esq.
 *Christopher Taylor, of Swords, Esq.
 *Michael Keogh, of Crumlin, Esq.
 Thomas Ashworth, of Donnybrook, Esq.
 St. George O'Kelly, of Stillorgan-park, Esq.
 Robert Hutchinson, of Wespallstown, Esq.
 Thomas Wildridge, of Harcourt-street, Esq.
 *Adam Ledwich, of Killaroe, Esq.
 [Those marked thus * are Roman-Catholics.]

The liberality of sentiment which induced the high-sheriff of the county of Dublin to return on his pannel so many respectable Roman-Catholic Gentlemen to serve on the grand jury, reflects upon him the highest credit.---It was highly praise-worthy to find, that, after the bill for the relief of his Majesty's Roman-Catholic subjects had passed into a law, the sheriff of the county of Dublin took the earliest opportunity of carrying into effect his Majesty's gracious recommendation in favour of his Roman-Catholic subjects of this kingdom.

BIRTHS.

- March 30.* Lady of Counsellor Prendergast of a son.
 Lady of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of a son.
April 2. At Belgard, co. Dublin, Lady of Francis Cruife, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- March 30.* Capt. Arthur Disney, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Lane, daughter of Ambrose L. Esq. of the county of Tipperary.
April 6. Richard Edward Mercier, bookseller, of Anglesea-street, publisher of the *Anthologia Hibernica*, to Miss Maria Mercier, of Portarlington.
 8. William Bradshaw, of York-street, Esq. to Miss Lucy Herbert, of Carrick-on-Suir, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. and neice to Lord Viscount Desart.
 William Kelly, of Stroakstown, co. Roscommon, Esq. to Miss Jane Laffan.

Lieutenant Grueber, to Miss Bonafous, of Portarlington.

18. In Limerick Jos. Robinson, Esq. to Miss Deborah Garratt, daughter of Wm. G. Esq. of Clonmel.

At Sligo, James Walker, Esq. attorney, to Miss Letitia Johnson.

Thomas Sadler, jun. Esq. of Springfield, co. Tipperary, to Miss Watfon, of Nenagh.

DEATHS.

March 30. In Dame-street, Mr. Charles Redmond, an eminent woollen-draper.

April 1. In Coldblow-lane, Mr. Robert Roe, of Ringsend; and excellent chemist and natural philosopher.

At Mount Etna, co. Limerick, Mrs. Peacocke, relict of the late Goodricke P. Esq.

4. Counsellor Rotton, of Templeoge, aged 72.

On Cork-hill, Mr. David Thane, an eminent saddler, and of the fairest character.

In Gloster-street, Master Martin, eldest son of Nicholas M. of the co. Galway. Esq.

At Hermitage, near Sligo, Jer. Fury, Esq.

5. In the Four-Court's Marshalsea, Cornelius O'Kelly, of the co. Galway, Esq.

At Cloncen, in the King's co. Knight Berry, Esq.

8. In Grafton-street, Master Thomas Brownrigg.

12. At Waringstown, co. Down, in the 83d year of his age. Samuel Waring, Esq.---To this gentleman, and his very respectable family, the linen-manufacture, at the elegant family seat, and ornamented demesne of Waringstown, is much indebted.

At Gorey, co. Wexford, Mrs. Nunn, lady of John Nunn, Esq. and sister to the late Lady Donoughmore.

15. At Killabeg, co. Wexford, Jos. Sparrow, Esq. aged 93.

17. On Summer-hill, Edward Rogers, Esq. In Charlemont-street, Rev. Mr. Blair, of the methodist meeting, Whitefriar-street.

Rev. Henry Barnard, D. D. son of the late Bishop of Derry, and brother to the present Bishop of Killoe.---Dr. B. possessed the same love of learning, the same propriety of conduct, with those amiable and polished manners for which his family have been long conspicuous. It need not be added, that the loss of so excellent a man is sincerely lamented by his relatives and numerous friends.

In the 24th year of her age, the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Keating, wife of Maurice K. Esq. barrister at law.

At Stannard's Grove, co. Cork, Robert Stannard, Esq.

At Cushoam, near Dungarvan, Counsellor O'Meagher.

At Ballyline, co. Kerry, Matthew O'Connor, Esq.

18. At Bray, Mr. Thomas Todd Faulkner printer to the city of Dublin.

20. Standish Grady, Esq. of Capperullen, co. Limerick, aged 76.

Terence M'Mahon Hifferran, Esq. of Leskenet, co. Limerick.

At Cork, Harmar Delahide, Esq.

At Passage, Mrs. Judith Parker, aged 100 years.

At Cottage, near Longford, the celebrated and accomplished Miss Charlotte Brooke; of whom in our next we hope to give some interesting anecdotes.

BANKRUPTS.---April 1793.

Charles Brown, of Abbey-street, Dublin, wine merchant, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on the 15th and 16th of April inst. and 16th of May next.

Robert Cunningham, of Pill-lane, Dublin, woollen-draper, to surrender on the 15th and 16th of April inst. and 16th of May next.

George Callaghan, of Navan, co. of Meath, grocer, dealer, and tanner, to surrender the 20th and 22d days of April inst. and 21st of May next, at the Royal-Exchange.

James Ross, of Antagarvan, co. of Tyrone, bleacher and linen-draper, to surrender the 20th and 23d of April inst. and 21st of May next.

William Naffan Nettles, of Mallow, co. Cork, manufacturer, dealer, and chapman, to surrender the 19th and 20th of April inst. and 21st of May next, at the Council-chamber, Cork.

Robert Hilditch, of Belfast, co. of Antrim, cotton-manufacturer, to surrender the 27th and 29th of April inst. and 28th of May next.

James Armstrong, of Dublin, trimming-merchant, dealer, and chapman, to surrender the 30th of April inst. and 2d and 30th of May next.

John Lyons, of Essex-street, Dublin, hosier, dealer, and chapman, to surrender the 30th of April inst. and 1st and 30th of May next.

Theatrical Register.

- April 1. Romeo and Juliet, and the Agreeable Surprize.
3. Such Things Are, and Midas; benefit of Signora de Caro, the dancer.
4. The Constant Couple, and the Romp; benefit of Mr. Gaudry, and Miss Keys.
8. The Surrender of Calais, Oroonoko, and the Battle of Hexham.
11. The Beggar's Opera, and the Dead Alive; benefit of Mr. Keating.
15. The Jealous Wife; Mrs. Oakly, Mrs. Abington; and High Life Below Stairs.
16. Which is the Man? and the Citizen; benefit of Mrs. Coates.

18. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, and the Surrender of Calais; benefit of Mr. Clinch.

22. The School for Scandal; Charles Surface, Mr. Daly; Joseph Surface, Mr. Clinch; Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Moss; and Lady Teazle, Mrs. Abington; and the Follies of a Day; Almaviva, Mr. Wells; Figaro, Mr. George; and Susan, Mrs. Abington.

The above list is certainly meagre and uninteresting: benefits are not objects of criticism; and we are always happy to see a full house on these occasions. We understand the manager has engaged a number of new and valuable performers, of whose appearance and respective merits our readers shall be apprized; and with that impartiality and candour which has already afforded such satisfaction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope in next month's *Anthologia*, to give *Anecdotes of the Rev. Dr. Butler, late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.*

We thank H. B. for his kind information, and will be proud of his future correspondence.

The witty, but indelicate, epigram, sent us, as an original, by W. O. may be found in almost every publication which admits such infractions of the laws of decorum.

What T. P. sent us, and called *Poetry*, is certainly a misnomer; it was not even "prose run mad."---Its accompanying letter, however, deserves our thanks.

We are sorry to differ so much in opinion from our valuable correspondent X. Y.---He will see our reasons next month.

In answer to our ingenious and respectable correspondent C. we take the liberty of informing him, that of the four prizes proposed by the Royal Irish Academy, but one, "On providing employment for the people," has been determined, and that only on the 20th of April.---The writer who obtained the prize is not yet known, from his billet being mislaid.

For many excellent communications our gratitude is due; and we have no doubt of rendering *The Anthologia Hibernica* still more deserving of public approbation; and meriting, in some degree, the decided preference it has already obtained.

Brocas is engraving for our next *A beautiful View of Athy*; which will be accompanied with *An historical Account of that Town.*---May we express a hope that gentlemen throughout the kingdom will favour us with drawings and descriptions of the remarkable places, ruins, monuments, &c. in their respective vicinages:---Such would be a valuable present to the public; and it shall be our care to have them properly engraven.



W. del.

H. Pross Sculp.

ATHY

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

O R,
MONTHLY COLLECTIONS
O F
SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,
FOR M A Y 1793.

The antient and present State of the Borough of Athy; with a North View of the Town, beautifully Engraved by Brocas, from an original Drawing.

THE borough of Athy in the county of Kildare, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, is situated on the river Barrow, lat. $52^{\circ} 59' 45''$ and lon. $42'$ west of the meridian of Dublin, and $6^{\circ} 56' 30''$ west of that of Greenwich. The neighbouring country is pleasant, a limestone soil, better adapted for agriculture than pasturage. The place where the town now stands was an antient ford, leading from the principality of Leix or Lavaghfeagh in the Queen's county to that of Celleagh or Caellan in the county of Kildare, and called *Ath-Bhiodhbha* pronounced Athy, that is the ford of the adversary, and *Ath-Trodain* or the ford of conflict, from a battle said by Keating to have been fought here in the second or third century, between the people of Munster and those of Leix under Lavaghfeagh Cean Mordha^a. But the town owes its foundation to two monasteries erected on each side of the river, at the entrance of an extensive wood, in the 13th century. That on the west

side of the river was founded by Richard de St. Michael Lord of Rheban, under the invocation of St. John, or rather St. Thomas, for crouched friars. The precincts of this monastery, extended from the river at the foot of the bridge, containing all that part of the town called St. John, and St. John's-lane; and the domain consisted of the island in the river, and the adjacent fields as far as the present barracks^b. This friary with its appurtenances, at the dissolution was granted in August 1575, to Anthony Power, which reverting to the crown, was granted by act of parliament of the 17th and 18th of Charles 2d, to dame Mary Meredith^c. Part of the walls of the church still remain.

The monastery on the east side of the river, was founded in 1253, by the families of the Boifels and Hogans, for Dominicans^d. Its precincts extended

N O T E S.

^b From the foundations and tradition. Archdall's Monast. p. 308.

^c Archdall's Monast. p. 308.

^d Ibid.

U u

from

N O T E.

^a Keating MS.

May 1793.

from the river along the north side of the present church to the corner of the street leading to Preston's-gate, and from thence to the gate and to the rear of the gardens of the present house called the Abbey^c. The domain consisted of six messuages in Le More, the present new town; the islands in the barrow and the fields adjacent containing 12^a. 2^l. 1^p. of land, with one acre of heath in the lands of Ardee; also two fishing weirs on the barrow, and a water mill at Tulloghnorref. All of which were granted on the 24th of January, the 35th of king Henry 8th. A. D. 1544, to Martin Pelles, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 2s. 8d. Irish money. No remains of this Abbey now exist, except the Postern-gate, commonly and corruptly called Preston's gate.

From these two monasteries the place was denominated *Bally da Dhae* or *Bla Theagh* pronounced *Blahai* or the town of two houses, which name it still retains in Irish. As the monasteries were founded by the English settlers, not only the monks but the inhabitants of the town were principally of that nation, to whom were early granted the immunities of a merchant or market town, such as fairs and markets, with the authority to levy customs and tolls, and as such is mentioned prior to the beginning of the 15th century. But which customs by an act of parliament in 25th of Henry 6th, A. D. 1448, were to be charged only on goods sold and exposed to sale in the town, and not on those carried on the road through the town, or bought or sold out of it.

In 1309 Lord John de Bonneville slain near the town of Arsol or Afcul, was interred in the church of the Abbey of St. John^d, and the year before the town was burnt by the Irish.

In 1315 Athy was plundered by the Scots under Robert Bruce, who gained the battle of Afcul, in which were slain Haymond le Grace, and Sir William

Pendergrest, and on the side of the Scots, Sir Fergus Andressan and Sir Walter Murry^h. All of whom were buried in the dominican Abbey, Athy.

In 1317, Sir John Athy, a native of this town, took at sea the famous pyrate Thomas Dover, cut off his head and brought it to Dublinⁱ.

In 1347 a dispute arose between the monasteries relative to the fishing weir of the dominicans, when the prior of St. John's, with some others, were indicted for stealing fish out of it, to the damage of 100s. and upwards^k.

About the year 1424 Thomas the seventh Earl of Kildare, then Lord Offaly, married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'More of Leix, and with her obtained the manors of Rheban and Woodstock, and in them erected a court baron and court leet, which are still held. Woodstock had been built about the time of the foundation of St John's Abbey, by Richard St. Michael, Lord of Rheban, as an appendage to the palatinate of Dunnamaes granted to the earl of Pembroke, and situated at the entrance of a wood now no more. Dunnamaes and the castles appertaining thereto, having been taken by the O'Moore's, were retained in their possession until this period. The ruins of Woodstock are seen on the right of the annexed view. Dorothea dying without issue, is left out in many of the pedigrees of the Fitz-geralds family, whilst others make her the ancestor of several branches of the Geraldines^l.

Athy from the gradual contraction of the English pale, became a frontier and garrison town, commanding a pass over the river. Gerald therefore the 8th Earl of Kildare, for the purpose of securing the pale, erected several castles, and among others that of Athy, at the foot of the bridge about the year 1506, of which there only now remains a tower

N O T E S.

^h Camden's Ann.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Archdall's Monast.

^l MS. Genealogy, Ware. Lodge Peer. Ed. Arch. Vol. I. p. 82.

N O T E S.

^c From tradition of old inhabitants.

^d Archdall's Monast. p. 309.

^e Camden's Ann.

seen

seen in the view^m. In 1575 this castle was repaired and enlarged by one William White, from whence it obtained the name of White's castle, as appears by an inscription in the wall, and which was originally placed at the mill within the precincts. The remaining tower is at present used as a prison, being an appendage to the county jail of Naas. The said Earl of Kildare also, the more effectually to secure the borders, and to induce the gentlemen of the county to pay attention to them, procured in the reign of Henry 7th, an act of parliament, appointing the assizes of the county of Kildare to be held at Naas and Athy, and that they should not be altered or removed from these towns, unless by a subsequent act of parliamentⁿ.

Sir Robert Digby who married Lettice daughter of Gerald, Lord Offaly, procured from James 1st, in the 13th year of his reign A. D. 1615, a charter constituting the market town of Athy, a borough, sending two members to parliament, to be chosen by the burgesses, and governed by a recorder, sovereign, two bailiffs and a town clerk, with power to hold a municipal or sovereign's court; with all other immunities of fairs, markets and customs which it had enjoyed antecedent to the date of the said charter^o.

In 1642 the Earl of Ormond arrived in this town with 3000 foot and 500 horse, and sent out parties to relieve the neighbouring garrisons of Carlow, Maryborough, Ballynakill, Berte, Cloghgrennan and Ballylinan. In 1648, the Irish, under Owen Roe O'Neil were in possession of it; but being hard pressed by Jones, the parliaments general, Owen, offered by his vicar general, O'Reilly, to surrender Athy, Maryborough and Rheban, and lay down his arms, if he and

his confederates had the privileges they enjoyed in king James's time. In 1650, the castle and town were taken by Cols. Hewson and Reynolds.

Athy though a borough is not an original parish, the present town being situated in two parishes, St. John's and St. Michael's; and the church living consists of an union of 5, that is St. John's, St. Michael's, Ardree, Kilberry and Churchtown. During the close of the last and beginning of the present century, the great fourth road lay through this town, as it had done in very early periods; but afterwards being turned through Castledermot the business decreased and with it the population, for from 600 it has now only 550 houses, of which 160 are slated and built of lime and stone, and 390 cabins, thatched. Containing in the whole about 3300 inhabitants. The public buildings are, the church erected about 1740, the county court some short time after, and the barracks about 25 or 30 years since. The bridge was built near the same time as the castle, and the ruins besides those of the monasteries before spoken of, are those of St. Michael's church, built some time in the 14th century, and an old building among the trees seen on the left of the view; said to have been a nunnery, but of which no account can be obtained. The places of worship besides the church, are a Roman catholic chapel, and a quakers meeting-house. There is also a public school for the classics, with a subscription salary of 40l. per ann. that is 20l. from the Duke of Leinster who is patron of the borough and proprietor of the soil; 15l. from the corporation, and 5l. from the representatives of ——— Weldon, Esq.

There are no manufactures of consequence established here, some stuffs, cloths and hats are made, but not in sufficient quantity to merit the name of manufacture. Neither do they seem to increase, though a branch of the grand canal was brought in 1790 from Monastereven to the west of the town. The exports from the neighbouring country to Dublin, in this canal, consist of coals,

N O T E S.

^m Lodge. Ed. Arch. Vol. I. p. 87. Inscip.

ⁿ Lodge Ed. Arch. Vol. I. p. 88. Records Birmingham Tower.

^o Rolls Office. Lodge. Ed. Arch. Vol. I. p. 98.

corn, flour, butter, and potatoes; to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.* per ann^p.

B.

Some Account of Mrs. Grierfon.

THIS lady was born in the county of Kilkenny, and was early married to George Grierfon, Esq. printer to the King's most excellent Majesty. She was an excellent scholar in Greek and Roman literature, and also in history, divinity, philosophy and mathematics. A striking proof of her knowledge of the Latin tongue she gave in her Dublin edition of Tacitus to Lord Carteret, and by that of Terence to his son, to whom she likewise addressed a Greek epigram. She wrote many fine poems in English, but esteemed them so slightly that very few copies of them were to be found.

Learning in her was but obeying a strong natural impulse: all her attainments were by the force of her own genius, and uninterrupted application. She was not only happy in a fine imagination, a great memory, an excellent understanding and exact judgment, but all these were crowned by piety and virtue: she was too learned to be vain, and too wise to be conceited. She died at the age of 27, in the year 1733.

If heaven had spared her life and blessed her with health, which she wanted for some years, there is every reason to think she would have made as great a figure in the learned world as any of her sex ever did. Her learning and abilities raised her above her own sex, yet they left no room for envy, for her delight was to see others excel, nor did she ever withhold advice and direction when applied for. So little did she value herself upon her uncommon excellencies, that it has often recalled to my mind a fine reflection of a French author, "that

great geniuses should be superior to their own abilities."

I persuade myself this short account of so valuable a woman, will be perfectly agreeable to you and the numerous readers of the *Anthologia*. I cannot omit mentioning what is greatly to Lord Carteret's honour, that when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained the patent for Mr. Grierfon, to distinguish and reward her uncommon merit, he had her life expressly inserted in it. I shall here subjoin an epigram written to the Hon. Mrs. Percival, with Mr. Hutcheson's treatise on beauty and order.

Th' internal senses painted here we see:

They're *born* in others, but they *live* in thee.

O were our author with thy converse blest,

Could he behold the virtues in thy breast;

His needless labours with contempt he'd view,

And bid the world not read—but copy you.

Some of your readers who admire female merit, may be induced to favour you with a fuller account of the life and writings of Mrs. Grierfon, who was not only an ornament to her sex but to the country.

H. D.

Infection.

MOST people, without any unnecessary warning here, endeavour to avoid the infection of fevery, putrid fore throats and decayed lungs. But there is one species which ought to be particularly watched, as it not only is extremely injurious to health, but equally so to reputation, and that is venereal infection. About the year 1735, as we learn from the Medical Essays and Observations, many respectable people in Cork, whose lives were regular and to all external appearance virtuous, were found to be infected with the venereal disorder. Every married man and woman

N O T E.

^p From returns, but much of the flour and corn come from the county of Carlow and Graignamana.

man was alarmed: gallantry, which had been long carried on in private, was now said to be fortunately discovered: reciprocal criminations took place; the green-eyed monster jealously stalked through the city, and fallen suspicion sat on every countenance. Dr. Barry, an eminent physician there, at length discovered the cause of so much disquietude and alarm: he observed that a woman who usually drew the breasts of lying-in women, had the lues venerea, and communicated it to those who employed her.

This did not satisfy the wags, who affirmed, as the woman was handsome, that the men were intriguing with her during their wives confinement. The ladies did not escape their jests. In a little time this temporary uneasiness was dispelled, and health and virtue resumed their empire: nor since has the foul breath of calumny attempted to sully the reputation of either sex; for in no part of Europe are women more lovely and beautiful, or the men more generous and polite, than in the metropolis of the south of this isle.

CORCAGIENSIS.

Is Dublin too large a Capital for Ireland?

THE increase of buildings in Dublin has been not only rapid, but amazingly extensive, nor are there any symptoms of the rage, as it is called, as yet subsiding. Some people are weak enough to look on overgrown cities as public calamities, but the matter, I confess, appears to me in a very different light. It is an undisputed fact, that towns are the nurseries of civility. The barbarians of the old and new world live dispersed in single families, supporting a precarious existence by the chase or the spontaneous productions of nature. Without commerce, without trade or manufacture, the finer exertions of ingenuity are never called forth; the only talents they display are the most odious and detestable man possesses, those exercised in torturing an unhappy captive, and similar acts of sanguinary cruelty.

Associated in communities their fero-

city abates and a reciprocation of wants and mutual aid are immediately understood and recognized. Mental powers gradually unfold themselves in forming convenient dwellings, implements of husbandry, decent clothing and even innocent relaxations. The hardy and callous husbandman has neither time or dexterity to fabricate the various articles of apparel or tools, these of course will be supplied by the more feeble part of the society, who with weak nerves enjoys more ingenuity. It would be superfluous to enlarge on a matter so obvious.

In antient and modern times the extent of the riches, strength and civilization of any country may be estimated by the largeness of its towns and metropolis. Besides the encouragement given to elegant and useful arts, in a political view, they tend to the stability of any state, by enabling its government more easily to suppress insurrections, men and ammunition being always ready in such, as well as the persons of those who might be supposed inimical to order. The construction of the bridges, quays, docks and other large magnificent buildings greatly contribute to the commerce and reputation of a country. We may be sure the progress of reason and useful knowledge are rapidly advancing among such a people; that agriculture and manufactures are flourishing, and that there is every symptom of prosperity and wealth. Such a picture does Dublin at this day exhibit: away then with idle fears of an overgrown capital, which have no reality but the magic of an unmeaning adjective.

The additions to London, within a very few years, have been incredible, yet have its riches decreased, its inhabitants lessened, or do we perceive any marks of decay in its population or revenue? Quite the contrary, these bear pace with the extension of the metropolis; and this must ever be the case, for it is a truism, adapted to the capacity of an infant, that no city can increase in size, if the wealth of the country did not supply the means,

H.

	Capital.	Interest.
Before the war 1740, the debt was	46,382,650—	1,903,961
In 1749, after the war,	78,166,906—	2,765,608
Increased by nine years of war,	31,784,256—	0,861,747
Diminished by eight years of peace,	3,089,641—	0,111,590
Amount at the beginning of the war in the year 1755,	75,077,264—	2,654,018
At the end of the war in 1763,	146,582,844—	4,840,822
Increased by eight years of war,	71,505,580—	2,186,803
Reduced by twelve years of peace,	10,639,793—	0,400,000
Amount in 1775,	135,943,051—	4,440,821
Amount in 1786,	266,725,097—	9,536,026
Increased by the American war,	130,782,046—	5,095,205

Historical Memoirs of the Inns of Court in Ireland.

(Continued from Page 292.)

IN the 34 Henry 8, a grant was made of the dissolved Dominican monastery on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, to Sir Thomas Cusacke, for the use, as it is said, of the professors of the law; but of the last no evidence has been found; and yet it is not improbable, as Sir Thomas was lord keeper of the great seal and keeper of the rolls, he might have appropriated his grant for the convenience and advancement of his profession. This conjecture receives confirmation from the said monastery of six acres of ground being always considered, and actually for a large portion of the time possessed by the Society of King's Inns, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and our other monarchs to the end of George the 2d's. reign. The troubles which convulsed and tore this kingdom for many centuries affected the study of law: The society which had long subsisted, lapsed into desuetude, and so continued until it was restored by that vigilant and excellent chief governor Sir Arthur Chichester, as the following entry taken with others hereafter produced from the black and green books of the society, shows.

Prænobilis vir, Arthurus Chichester Miles, Dominus deputatus & gubernator generalis hujus regni Hiberniæ, ad humilem petitionem justiciariorum & aliorum jurisperitorum 18 die Junii, anno

illust. regis Jacobi &c. dignatus est se inter socios hospitii regis communitari.

Let it be here remarked, that Chichester no doubt received instructions from his royal master for restoring our society, for it is evident from many places in Dugdale's Origines Juridicales, that king James from the beginning of his reign, and this very year, 1607, sedulously attended to the regulation and improvement of the law seminaries in England. Our deputy immediately admitted the chiefs of the king's bench and common pleas and exchequer, and master of the rolls, and these admitted the other judges and law officers and recorder of Dublin.

On the 23d of June in the same year 1607, a council was held at the King's Inns in presence of the members, when it was ordered, "that so far as the present restoration of the Society of the King's Inns doth require an admission of the practisers, officers, attornies and others of the several courts, whose antiquity is not yet sufficiently known; it is therefore this day ordered that the admittances shall be received and entered in the book of admittances, as they shall appear and desire the same: yet notwithstanding that every the said practisers of the law, officers, attornies and others shall enjoy the benefit and precedence of their antiquity, as shall be thought fit by the governors of this society, their several admittances in said book notwithstanding." The judges then admitted several members

members of the society, all of whom are styled either *Generosi* or *Armigeri*. The first ranked among the minor nobility, and the last are described by an old writer to be—*Squiers born de quarter cotes*—who were gentlemen by descent. This was agreeable to an order made by king James, 1603, in Dugdale. “We have received the king’s pleasure and express commandment by the Right Hon. Sir John Popham, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of England, and the rest of the Judges, that none be from henceforth admitted into the Society of any house of Court, that is not a gentleman by descent.” Chambers were assigned by the judges and the whole bench with the assent of the bar. There was a treasurer, and the executive part of the body were the benchers.

At a council held in 1634, the antient order, that no one unless a member of the society was admitted to practice, was renewed. In another council 1659, it was ordered that Sir Richard Barry, Kt. and the Recorder of Dublin should review the old patent of the house, which had by Charles 1st been granted to Sir Adam Loftus, and to consider of a conveyance to settle the estate of the Inns. In a word, the antient records of the Society before cited clearly prove, that our Inns were formed on the exact plan of those in England. Nothing less could be expected, where those who conducted them had their education in that country, and strong prepossession in favour of its institutions.

The constitution of the society of King’s Inns here differs in some particulars from the Inns in England. Here the twelve judges form part of the council or bench, from which it appears there is no appeal. In England there is a visitatorial jurisdiction in the twelve judges from the proceedings of the bench or parliament of each Inn. See Hart’s case, Cowper’s Reports.

Here the bench or council seems to have been entirely composed of Chancellor, Judges, great Law Officers, King’s Council, and the Recorder of the city

of Dublin, who by virtue of his office has a right to wear a silk gown, and has precedence and pre-audience of the utter bar. In England the great Law Officers and King’s Council are not of course members of the parliament, the Barristers arrive at that rank from seniority and election.

The foregoing, I confess, is but an imperfect sketch of the history of Inns of Court, it shows the existence, and little more, of a law seminary, but the particular rules by which it was regulated, have not hitherto been adequately brought to light. The earliest pleas of the crown, in Birmingham tower, begin, I think, with 44 Hen. 3. A. D. 1260. That year were

Placit. Coron. coram Alex. de Nottingham & soc. Corcag. 45 Hen. 3. Coram Walt. de Welles & soc. itiner. Corc. Tim. & Kerr. 18. Edw. 1. Cor. Rob. Bagod, Mag. Tho. de Chadsworth et John de Hache, Justic. Banci. And the year before, Cor. Will. de Barry, Joh. de Houlton & Rog. Andre Justic.

These and numberless other instances, which I have collected from the public records, prove decisively, what I have asserted in the beginning to be true, that the English laws were universally adopted by the Irish, and administered throughout the island, until weak government and constant rebellion confined them to the pale. The antient pleas of the crown, before cited, and other authentic records inform us, that the courts were filled with able men, as judges, and the number in each court constantly kept full. From hence I infer, that some documents of a law society must lie concealed, which has hitherto eluded the vigilance of research. The subject, as well as every thing that regards the history of jurisprudence in this kingdom, is novel, and well merits from its curiosity and utility, ample investigation.

Dublin,
10th April, 1793.

C. F. F.

An Examination of Bishop Warburton's Account of the Origin of Gothic Architecture.

THE obscurity in which the origin of Gothic architecture is involved has elicited the conjectures of ingenious men, and occasioned an uncommon display of fancy: no one possessed this faculty in an higher degree than bishop Warburton, as the following note on Pope's epistle to lord Burlington will fully evince.

All our antient churches, says he, are called Gothic, but erroneously. They are of two sorts; one built in the Saxon times, the other during our Norman race of kings. Several collegiate and cathedral churches of the first sort are yet remaining, either in whole or in part, of which this was the original. When the Saxon kings became christians, their piety, which was the piety of the times, consisted in building churches at home, and performing pilgrimages to the holy land; and these spiritual exercises assisted and supported one another; for the most venerable, as well as the most elegant models of religious edifices were then in Palestine. From these our Saxon builders took the whole of their ideas, as may be seen by comparing the drawings which travellers have given us of the churches yet standing in that country with the Saxon remains of what we find at home; and particularly in that sameness of style in the later religious edifices of the knights templars (professedly built upon the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem) with the earlier remains of our Saxon edifices.

Now the architecture of the Holy Land was entirely Grecian, but greatly fallen from its antient elegance. Our Saxon performance was, indeed, a bad copy of it, and as much inferior to the works of St. Helene, as hers was to the Grecian models she followed. Yet still the footsteps of antient art appeared in the circular arches, the entire columns, the divisions of the entablature into a sort of architrave, frieze and cornice, and a solidity equally diffused

over the whole mass. This, by way of distinction, I would call the Saxon architecture.

But our Norman works had a very different original. When the Goths had conquered Spain, and the genial warmth of the climate, and the religion of the old inhabitants had ripened their wits and inflamed their mistaken piety, they struck out a new species of architecture, unknown to Greece and Rome, upon original principles and ideas much nobler than what had given birth even to classical magnificence. For having been accustomed, during the gloom of paganism, to worship the deity in groves, a practice common to all nations, when their new religion required covered edifices, they ingeniously projected to make them resemble groves, as nearly as the distance of architecture would permit; at once indulging their old prejudices, and providing for their present conveniences by a cool receptacle in a sultry climate.

And with what art and success they executed the project appears from hence, that no attentive observer ever viewed a regular avenue of well-grown trees, intermixing their branches over-head, but it presently put him in mind of the long vista through a Gothic cathedral. Or ever entered one of the larger or more elegant edifices of this kind, but it represented to his imagination an avenue of trees. And this alone is that which can be truly called the Gothic style of building.

Under this idea of so extraordinary a species of architecture, all the irregular transgressions against art, all the monstrous offences against nature, disappear: every thing has its reason, every thing is in order, and an harmonious whole arises from the studious application of means, proper and proportioned to the end. For could the arches be otherwise than pointed, when the workmanship was to imitate that curve which branches make by their intersection with one another? Or could the columns be otherwise than split into distinct shafts, when they were to represent the stems of a group of trees? On the same principle was formed the spreading

spreading ramification of the stone-work in the windows, and the stained glass in the interstices: the one being to represent the branches, and the other the leaves of an opening grove, and both concurring to preserve that gloomy light, inspiring religious horror.

Lastly, we see the reason of their studied aversion to apparent solidity in those stupendous masses, deemed so absurd by men accustomed to the apparent as well as real strength of Grecian architecture. Had it been only a wanton exercise of the artist's skill, to shew that he could give real strength without the appearance of any, we might indeed admire his superior science, but we must needs condemn his ill judgment. But when one considers that this surprising lightness was necessary to complete the execution of his idea of a rural place of worship, one cannot sufficiently admire the ingenuity of the contrivance.

This too will account for the contrary qualities, in what I call the Saxon architecture. These artists copied, as has been said, from the churches in the Holy Land, which were built on the model of Grecian architecture, but corrupted by prevailing barbarism, and still further depraved by a religious idea. The first places of christian worship were sepulchres and subterraneous caverns, places of necessity low and heavy. When christianity became the religion of the state, and sumptuous temples began to be erected, they yet, in regard to the first pious ages, preserved the massive style; which made still more venerable by the church of the holy sepulchre; this on a double account being more than ordinary heavy, was, for its superior sanctity, generally followed. Thus far Warburton.

An examination of this account divides itself into two heads, that which relates to the origin of the Saxon style, and that which treats of the Gothic. Our Saxon ancestors, he says, took the ideas of their peculiar architecture from edifices existing in the Holy Land, whither they resorted for pilgrimage. Now we are to observe the Anglo-Saxons were not converted till the middle of the 7th century, consequently their pilgrimages could not be earlier. Wilfrid,

bishop of York, began the church of Hexham in 674; it was a great Saxon building of excellent workmanship; the architects came from the continent and Rome, without the least intimation of their models being taken from the Holy Land. Besides what necessity was there to go so far, when not only the continent but England supplied Basilicæ, or Courts of Justice, which the first christians^a converted into churches? Of the shape of these were the eastern churches and that of the Holy Sepulchre, as described in the third book of Eusebius's life of Constantine.

To say that this architecture of the Holy Land was a corruption of the Grecian, is speaking vaguely; the bishop should have traced the sources of this degradation; but this neither his knowledge of the art, or of its history enabled him to do. It has been attempted and successfully, to ascertain the^b origin of the Saxon ornaments: if the proofs there alledged have not been decisive, they have at least not hitherto been professedly invalidated.

But it is in treating of the origin of the Gothic style that he weaves with a bold hand the slender thread of hypothesis. When the genial warmth of Spain, says he, had ripened the wits of the Goths, and inflamed their mistaken piety, they struck out a new species of architecture unknown to Greece and Rome. This reverie may do well enough for a poetic fiction, but it is not speaking sober reason or philosophy. Would this learned writer persuade us, as he endeavours to do, that the antients had not columns, pilasters or ramifications in the vaultings antecedent to their invention by the Goths, who took the idea of them from their grove-temples, where avenues of tall trees intermixed their branches overhead. To induce us to acquiesce in this extraordinary notion, he ought to have

N O T E S.

^a Salmas. Plin. Exercit. p. 1212. Mox usa regni viribus Basilicam in loco Dominicæ passionis, &c. Sulp. Sever. lib. 2. cap. 23. Aulon. grat. act. p. 190.

^b Archaeologia. Vol. 8. pag. 170.

X x

proved,

proved, that the Goths practised grove-worship, and that their temples were parallelograms. He might easily have ascertained this matter by consulting Wormius's *Monumenta Danica*; but Wormius, throughout his work, and every other writer on northern antiquities depose against grove-worship. Mallet sums up their sentiments in the following words. "We find at this day in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in the middle of a plain, or upon some little hill, altars, around which they assembled to offer sacrifices, and to assist at other religious ceremonies. Three long pieces of rock set upright serve for basis to a great flat stone, which forms the table of the altar. Sometimes these rural altars are constructed in a more magnificent manner. A double range of enormous stones surround the altar, and the little hill on which it is erected. In Zealand we see one of this kind, which is formed of stones of a prodigious magnitude." Our prelate knew very little of the ancient customs of the northern people, or of their singular superstition, or he would have perceived that his ingenious whim was radically wrong, and applicable almost to any other people but those he unfortunately selected. He assuredly never read Eusebius, or he would never have hazarded his credit in asserting, that the intertexture of branches over-head suggested the first idea of Gothic ramified vaultings. This respectable father tells us, the church of the Holy Sepulchre was committed to the care of Marcarius, to see it erected, and that Constantine consulted him, whether he would prefer having the conch, or inside of the roof fretted or wrought with mosaic work? These mosaic and lacunary decorations were probably the original of our ramified and ornamented vaultings, in which our Gothic architects displayed such capricious ingenuity.

Mr. Murphy, in his observations on the Abbey of Batalha in Portugal, seems to think he has discovered the origin of the Gothic style in the pyramidal form of all Gothic works, the termination of the building, and its ornaments affecting that shape. But this idea has no foundation beyond the writer's imagination.

This said is without impeaching his merit as an artist, which is very considerable. One property of a pyramid is, that it is in a ratio compounded of its base and altitude. Is this property to be found in Gothic buildings? It certainly is not, otherwise it would have been long since remarked by sharp-sighted architectural critics. Gothic buildings should be exactly defined by their different ages, in which they assumed different characters as to windows or ornaments, but in one particular they all agree, of being of a cruciform shape, with a tower on its intersection. How is it possible for such a structure to be carried up pyramidally? The answer that it is impossible, at once destroys Mr. Murphy's notion. So that all this author can mean by his pyramid, is that the pointed arches, pointed windows and conical terminations give an idea of that figure, which indeed they only can to a warm fancy. His conclusion therefore "that the pyramidal form actually exists throughout the several component parts, and the general disposition of the edifice approaches as near to it, at least as the ordonnance for an historical painting, which is said to be pyramidally grouped," betrays a great want of judgment in architecture and painting.

H. D.

History of the Fine Arts in Ireland.

(Continued from page 248.)

Mr. THOMAS IVORY,

MAY be considered as a person of extraordinary merit in his profession; he had great knowledge in the practical part of it, having in the early part of his life been bred a carpenter. He served part of his apprenticeship at Cork, of which city he was a native, and completed his time in Dublin. He was an excellent workman, and being a man of much ingenuity it induced him to follow gun-stock-making, which branch he carried on with great credit for the ordnance, under alderman Truelock, then chief gun-maker. This did not long fruit his turn of mind, which was of a studious and persevering cast: he resolved

on something more eligible to claim attention, and was therefore determined to pursue the study of architecture, he availed himself of his acquaintance with Mr. Bell Mires who taught drawing, and profited so much from his instruction, together with close application, that he soon eclipsed his master, so as to be considered by far the best draughtsman in architecture at that time in Dublin. In consequence he was appointed drawing master, to attend the Dublin Society's school in that department, which institution was very laudable, as it was intended thereby to give a proper knowledge of lines and drawing sufficient for mechanics, whose various professions it might be useful to. But unfortunately no sooner do these lads obtain a smattering in drawing, but they think themselves qualified for architects; and many gentlemen who assume pretensions to taste in design and economy, give their scrawls to these tyros to make what they call drawings, which are afterwards produced over a bottle as their own; from these joint productions are the many medleys of country houses derived which are scattered about to the disgrace of the taste of the country, which is the cause why it's scarce worth the attention of an ingenious person to pursue and study the profession of an architect, unless he becomes mercenary and unites that disgraceful and illiberal one of a contractor or builder.

He likewise was surveyor of the revenue buildings, both of which places he enjoyed until his death, which was in the year 1786, aged 54.

Mr. Ivory's industry always induced him to come forward with designs on every occasion. He was among the numerous candidates for the Royal Exchange, and though the prizes were all obtained by Englishmen, yet he with some others of this country were rewarded with pieces of plate. To this exhibition he was much indebted for considerable improvement in his style of drawing. It is said he made designs for Newgate and the Four Courts.

As he never had much opportunity to improve his genius with the fine taste of the antique, his works and designs partake too much of frippery embellishments,

which uncultivated minds are too apt to be led into and mistake for it.

The bridge at Lismore and the Blue Coat Hospital, are the only public works erected by him. This last, though a good design upon the whole, yet critically speaking, wants that simplicity of feature which should characterise such buildings, it having too much the air of the hotel of a nobleman, and the steeple intended to complete it, however it might add to enrich the approach to the city, would not contribute any essential beauty to the façade. He erected some few private houses for Dr. Strues and Dr. Cleghorn of Kilcarty, in the country, and Sir Wm. Newcomen's new bank in Dublin; the plan of which, considering the great restraint and irregularity of the ground, is well contrived, and if the excess of ornament had been spared, the fronts would have been more perfect.

Mr. JOHN BROOKES,

Is said to have been an engraver on Cork-hill, Dublin, but of no great note in his profession, yet to his instruction the world is indebted for two very celebrated metzotinto engravers, M^r Ardel and Richard Houston, who were both apprenticed to him. What year Brookes left Dublin is not known to go to England, but on his arrival there he produced a specimen of an art which since has been applied and extended to a very considerable manufacture at Liverpool and other places in England, which was printing in enamel colours to burn on china, which having been shown to that general patriot and worthy character Sir Theodore Jansen, who conceived it might prove a national advantage, readily embarked in it, took York house at Buttersea, and fitted it up at a considerable expence. Mr. Gynn, a native of Ireland, a very ingenious designer and engraver, was employed with Mr. John Hall, who that time was very young. The subjects were chiefly stories from Ovid and Homer, and were much admired for their beauty of design, and engraving, as well as novelty of execution, and were much sought after by the curious for pendants in cabinets,

binets, or covers to toilet boxes, &c. &c. This manufacture might have been very advantageous to all the parties, but through the bad management and dissipated conduct of Brooks it was in great measure the cause of the ruin of Janfen, who was Lord Mayor of London at that time; but the commission of bankruptcy was withheld until his office was expired, because he did not wish to receive the usual annual stipend for his support, which is customary under such circumstances, which they rewarded him for afterwards, by chusing him into the office of chamberlain, which he held until his death.

At the breaking up of this manufactory he went and lodged at a public house in Westminster, kept by one Rose, and never stirred out of his apartments for several years. On Rose's quitting this house, he followed him to the white hart Bloomsbury, where he remained in the same manner for years, and was at last compelled to leave the house, it being sold at the death of his landlord. His old friend Hall, who now is very eminent, took him home, from whose house he never moved until turned out by the undertakers. He designed and engraved for booksellers, and prostituted his abilities to that celebrated work, the memoirs of a W. of P. He had great industry in his early days, and made a copy from the print of Hogarth's Richard the 3d, in pen and ink, which was esteemed a miracle, for when it was shewed to Hogarth, who was desired to view it with attention, he was so far deceived as to reply he saw nothing in it remarkable, but that it was a very fine impression, and was not convinced until the original was produced to shew that this was a variation in some trifling circumstances.

As the composition for printing these plates, was a secret only known to Brooks, he made it his occasional philosopher's stone, and raised money by subscriptions on popular subjects, the last were heads of the King of Prussia and General Blakeney, but his character became so notorious no one that knew him would have any dealings with him. He left London with a lady and went to

Chester, where he had the address to live free of expence for a considerable time at an inn, under pretence of being possessed of considerable property, where he was taken ill; before his death, he made a will and left the inn-keeper a considerable legacy, with other pretended friends in London. The inn-keeper buried him expensively, and made a journey to London and found himself deceived, and that Brookes had completed his character, by dying as he lived.

Mr. RICH. HOUSTON, Engraver.

It was some time doubtful among the amateurs and artists, which were the most eminent, M^r Ardel or Houston, the first had most neatness in the execution of his work, but the latter most spirit and fire; they were both natives of Ireland. The indolent and dissipated conduct of Houston made him indifferent about his reputation, and in this he seemed to copy his master Brooks, so that he was neglected, while the industry and amiableness of his competitor got him the esteem of every one. As Houston never thought of work while he had money or credit to support him in his follies, his creditors, chiefly keepers of brothels, taverns, or print-sellers, frequently sent him to gaol, which he used to call taking his degrees at college, and that he would be senior fellow. He was at last so reduced and lost to his reputation as to become solely dependant on print-sellers, particularly Bowles and Sayer; the latter made a great deal of money through his means, and in order to secure him to his interest advanced him money, and though Houston knew his view and his own situation, yet he had not resolution to extricate himself; the more he became involved, the more shy he was of Sayer who could scarce ever meet him at his lodgings; he therefore arrested him and confined him in the fleet, in order, as he said, that he might know where to find him, and have him under his eye. He being now at the will of Sayer his chief employment was to copy the most esteemed and popular works done at that time by other eminent artists, whose

names were put to the plates; the prints from which were exported, the acts for securing the property of the first proprietor, were by these means evaded, to their great injury, and the parties concerned escaped unpunished.

Houston remained confined for many years, and never had any inclination for releasing himself by his industry, but gloried in having taken in a print-seller, which he said he owed to an act of grace on the accession of his present Majesty to the throne. He died shortly, at about the age of 54.

The print of Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, with some from pictures of Rembrant, with twelve running horses after Seymmour and Spencer, and I believe the Dutchess of Ancafter after Sir J. Reynolds, are among the best of his performances, and shew he did not want abilities to have made a distinguished figure in the arts.

Description of the Tomb of the great Indian Emperor Acbar. From Hodges' Travels in India, just published.

AT the distance of three cofs, or a little more, from Agra, on the great high road leading to Dehli, at a place called Secundrii, stands the tomb of the emperor Acbar. This enormous building is seated in a garden regularly planted both with forest and fruit trees, and many flowering shrubs, and walled round, which is supposed to contain a space of upwards of twenty English acres. The monument is raised in the centre of the garden; it is a square building, with gates in the centre on each side, and great pavillions at the angles and over the gates: it consists of five several stories, which gradually diminish with pavillions at each angle. The domes of the several pavillions are of white marble, the rest of the building is of red stone, in parts intermixed with white marble. The fifth or upper story is entirely of white marble, and has a range of windows running round each side, which are fret work, cut out of the solid slab. The pavillions that finish this story are likewise of marble; these have

been greatly damaged, as I was told, by lightning, and by an earthquake. One of the pavillions is quite gone, and the domes of the others are greatly injured. The inside of this upper story is curiously inlaid with black marble, expressive of certain passages from the Koran; and I was informed by a critic in Persian writing, that it is in the most perfect style. On each story of this building are large terrasses, which, in the time of the emperors Jehanguire and Jehan, had coverings of gold cloth, supported by pillars of silver. Under the shade of these awnings the mollahs, or priests of the religion of Mahommed, conversed with men of learning.

The principal entrance is by a grand gate leading to the garden; the front highly ornamented with mosaics of different coloured marbles, inlaid in compartments. On either side the centre are two stories of pointed arches, and large recesses; in the upper story is a door in the centre, and a window over it, with a ballustrade in front; the lower recesses have one window in each. In the centre is one vast pointed arch; and this part of the building rises very considerably above the side over the two stories which have been just described. On the top, and somewhat behind the front of this part of the building, raised on square columns, are too sarcophagi of black marble; and two others immediately behind the back front of the gate, answering to those in the principal front. At each angle of the gate (this building being an oblong square) are minarets of white marble, rising to a great height, in part fluted; above the flutes, half way up the minarets, are ballustrades; and there is likewise one near the top. These minarets were formerly crowned with open pavillions, and finished with domes, which have long since been destroyed. In these minarets are staircases leading to the two balconies that surround them. A large print by that excellent artist Mr. Brown, has been engraved and published from a picture of this gate, which gives a more perfect idea of the grandeur of it than words are able to express. Through this gate we pass into
a vast

a vast open hall, which rises in a dome nearly to the top of the building. This hall was, by order of the emperor Jehanguire, the son of Acbar, highly decorated with painting and gilding; but in the lapse of time it was found to be gone greatly to decay; and the emperor Aurungzebe, either from superstition or avarice, ordered it to be entirely defaced, and the walls whitened. From this hall through a similar arch to that in the front, we descend into the garden; and the whole of the tomb displays itself through an avenue of lofty trees. This avenue is paved with stone: in the centre is a large square basin, which was formerly filled with water, but was quite dry when I saw it. In the centre of the basin was a fountain, the pipe only remaining: the supply of water, indeed, had apparently been considerable here, for all through the middle of the avenue, and on either side, we observed channels, which must have been designed for aqueducts, but which were then dry. At some small distance from the principal building rises a high open gate, entirely of white marble, of exquisite beauty.

A blazing eastern sun shining full on this building, composed of such varied materials, produces a glare of splendour almost beyond the imagination of an inhabitant of these northern climates to conceive; and the present solitude that reigns over the whole of the neglected garden, excites involuntarily a melancholy pensiveness. After viewing this monument of an emperor whose great actions have resounded through the world, and whose liberality and humanity were his highest praise, I became desirous of seeing even that stone which contained his crumbling remains. There was an old Mollah who attended, and had the keys of the interior of the building, (which is still held in veneration) and who obtains a precarious subsistence by shewing it to the curious traveller. The inside of the tomb is a vast hall, occupying the whole space of the interior of the building, which terminates in a dome; a few windows at the top admit a "dim religious" light, and the whole is lined with white marble. In the centre the

body is deposited in a sarcophagus of plain white marble, on which is written, in black marble inlaid, simply the name of ACBAR.

Copy of the Play Bill that announced the first Appearance of Mr. Garrick, October 19th, 1741.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

AT the late theatre in Goodman's fields, this day will be performed a concert of vocal and instrumental music, divided into two parts.

Tickets at three, two, and one shilling.

Places for the boxes to be taken at the Fleece-tavern, near the theatre.

N. B. Between the two parts, of the concert will be presented an historical play called the life and death of

KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

Containing the distresses of king Henry the sixth.

The artful acquisition of the crown by King Richard.

The murder of young king Edward the fifth, and his brother, in the tower.

The landing of the Earl of Richmond.

And the death of king Richard in the memorable battle of Bosworth-field, being the last that was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster.

With many other true historical passages.

(The part of king Richard by a gentleman who never appeared on any stage.)

King Henry,	-	Mr. Giffard,
Richmond,	-	Mr. Marshall,
Prince Edward,		Miss Hippisley,
Duke of York,		Miss Naylor,
D. of Buckingham,		Mr. Patterfon,
Duke of Norfolk,		Mr. Blakes,
Lord Stanby,		Mr. Pagett,
Oxford,	-	Mr. Vaughan,
Tuffel,	-	Mr. W. Giffard,
Careaby,	-	Mr. Marr,
Ratcliff,	-	Mr. Crofts,
		Blunt,

Blunt, - Mr. Naylor,
Tyrrell, - Mr. Puttenham,
Lord Mayor, - Mr. Dunstale,
Queen, - Mrs. Steel,
Duchess of York, Mrs. Yates,
And the part of Lady Anne, by Mrs.
Giffard.

With entertainments of dancing by
Mons. Feonmit, Madame Duval, and
the two Masters and Miss Granier's.

To which will be added a ballad Opera
of one Act, called,

THE VIRGIN UNMASKED.

The part of Lucy by Miss Hippisley.

Both of which will be performed gra-
tis by persons for their diversion.

The concert will begin exactly at six
o'clock.

*Copy of Hussy Burgh, Esqr's. Letter to
the independant Electors of Trinity Col-
lege, upon their Deliberations on the
Necessity of a Test being taken by their
Representatives in Parliament, at the
General Election, A. D. 1777.*

Dr. Herbert,

AS I understand the business relating
to a test which was mentioned last
night, is to be considered this afternoon
in a large circle, and as I am desirous
that the same sentiments which I have
already pressed to some of the independent
electors may be known to all of them;
I take the liberty of troubling you with
a repetition of them, which if you think
proper you will communicate.

If the test required should be nothing
more than a solemn engagement to act
with integrity in the trust which you are
about to repose in your candidates, there
can be no other objection to it, but the
indelacy of large professions, which in
general are little else than the eulogium
of one's own virtue. However, if it be
any satisfaction to gentlemen who es-
pouse this measure, I will and do give
them the most solemn assurances that

while ever I have the honour to sit in
parliament, I will to the best of my judg-
ment pursue the real interest of this
kingdom, without suffering any motive
of profit or advancement to warp my sen-
timents or bias my vote.—But at the
same time that I make this declaration I
freely acknowledge, that if gentlemen
should have found no such promise in my
conduct, they should pay but little atten-
tion to that of my pen.—If by the test in
contemplation it is proposed, that your
members should vote for or against any
particular measure, I think it neither
constitutional or honest to comply with
such a requisition. If deliberation be
the right and duty of parliament, it is un-
constitutional to enter into any previous
promise, by which that deliberation shall
be precluded; there is no seeing what
new light may be thrown on a subject,
or what new circumstances may alter the
merits of a question. If the member of
an American assembly had pledged his
faith some years ago never to encourage
a foreign trade in preference to that of
the mother country.—How different an
aspect would such a question now wear
from what could have been foreseen
while the interests of Great Britain, and
her colonies were one? Am I then to
say, that I will steel my breast against
conviction? and that I will regulate my
conduct seven years hence, by the cir-
cumstances that now exist, without re-
gard to what they may be at the time I
am to act? Am I to go to the House of
Commons, liable to see changes, and to
hear arguments that may convince me
that what I think advantageous may
prove ruinous to this kingdom? and
shall I expose myself to the dilemma of
voting for ruin, or breaking a solemn,
perhaps the most solemn of promises? Is
he an honest man, who with his eyes
open will run the hazard of such an al-
ternative?—If again the test is intended
to restrain your members from taking any
place, pension or emolument under go-
vernment.—As to a pension I freely as-
sure you I never shall accept one, unless
perhaps in this instance: if it should
happen in the vicissitude of affairs that I
should grow old in an honourable em-
ployment.

ployment.—I will suppose for example's sake on the bench : I should think it no disgrace to accept a testimonial of having faithfully discharged a duty I should be no longer able to fulfil. This is so remote and improbable a contingency, that I should not mention it but for two reasons —The one, as I intend these declarations to bind my whole life, I would suit them to every period of it. The other, that in disclaiming pensions in general, I would avoid throwing an imputation on that just use of them, whereby they are made the asylum of merit, instead of being the sanctuary of vice. I am an enemy to pensions—but the head that has long been wakeful for the public welfare, let it at last find a pillow to repose on ; he who has long and laboriously cultivated the laurel, let him at last find a peaceful retreat beneath its honourable shade. Before I quit the article of pensions, I must observe to you, that I consider an additional salary to an useless place upon the same footing as a pension, only with these two differences. The one, that he who accepts what is in effect a pension, yet dares not own it by that name, plainly admits a consciousness of doing wrong ; the other, that whereas the pension dies with the pensioner, the salary remains for ever. I think I need not further assure you I shall never accept of such a salary. As to a test precluding your members from accepting an active employment, I confess it strikes me as highly exceptionable—whatever is now determined by the college, ought to set, and probably will set an example to the whole kingdom ; do I sit then, to be universally determined that no man of independent principles shall have any share in the administration of government ? While every other nation complains of the corruptness of her ministers—is Ireland going to resolve that she will have no minister but the most corrupt that can be found ?—such an universal test will be an universal law that no man of public spirit shall be in office. Let us suppose for a moment that Nero had made such a law—“Whereas the famed spirit of Roman patriotism is fallen into decay ; be it therefore de-

creed that no man of integrity shall have any share in the conduct of public affairs.” Will you make a law that would have disgraced Nero ? In what situation is it that a man can render best services to his country ? where he can direct what is right, or where he is to oppose what is wrong ; where he can preserve the fountain pure, or where he is to endeavour to purge the stream ; where he can stifle mischief in its infancy, or where he must combat it if grown into a giant ; where he can turn aside the uplifted shafts of power, or where he is to hold up his single shield against them ?—But it will be said that experience tells us, that men who come into office, surrender their opinions at direction. Would to god there were more men who acted upon real principle. The designing patriot will always become the corrupt courtier. If a man has no principle he will make good in jobs what he denies himself in office ; if he has principle, he will be honest at all times and in all situations ; there are no slier things than these paper kites which ride against the wind. But though I will not promise never to be in office, I will and do most solemnly promise never to be corrupted in office : When I see things ill conducted I will not promise not to conduct them better. But no emolument of office shall ever induce me to increase my expence. By not making emolument necessary to luxury, I will always be able to lay it down when it becomes inconsistent with my honour ; in the armoury of virtue truth is the sword and frugality the shield.—Would any man wish that Lord Chatham had never been a minister ? had he taken such a test as is now thought of, England was undone. Should Lord Hardwicke and Lord Camden never have been chancellors ? Every man's own recollection will furnish an hundred examples. You think the ship in danger ; you complain of those at the helm ; you tell me you have some dependance on me ; on my skill, or at least my care ; and what do you tell me ? we will put you in a way of buffeting the man at the steerage ; but if you venture to touch the rudder

we throw you over board. One word more and I shall have done; your endeavour is by some engagement to put it out of my power to desert the cause of truth. I will not conceal from you that I have some ambition; I would not anticipate the harvest of an honest reputation, and reduce every exertion of virtue to the bare right performance of an exacted promise. I aspire to represent the college; 'tis not to be in parliament, but to bethink in parliament.—'Tis the honour of your confidence that I seek, I shall never covet the brand of your distrust.

I remain, dear Herbert,

Your's,

W. H. BURGH.

Criminal Executions in France.

WHEN that kingdom was but imperfectly civilized, the execution of criminals was a kind of show, exhibited with no small state and often on holidays. In their way to the fatal theatre, they frequently stopped at some convent, and had a glass of wine and three bits of consecrated bread. This collation was called the criminal's last bit, which if he ate with an appetite, it was looked on as a good omen to his soul.

The duke of Nemours, who was beheaded in the Fish-market at Paris in 1477, for Lese Majesty, was led thither from the bastille on a horse caparisoned with black cloth. The rooms in the market place, where he was to rest himself, were lined with blue-grey serge, sprinkled with vinegar, and fumigated with a fire of juniper wood, to overcome the smell of the flesh. While he was confessing himself, his commissaries were treated with wine, white bread and pears. He was after brought to a scaffold, made for that occasion, and care was taken to new-stuff the cushion on which he was to kneel. The executioner severed his head, and after plunging it in a vessel of water, held it up to the people.

This melancholy procession was clothed by 150 cordeliers, carrying lighted torches: before them was borne an open coffin, in which were the head and body of this unfortunate nobleman: money

May 1793.

was given them to bury him, and they marched away chaunting. But the most shocking circumstance of all was, that the king ordered the duke's children, the eldest but twelve years of age, should be present on the scaffold during the execution of their father: this circumstance gave exquisite torture to the unhappy parent; he seemed from his looks and gestures totally to disregard the dreadful apparatus of death; his eyes, streaming a torrent of tears, were immoveably fixt on his offspring. These little innocents smiled and nodded at the duke, expecting a return of complacent looks, but he kept a profound silence, his countenance alone declared the unspeakable agonies of his mind. These unhappy infants sat bare-headed, in white apparel, that they might be sprinkled with their father's blood.

D. E.

POLYANTHEA.

(Continued from Page 278.)

THE number of churches in	
England in Cardinal Wol-	
sey's book, A. D. 1520, were	9407
In Camden's time, A. D. 1607,	9285
Impropriated, - - -	3845

£.

Total of spiritual revenues in	
Henry VIII's time,	320,180
Converted to lay uses,	161,100
Remained to the church,	159,080

Is it not surprising, that none of the Irish historians or antiquarians have taken up this curious subject, and distinctly treated of that interesting period, the reformation in Ireland, when our public records abound with valuable information on this head? I am happy to find however something of this sort is promised by the learned and ingenious Dr. Beaufort, in his memoir of a map of Ireland.

The state of farming in former ages must be a matter of curiosity. In England, A. D. 1585, three hundred acres of ground were stocked with twenty kine, six oxen, two mares and ten head of

Y y

young

young cattle. There were yearly bred four geldings, two colts and two hundred sheep; and in ordinary years there were sold thirty or forty quarters of wheat or rice. Quere concerning rice.

Ladies trains are of considerable antiquity in these isles; they were indelicately called—*Tails*—as we shall see hereafter. They were introduced by Richard II's queen, and were then thought so improper and unchristian, that a morose old-fashioned divine writ a tract—*Contra caudas Dominarum*—against ladies' tails. Scotland soon became infected with this dress, and there it was also most unpolitely pursued: a statute passed, A. D. 1460, to prohibit the enormous excrescence of female tails. In Germany the ladies were not less persecuted for this innocent whimsey. A pope's legate issued a mandate in the 14th century, in which it was declared—“that the apparel of women, which ought to be consistent with modesty, but now through their foolishness is degenerated into *wantoness* and *extravagance*, more particularly the immoderate length of their petticoats, (*immoderata longitudo superpelliceorum*) with which they sweep the ground, be restrained to a moderate fashion, agreeably to the decency of their sex, under pain of excommunication.” A Scotch poet of this time observes,

They waist more claiith within few
yeires,

Than wald claiith fyftie score of freris.

Occleve, in 1420, complains of the pride and waste in Lords' clothing, particularly pendant sleeves, sweeping the ground, which with their fur amounted to more than twenty pounds. This fashion of monstrous pendant sleeves travelled to Ireland, these made part of the thirty ells in an Irish shirt or shift, and were forbidden by an act of Henry VIII. Ours were of linen, and are described by Spencer, Camden and others.

The French, as a proof of their superior advancement in reason and philosophy, have declared themselves atheists. Good God! is not such horrible impiety not only sufficient to call down the

heaviest wrath of heaven, but at the same time the most decisive evidence of their being lost to common sense. Can we contemplate the beautiful, the excellent, the harmonious in heaven, on earth, in our bodies or souls without believing in a presiding deity; this belief is natural religion? Is not every treatise of anatomy, astronomy and physics solid grounds for this belief, as well as of divine revelation? Do we not at this moment see verified in the most unequivocal manner those heaven-dictated words—“the wisdom of God is foolishness with man.”

It was fashionable at one time in France to wear at the side—*Un miroir de poche*—or a pocket looking-glass. The frame was of gold, oval, and of the size of the palm of the hand. It was useful for adjusting the head-dress, or placing advantageously a patch; which the fair sex then curiously disposed.

Hill of Taragh. What Hollinshed says of this place deserves notice. “There is in Meath a hill, called the hill of Taragh, wherein is a plain twelve score long, which was named the Kempe his hall; there the country had their meetings and folk-motes, as a place that was accounted the high palace of the monarch. The Irish historians hammer many fables in this forge of Fin Mac Coile and his champions, as the French historians do of king Arthur and the knights of the round table. But doubtless the place seemeth to bear the shew of an antient and famous monument.” This quotation requires some remarks. 1. Kempe's hall, is in Anglo-Saxon, the Warrior's hall. Here Fin Mac Cool and his champions held their high festivals and displayed their military prowess. This the Irish romancers made the theatre of their knight errant. 2. Our author declares the place has the shew of an antient and famous monument. This Dr. Campbell, in his strictures, positively denies, nor does there seem to have been any building or other extensive work on the hill. It might have been the residence of an Irish monarch, who was contented with such structures as were common in the country: a long pavillion made of wattles and

and plaistered, such as Henry II^d made in Dublin, A. D. 1172.

Charring turf. In a boggy country like Ireland, the value of charred turf is infinitely greater than can be imagined. An incident happened, which turned my thoughts to this subject. Travelling to Swadlinbar, one of my carriage horses dropped his shoe a little distance from Finea. When I arrived in the town, I set about repairing the loss, and found the smith, but he had no coal to turn the shoe; the coal he used was from Kilkenny, a vast distance, which brought it very dear. After many interrogatories, much uneasiness and delay, I found that the smiths for lack of coals often used charred turf, some was procured and it bore the bellows and answered extremely well. Is not the ignorance of gentlemen or the indolence of common people astonishing, that so useful a species of fuel is not universally prepared in the remote, and indeed, in every part of this isle? Charred turf is excellently adapted to drying malt, and that without communicating an ill flavour, to distilling, melting ores, and to every other purpose where coal is used. The expence and trouble of making it is next to nothing. Let a kiln be constructed like a brick-kiln, with vent holes at the sides and top, and let it be well plaistered with yellow clay. Lay a floor of billets or dry sticks, and on this construct a pile of turves or peats. Set fire to the wood. When the turves are thoroughly lighted, stop all the holes gradually, except that at the top, and that also when the pile ceases to smoke. Watch that no smoke comes out of the sides or any part, which must be stoppt with plaister. Let it have time to cool, and the turf will be perfectly charred, and fit for any of the uses before enumerated.

Coffee. This agreeable beverage was prepared in different ways, à la Sultane, à la Greque, &c. The first was practised in the seraglio, where not the grain of coffee but its shell and pellicle were used, which gave a citron coloured liquor, very agreeable to the eye. The other was made by tying up the powdered coffee in a bag, and pouring boiling water

on it. This seems an economical mode, as nothing is wasted by making more than is wanted. Cream was not added till 1680. The French confectioners have made oil, sirrup and tablets of coffee. Some physicians extolled it to the skies; others as violently declaimed against it, as weakening the powers of generation and annihilating amorous desires.

The introduction of tea may be dated about 1636; in 1680 it was mixt with milk or cream, and in 1687, many smoked it in pipes like tobacco.

According to Eginhard, Charlemagne had three massy silver tables made: on one was represented Rome, on the other Constantinople, and on the third the countries of the world then known. Louis XIV, who affected to resemble this great emperor, had a table formed, eight feet and a half long, and two and a half broad. On this was exhibited the kingdom of France according to the latest astronomical observations: the exact figure of the provinces, rivers, cities, capes and bays; all these were executed in mosaic, with the greatest labour and ingenuity. Can any of the readers of the *Anthologia* give farther particulars of this precious piece?

Parmesan cheese. Chance first introduced a knowledge of this valuable article. When the French king Charles VIII, made his expedition to Naples, passing through Placentia, the citizens came and offered him a variety of cheeses: he expressed his surprise at the extraordinary size of some, little less says Monfieur, than small mill-stones. These were sent to the queen and the duke of Bourbon. They were found to be excellent, the taste for them increased, and in the next age Parmesan had the highest reputation. The writer of this, who is rather curious in cheese, has of late frequently tasted a very large and fine Parmesan brought immediately from Lombardy, and thinks it inferior to many English cheeses; particularly it is not to be compared with Stilton. He has frequently purchased Parmesan, but it was dry and insipid. Some of the Marfolin cheeses of Florence are excellent.

At the reformation there was a great want of learned preachers, and bishop Latymer's advice was to licence laymen to supply the defect. Accordingly Mr. Taverner, an Oxfordshire gentleman of piety and learning, received letters patent from Edward VI. to preach and instruct the people in Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, and he preached before the judges of assize, the university of Oxford, and in most of the parish churches in these counties.

How singular is it, that England, now so powerful at sea, should, when Cæsar invaded Britain, not have one ship. That celebrated commander takes not the least notice of his having any naval engagement, nor even mentions British vessels of any kind.

H.

Some Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Francis Molloy, D. D.

AS some biographical notices of Dr. Lombard, Roman catholic archbishop of Armagh, and of Dr. Burke, Roman catholic bishop of Ossory, have, with acknowledged readiness and liberality, been admitted into the Anthologia, I am induced to send you anecdotes of Dr. Molloy, who, though inferior to the former in dignity, was by no means surpassed by them in piety and learning.

Dr. Molloy was descended from the ancient proprietaries and chieftains of Fercall, part of the old principality of Meath: but on the division of the kingdom into shires, Meath in the 33 Hen. 8, was divided into Eastmeath and Westmeath, and in the 34 Phil. and Mary, part of the latter was taken to make the King's county, and in this part was Fercall, the estate of the O'Molloys, which now makes the baronies of Ballycown and Ballyboy. In 1597, the chief seat of the family was at Broghell in Fearkeal, as it was sometimes written. The doctor records it, (Irish Grammar, p. 180.) as an instance of the hospitality of his family, that one of them in the reign of Elizabeth, entertained in the christmas holydays 960 men in his house, though

from the ravaged state of the country by civil war, provisions were extremely scarce.

I have not been able to discover when the doctor was born, or when he died: but it is certain he early entered into the Franciscan order, and was advanced for his learning and merit to be jubilate lecturer and professor of divinity in the college of St. Isidore at Rome, and was at the same time agent general to the Irish in that city. There he published in 1666, his "Theologia sacra." At the same place in 1676, he brought out his "Lucerna fidelium," written in Irish though with a Latin title. These works are calculated for popular instruction, and so far as they are practical have always been esteemed, but many of the dogmatical parts have been rejected long since by enlightened members of the catholic church, who to their honour continue to remove the defecations that defiled it in dark and corrupt ages.

But the work on which our author founds his fame and claims our notice and gratitude is his "Grammatica Latino-Hibernica, nunc compendiatâ Romæ 1677, in 12mo." This he inscribed to Cardinal Camilli. He tells him that the Irish language is proscribed by the English government, which has occasioned the loss and neglect of domestic records and endangered the existence of the language itself. That it was proscribed is an indisputable fact, as the 28 Hen. 8. abundantly proves, but that this proscription arose from any other cause but as it prevented the union and coalescence of the inhabitants of the island into one body, the following preamble to that act demonstrates. "The king's majesty prepending and weighing how much it doth more confer to the indication of rude and ignorant people to the knowledge of almighty God, of that good and virtuous obedience, which by his most holy precepts and commandments, they owe to their princes and superiors, than a good instruction in his blessed laws, with a conformity, concordance and familiarity in language, tongue, in manners, order and apparel with them that be civil people: again, there is nothing which

which doth more contain and keep many of his subjects in a certain savage and wild kind and manner of living than the diversity that is betwixt them in tongue, language, order and habit, which by the eye deceiveth the multitude and persuadeth them that they should be as it were fundry sorts, or rather of fundry countries, where indeed they be wholly altogether one body." Thus far the preamble, the reasoning in which no sober or patriotic Hibernian can possibly object to: for undoubtedly the difference of dress and language, among people in the same land, must ever be a bar to that union of harmony, on which the happiness of both essentially depend, and therefore ought to be removed.

Fortunately at this day the complaints of Dr. Molloy and others on this and similar topics are no more; nor are they now brought forward but as matters of curiosity. Our author mentions no antecedent Irish grammar, he seems rather to intimate that this was an original work—"hoc funditus opusculum composui."—He says, the Irish had originally but 17 letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, he supposes H to be an aspirate.

Instead of the wild assertions of Mr. O'Connor and Col. Vallancèy, that the Irish elements are derived from the Phenicians, our author more rationally observes—"Formæ literarum nonnihil a Latinis differunt." pag. 6.—their shapes differ but little from the Latin, and this Mr. O'Connor, when his patriotic enthusiasm had cooled a little, confessed in his notes to Ogygia vindicated. Had not this ingenious man, towards the conclusion of his life, sacrificed his talents to an unworthy literary connection, the world would have received some brilliant illustrations of Irish history and antiquities; but he died in pursuit of an Ignus fatuus among Phenicians and Magogians.

Nothing more clearly evinces how much the orthoëpy of the Irish language is changed in something more than a century, than the little notice taken of the multiplied affections of the letter H, on which doctor Molloy spends a chap-

ter of ten pages. He examines its connection with every letter, and shows that they are all affected by it, and that a proper enunciation depends on it; for—"sæpius ea utuntur Hiberni, quàm alia ex consonantibus ulla."

It would be neither entertaining or instructive to the generality of readers, (though no doubt a proper subject of investigation) to examine and analyse the different parts of Irish grammar treated by our author. I shall therefore, for the present, content myself with remarking what he says of the antient Ogom, prosody and poetry.

He mentions two kinds of Ogom, the one was calling the syllables of words by the names of letters, diphthongs and triphthongs; the other was the placing consonants for vowels, and was of three kinds. Now it is very extraordinary, that neither O'Flaherty, Lhuyd or Harris, who all speak of Ogums, should not mention the first kind, though explicitly delivered thus by Dr. Molloy.—"Præter obscurum loquendi modum, vulgo ogham, antiquariis Hiberniæ satis notum, quo nimirum loquebantur syllabizando voculas appellationibus literarum, diphthongorum & triphthongorum ipsis dantaxat notis, alia adhuc utebantur methodo, &c." Why this first kind to this day has been so unaccountably passed over by all our antiquaries, I can no otherwise account for, but that they were unable to comprehend or explain it. Left I should have misconceived our author, I have set down his words: his syllabizing vocables with the appellation of letters, seems to me (perhaps I am mistaken) to mean, that each letter or diphthong stood for a syllable or word, and this was exactly the case with the Roman Tyronian notes. This Mr. Ledwich would certainly have noticed, when treating of the alphabetic elements and Ogom of the antient Irish in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, had Dr. Molloy's book been seen by him. The Ogom that substitutes consonants for vowels, &c. may be seen in the writers before cited.

From these instances we may conclude, that the Irish literati and antiquaries employed much of their time very unprofitably in concealing, obscuring and rendering difficult the little learning they possessed. This dark science was much cultivated in Germany in the 9th century, as the works of Rabanus Maurus evince, and from thence it seems to have been transplanted into Ireland, and of this Mr. Ledwich has adduced some curious examples. This same occult manner extended itself to Irish poetry and prosody. Dr. Molloy was a great master of these subjects, and his little work is invaluable on these heads, as it is the only one that gives us complete information concerning them. Lhuyd has very imperfectly abridged it. Dr. Molloy assures us,—“maxime autem de metro, omnium quæ unquam vidi vel audiui ausim dicere, quæ sub sole reperiuntur, difficillimo,”—that the construction and variety of Irish metre is the most difficult he had ever seen or heard of, and so it is, for to make it metre, seven things are required, number, quartans, number of syllables, concord, correspondence, termination, union and caput or chief. The subdivisions of each of these are minute and perplexing. The rules respecting the division, conjunction, affinity, mutability, eclipses and power of consonants were to be understood, and the long and short quantity of vowels in the beginning, middle and end. The Irish poets seem to me to have absurdly imitated the Greeks in the name and variation of their metrical feet. These had four different names for dissyllables, as Trochee, Spondee, &c. eight for trissyllables, sixteen for tetrasyllables, thirty-two for pentasyllables, and sixty-four for hexasyllables.

The northerns were equally addicted with the Irish to this mechanical poetry. The Scalds transposed the words of their songs so strangely and artfully as to be quite unintelligible but by their own order. What increased the obscurity was a copious poetical language which could not be made use of in common life. When two words had the same sound, the Scalds put the periphrasis of one for

the other. Poetry being a more pleasing and popular study than law, has consequently claimed more attention, and its antient construction may be pointed out; but our old laws, involved in the same technical jargon with our poetry, has hitherto found no one to decipher them. There are large collections of Brehon laws in the colleges in England, and in that of Dublin, which probably will moulder to decay without any explanation. It is a mistake to imagine their elucidation depends on a knowledge of the obsolete Irish language, it rests solely on recovering the law-language which the Brehons confined to themselves. I make this assertion with the more confidence from some attempts I have tried in this way, but not sufficient to entitle them to public notice. However, as a small instance of patriotism, I will not only communicate my remarks, but make a compliment of five guineas to any one who will give a specimen of his abilities towards recovering the genuine meaning of the Brehon laws. The money shall be deposited with the editor of the *Anthologia*, and others who feel themselves interested in this national object, will, it is hoped, contribute to the same end.

D.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

Dublin, May 4th, 1793.

SIR,

I was highly pleased with the account of the curious Law feast, you favoured the public with, in your last number. I send you an account of a most singular feast, given at the coronation of Catharine, queen of Henry 5th, Feb. 24, 1420. It is extracted from Fabian's chronicle, ed. 1559, p. 401. a book of great scarcity; and I would be obliged to any of your learned and ingenious correspondents, for an explanation of some of the terms used on the occasion; such as *Leche lumbardi storyshed*; *Leche Damaske*; *Flampeyne*; *Mennes fried*, &c.

D. D. R.

And

AND forthe I will procede to shewe unto you some parte of the great honour that was used and exercysed upon the daye of the sayde queene's coronacion, which was after solemnysed in saynte Peterres churche of Westmynter, uppon the daye of saynte Mathy the apostell or the foure and twenty day of February. After which solempnifacion in that churche ended she was conueyed into the great halle of Westminster, and there set to dinner. Upon whose right hande sat at the ende of the same table the arche-bishop of Canterbury, and Henry furnamed the riche cardinall of Winchester. And uppon the lefte hande of the queene satte the kynge of Scottes in his estate the whiche was served with covered messe, like unto the forenamed byshops, but after them. And upo' the same hande and syde nere to the bordes end, sat the duchesse of Yorke, and the countesse of Huntingdon. The erle of Marche holding a scepre in his hand, kneled upon the right side. The erle Marshall in like manner kneled upon the lefte hande of the queene. The countesse of Kent sat under the table at the ryghte foote, and the countesse Marshall at the lefte foote. The duke of Gloucester sir Humfray was that day overlooker, and stode before the queene bare heded, sir Richard Nevil was that daye carver to the queene, the erles brother of Suffolk cupberer, sir John Steward, sewar, the lord Clyfford panterer in the stede of the erle of Warwicke; the lord Wylughby, butler in stede of the erle of Arundell; the lorde Gray Ruthin or Rissyn, naperer; the lorde of Awdelei amner in the stede of the erle of Cambridge; the erle of Worcester was that daye erle Marshall in absence of the erle Marshall, the which rode about the hall on a great courser, with a multitude of tipped slaves aboute him to kepe the rouse in the hall; of the which hall the barons of the v. portes bega' the table upon the right hande toward sayne Stephen's chapell, and beneth them at the table sat the bowchys of the chancery, and upon the left hand next unto the cupbordé sat the maire and his brethren aldermen of London. The by-

shops began the table far against the barons of the v. portes, and the ladies the table against the mayre, of whyche two tables, for the bishops began the bishop of London, and the byshop of Durham, and for the ladies the countesse of Stafford, and the countesse of Marche; and ye shall understand, that this feast was all of fythe.

And for the orderynge of the servyce thereof were dyvers lordes appointed for hed officers. For the whiche were appoynted the erles of Northumberland, of Westmerland, the lord Fitz-Hughe, the lord Furnevall, the lord Gray of Wilton, the lord Feres of Groby, the lord Poninges, the lord Haryngton, the lord Darcy, the lord Dacre, and the lord Delaware.

The which with others ordered the service of the feiste as followeth, and thus for the first course :

Brawne and mustarde,
Ded ellyes in burneur,
Fruement with balien,
Pyke in erbage,
Lamprey powdered,
Trought,
Codyng,
Playes fryed,
Marlyng fryed,
Crabbys,
Leche lumbard floryshed,
Tartys.

And a sotilte called a pellycane sytting on his nest with her birdes, and an image of saint Katherin holding a boke, and disputing with the doctoures, holding a reason in her right hande, sayinge *Medame le Rone*, and the pellican as an answer *Ce est la sign*, & duroy, pur tenir joy & a tout sa gent, elle mete sa entent.

The second course.

Gely coloured with columbine flowers,
White potage or creme of almandes,
Breme of the see,
Counger,
Solys,
Cheven,
Barbyll with rache,

Freshe

Frefhe famon,
 Haly but,
 Gurnarde,
 Rochet broyled,
 Smelth fryed,
 Crevys or lobster,
 Leche Damask with the kinges word
 or proverb flourished vne sanz plus,
 Lamprey frefhe baken,
 Flampeyne flourished with a scochon
 royall, and therein iii crownes of gold
 planted wyth floure delyce and floures of
 camemill wrought of confections.

And a foftiltye named a panter with
 an ymage of faynte Katherine wyth a
 whele in her hande, and a rolle with a
 reason in that other hande, fayinge, *La*
Royne ma file, in cefla ile, per bon refon
avis renount.

The thirde courfe.

Dates in compoft,
 Creme motle,
 Carpe deore,
 Turbut,
 Tenche,
 Perche with goion,
 Frefhe fturgeon with welkes,
 Porperus rofted,
 Mennes fried,
 Crevis de eawe douce
 Prans,
 Elys roasted with lamprey,
 Aleche called the whyte leche, flou-
 rished with hawthorne leues and red
 hawis,

A marche pain garnished with dyvers
 figures of angels, among the which was
 fet an ymage of fainthe Katherine holdinge
 thys reason, *Il eft efcrit, pur voir Et eit,*
per mariage pure cefl guerre ne dure.
 And laftly, a fofilty named a tigre looking
 in a myrrour, and a man fittinge on horfe
 backe clene armed, holding in hys armes
 a tigre whelp with thys reason, *Per*
force sanz reason ei ay prife defte beft.
 and with his own hands making a coun-
 tenance of throynge of myrroures at the
 tigre. The whiche held this reason,
Gile the mirrour ma fete difloure.

And thus with all honour was finifhed
 this folempne coronacion, after the which

the queene fojourned in the palayes of
 Westminster till palme Sondaye folow-
 inge.

Antient Fairs.

ABOUT the eighth century trade was
 principally carried on by means of
 fairs, which lafted feveral days. Charle-
 magne eftablifhed many great marts of this
 fort in France; as did William the con-
 queror and his Norman fucceffors in
 England. The merchants, who fre-
 quented thefe fairs in numerous caravans
 or companies, employed every art to
 draw the people together. They were
 therefore accompanied by jugglers, min-
 ftrels and buffoons, who were no lefs in-
 terefted in giving their attendance, and
 exerting all their skill on thefe occafions.
 As now but few large townes exifted, no
 public fpectacles or popular amufements
 were eftablifhed; and as the fedentary
 pleasures of domeftic life and private fo-
 ciety were yet unknown, the fair-time
 was the feafon for diverfion. In pro-
 portion as thefe fairs were attended and
 encouraged, they began to be fet off with
 new decorations and improvements; and
 the arts of buffoonery being rendered
 ftill more attraftive by extending their
 circle of exhibition, acquired an im-
 portance in the eyes of the people. By
 degrees the clergy, obferving that the
 entertainments of dancing, mufic and
 mimickry, exhibited at thefe annual ce-
 lebrities, made the people lefs religious,
 promoting idlenefs and a love of feftivity,
 proferibed thefe fports and excommu-
 nicated the performers. But finding no
 regard paid to their cenfures, they
 changed their plan, and took thefe re-
 creations into their own hands. They
 turned aftors, and inftead of profane
 mummeries, prefented ftories taken from
 Legends or the bible. This was the
 origin of fared comedy. Mufic was
 admitted into the churches, which ferved
 as theatres for the representation of thefe
 holy farces. This was the origin of the
 fared dramas, called mysteries.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Observations on Genesis, c. i. v. 16.

[" *And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also.*"]

SEVERAL divines and commentators have thought, that the words in the original, *אֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים* and also *the stars*, were not in the original text, but inserted by some transcriber. But this opinion seems to have risen from the apparent abruptness of the sentence, not being sufficiently considered according to the oriental idioms; which read after the following manner: *הַכּוֹכָבִים לְמַשְׁכֵּל הַלַּיְלָה*. The verse may be thus translated: *And the Lord made two great lights; the great light to distinguish the day, and the little light and the stars to distinguish the night.*

The Hebrew word, which the English have translated *to rule*, comes from the verb *משל*, which signifies *to govern, preside over*; and frequently an oriental expression for *to point out and distinguish*.

Observations on Genesis, c. iii.

THE history of the fall of man, as given in this chapter by Moses, has created a diversity of opinions among divines and commentators, and has not a little contributed to the rejection of the Christian faith among Pagans, and unconverted nations, where this relation has been made an article of the doctrine of redemption. The human mind, on reflection, cannot form an elevated idea of a Deity, who would punish for ever his creatures for a single act of disobedience; especially that of robbing an orchard. Disobedience to any statute of divine ordinance is undoubtedly a crime; but we cannot suppose, that an almighty and benevolent Deity would condemn for all eternity, unoffending millions in the posterity of one offending man. The God of the Jews, indeed, throughout their writings, is represented

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under characters that would disgrace the meanest of mankind. Jealousy, revenge, cruelty, and implacability every where distinguish the Jewish Jehovah. But we are not to attribute these qualities to the Deity, but to the people among whom such notions originated.

The Jews, of all nations on the earth, were the most ignorant, stubborn, revengeful, and cruel: we cannot, therefore, be surpris'd, if their notions of the Deity were conformable thereto. It required every exertion of a legislator to make them amenable to any system of government, and tenets of religion.—During the period in which Moses lived, all nations had lost every knowledge of their Creator; and had either fallen into gross idolatry, or Polytheism. Abraham, the progenitor of the Jews, had lived and died a Theist; or, in the modern acceptation of the word, an Unitarian. In this belief Moses was anxious to continue his posterity: but they lived among a people, not only Polytheists; but, perhaps, the grossest idolaters on the face of the earth. Among the numerous and silly objects of their adoration, the Egyptians paid divine honours to *נחש*, the coluber, a yellow-striped variegated serpent, abounding in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and the Indies. This species of worship was almost universal in the ancient world, to whom was attributed the origin of knowledge, and by which they divined and consulted in augury; whence the word *נחש*, also, in Hebrew, signifies *augury* and *divination*. Not only the Egyptians, Persians, Indians, and other Asiatics, were given to this superstition; but the Greeks, Gauls, Celtes, Goths, Franks, and Saxons; as may be seen in the various writings treating of the religion and opinions of those people.

But of all nations of antiquity the Chaldeans seem to have been most addicted to idolatry; and especially that of serpent worship. Among whom it was an article of belief, that from the

N O T E.

* Thargum R. Dan. Rab. Abr. in Levit. xix. 26.

Z

serpent

serpent proceeded all virtue and knowledge, and that mankind were instructed by it in Paradise, on the Euphrates, on the Eastern confines of their country, from the fruit of two trees; the one of knowledge, the other of good and evil. Among the Orientals, the different branches of science were denominated trees; and the faculties of the mind, in attaining them, were compared to the wiles of a serpent. This Chaldean story, therefore, is evidently the origin of the relation of Moses, concerning the fall of man. The Jews were descended from the Chaldeans, and in the neighbourhood of that people they were to form an establishment. The danger, therefore, of their adopting the idolatry of their forefathers was evident. In order, as far as possible, to prevent such a relapse, Moses altered the Chaldean story; and, instead of making the serpent the author of wisdom and good, makes him the author of all evil; and, instead of the preserver, the destroyer of the human race. The whole story, both in the Chaldaic and Hebrew, is purely allegorical. Adam and Eve signify not any particular persons, but the whole human race of both sexes: the serpent is the effort of the mind: the tree of knowledge, human learning; particularly that kind cultivated by the Chaldeans; that is, fæbeanism, magic, and judicial astrology, which the Jews were forbidden to understand: the tree of life was a particular kind of magic, which was asserted to make men live for ever. The knowledge of these subjects was calculated to alienate the mind and affections of man from the worship of the true God, the Creator of the universe; which may be said to be a spiritual death, and the real fall of man; and which appears, from the purport of the text and context, to have corrupted the heart, and filled him with pride and injustice; rendering him, thereby, unworthy of his creation.—From pride proceeds ingratitude, anger, hatred, malice, envy, and, as St. Paul observes, all ungodliness: an atonement

must, therefore, be made by its opposite virtues—humility, charity, meekness, gentleness, truth, and, above all, a firm reliance on the goodness and providence of our Creator: virtues on which the system of Christianity is founded; as is evident from a consideration of its admirable precepts, delivered in the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, and sequel.

Instead, therefore, of endeavouring to explain Oriental allegories in a literal sense, we ought to attend to the doctrines and opinions prevalent in the periods in which they were composed, and to the general tenor and circumstances of the context.

Moses, though he has given the allegory in contrast to that of the Chaldeans, has not failed to specify the real origin of the fall, and depravity of the human heart; enveloped, as most Oriental tenets were, in symbolic expressions; that is, pride and self-importance. But this, by commentators, has been constantly overlooked; as well as the general tendency of the Christian precepts depending thereon. The present received opinion among Christians, that the fall of man was accomplished by an evil spirit, a rebel to his Creator, in the form of a serpent, was unknown in the early ages; and is founded on a Chaldean tenet, that there are two principles—good and evil: the chief of the evil is an enemy to man, and the accuser of him to his Creator.—This opinion was adopted by the Jews on their return from their captivity, and afterwards improved in the subtle minds of the Greeks.

C.

Episcopal Seal, p. 118, explained.

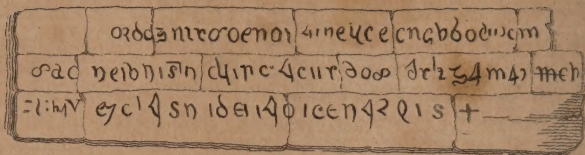
THE inscription on the seal of the Bishop of Dromore, given in plate ii. of the Anthologia for February last, is—*Sigillū Chr. Dei Gra. Dromocens. Epi.*—that is—The seal of Christopher, by the grace of God, Bishop of Dromore.—Which Christopher, according to Harris, was Bishop of Dromore in 1369.

B.

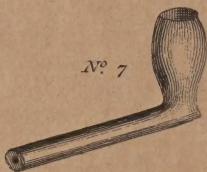
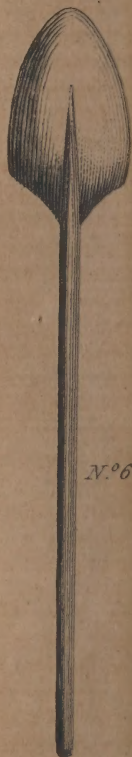
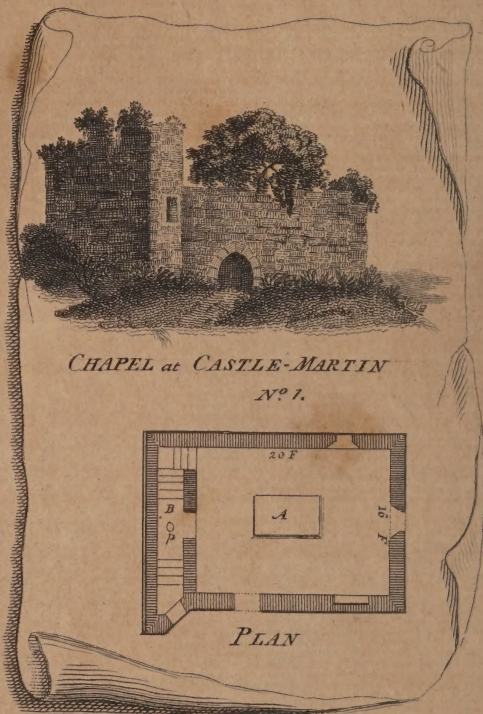
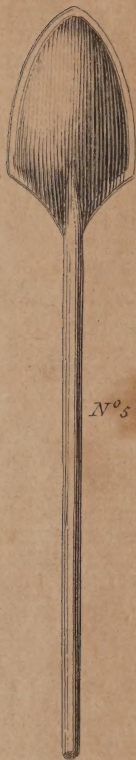
N O T E.

* *Thargum Rab. Abr. in Gen.*

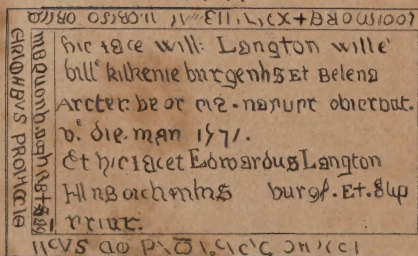




N^o 2.



N^o 3.



FEARS VS: GOSSEY
PRETOSKE: WRAK:
EXAMINE POSVAT 200
HANG. KATPI'EM. V.
CESIMO SEPTIMO MENES
EVNI 0. HANO: DASY. 5. ANCO
RE'NE. REGRNE KAAIN:
BETHI'ESIMO SEPTIMO
NOI HLEH: 0. KELLIS.

Description of Plate II.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

If the following inscriptions and antiquities come within the plan of your excellent publication, they are at your service.

NO. I. Is a plan and view of the ruins of the chapel of Castlemartin, in the county of Kildare.—It was founded about 1200, by Richard Lord of Castlemartin, as a chapel dependent on the church of Kilcullen, and a mausoleum and chapel for his family, according to the custom of that age: and, therefore, very small, being only 20 feet by 16. In the centre was the tomb of the founder (*A*), now almost destroyed. But what renders this chapel deserving of notice, is the singularity of the steeple, consisting of little more than two parallel walls. A door (*a*) from the chapel conducts, by 6 or 7 steps, to a narrow passage between the walls, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; from which, opening into the chapel, is a door (*b*) about 8 feet from the floor; and at the end of the said passage, by an ascent of 4 more steps, is a similar door (*c*), opening into the church-yard:—these doors are just sufficient for a man to stand in, and were evidently intended as portals to the pulpit, or passage (*B*), from whence the priest exhorted the congregation. The chapel being small, none were admitted into it, except the family of the founder; the others, as tenants and strangers, remained in the open air. From the portal (*b*) the priest preached to the congregation within; and from the portal (*c*), to those without.

Several such pulpits are in the churches on the continent; but I do not know of any other in Ireland: if there are, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents for descriptions of them.

From the smallness of all the ancient Irish churches I have sometimes thought, that the doors of the round towers served for pulpit-portals, from whence the priests

preached to such of the congregation as were not admitted within the church.

In the arched ceiling of the pulpit of Castlemartin is a round hole (marked *p*), through which, evidently, came the rope of a bell.—The original height of the steeple, from the ruins, cannot now be determined. The chapel, by its founder, was granted, in 1212, to the priory of Christ Church, Dublin, with 7 acres of land. [Arch. Monast. p. 153-4.)

No. 2. is an inscription over the door of the old church of Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny. It is in old Irish, engraven on several stones, as shewn in the drawing, and runs thus:—

“Aodos M’Roén ocas cuce cneabdocum doiamrac neibnisan cuirce. acos dor eacleag amarc mearg use acos elar fni deorfoich en argis.”

In modern Irish—

“Aoda M’Roén agus coighe slath teampall talamh as dlichteach deaglais coirce agus dorais ea cloch amaire sleas usa agus e fearann do shin devirfeach en archios.”

That is—

“The Priest, M’Roén, and Chief, gave to this church the glebe of arable land; and, over the door placed this stone, as a true token; and, with this favour, the land, slaves, and tribute.”

There being no date, the time of this gift cannot be determined.—Freshford (in Irish, *Achadbur*, or Waterfield) was an ancient monastery of regular canons in the 7th century, and at present is called the prebend of Aghour.

No. 3. is an inscription, in relief, standing in the wall of the castle of Athy, in the county of Kildare. It is in bad orthography, and worse latin: being—

“Febricarsus Coffein preposipe Wille. Deabie posuit hanc lapidem 6gesimo septemo mensis Junio, Ano. D. 1575, ance regne Regine Elizabeth desimo septimo Moihlen O’Kellie.”

That is—

“At the repairing of the castle, the governor, William White, placed this stone on the 16th of the month of June, A. D. 1575, and in the 17th year of

Z z z

the

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the mill of O'Kelly."

The word *Deaibie* is for the Irish *Deagheigh*, pronounced *Deaibie*, and signifies fair, or white: from which governor the castle still retains the name of White's Castle. The stone remained at the mill for several years, and was removed to its present situation about thirty years since. Beneath it are the Fitzgerald's arms, encircled with the motto of the order of the garter. Which arms appertained to Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare, who originally built the castle in 1506.

No. 4. is a tomb of the Langton's, in the church of St. John's Abbey, in Kilkenny. It bears this inscription:

"Hic jacet Will. Langton miles ville Kilkenie burgenfis, et Belina Archer uxor ejus napure obieront, 5^e die Mar. 1571."

"Et hic jacet Edwardus Langton Ellebörchenfes —burg^e et superior."

Round the margin was an inscription in occult characters, now too much defaced to admit of an explanation.

No. 5. and 6. represent both sides of a wooden shovel, found fifteen feet under a bog near Kildare, some years since. It was found on a limestone gravel, which seemed to have been ploughed, and was black, but not in the least decayed. It must have laid there some centuries.

No. 7. is an ancient tobacco-pipe, of coarse earthen-ware, found at Brannockstown, in the county of Kildare, sticking between the teeth of a human skull, in 1784. On digging in an elevated field, near the banks of the river Liffy, the labourers found an intrenchment filled with human bones, among which was a number of these pipes; under the bones lay a number of stone coffins, formed of flag-stones, without cement: in each coffin was a skeleton. A battle was fought here, according to Keating, between the Irish and Danes in the 10th century; the pipes most probably belonged to the Danes.

Those who have been accustomed to consider the use of tobacco of a modern date, and to have originated in

America, will not be inclined to think the Danes were acquainted with that herb in an early period. However, Herodotus, in lib. i. sect. 36. asserts, that the Massagetæ, and all the Scythic nations, had among them certain herbs, which they threw into the fire, the ascending smoke of which the company, seated round the fire, collected; and with which they were as much intoxicated as the Greeks with wine; causing them to dance and sing. Strabo, also, says, that they had a religious order among them, who frequently smoked for recreation. L. vii. 295. Which, according to Pomp. Mela. 2. and Solinus, c. 15. they received through long tubes. All the German and northern nations, who are descendants of those Scythæ, were early acquainted with, and cultivated, tobacco; which they smoked through wooden and earthen pipes. The eastern Scythæ, Tartars, and Turks used long tubes; but the Goths and northern nations short ones, as still practised among the lower people of Germany. Pipes, also, similar to those now under consideration, are frequently dug up in England, and there universally attributed to the Danes.

B.

For the Anthologia.

The following letter, received by a very learned and ingenious friend, has been by him most obligingly communicated. The reader will discover vivid coruscations of good sense and learning, which forebode a bright meridian of literary celebrity.

To J. C. W. Esq.

I Believe you would at any time own, that apologies are a poor resource for delinquents; but at present the idleness of excuse is become proverbial; nothing will do but demonstration: no allowance is to be made for disappointment; and every man is guilty, who cannot prove that he is innocent. Hence (though I should wish to convince you, that the offence you complain of was never intended

tended, and that I would ease my heart of much anxiety, by making you feel how highly I esteem your friendship), I must acquiesce under censure, rather than trespass against the metaphysical coldness of the times. All this may be for the better: perhaps society may be served by that severity which admits of no extenuation: perhaps offence would be unheard of, if forgiveness were exploded; and it were better for the world that mercy was never known.

As to your complaints, you will find that I have more reason to lament your silence, than you to complain of mine, when you reflect, that complaints must be measured by disappointment, and disappointment must be proportionate with loss. You will find that I have many avocations, which men in your line are utter strangers to; that providence has thrown me into an employment exceedingly laborious; and that, in a narrow circle, it is a busy scene; where what appears little to the gay and the licentious, is great to the sober and the thinking part of mankind. Men of my calling must patiently submit to a great deal of the drudgery of this world, and then acquiesce under its obloquy. We must forfeit its honours, undergo its anxieties, submit to its petulance, and reap little of its emoluments. Perhaps it is for this very reason, that iliberal contempt, in a thousand shapes, aggravated and undeserved, has almost marked us for her own: —Ω; περικαταρματα τα κοσμη ενιστημεν παλιν περιενημα εως αρτι.

But why complain of my silence and forget your own? After promising me an account of your travels (with which I hoped you would have, ere now, favoured the public), you have left me at liberty to calculate suspicion by silence; and, by adding complaint to disappointment, you have inflicted a punishment which, I hope, a Beccaria would pronounce too severe for my offence. You have also withheld much literary intelligence, which you used to communicate; and for which I am now indebted to *The Anthologia Hibernica*. Whoever the editors are, I think them entitled to support; and, though I had not yet

time to sit down to the feast of reason, I should be sorry this new publication was not patronized by the public. Independently of the usefulness of periodical works, this one looks like the best thing of the kind that has hitherto appeared among us; and, if supported by such of our literati as have leisure for literary research, I trust, it will become interesting to men of genius on the continent. There is one among us who could be of more service to it than twenty: a man whose head is as clear as his heart is good: a man who sees with perspicuity and precision, by a regular train of ideas, many facts and combinations of facts which, in the heads and in the books of others, are perplexed, so confoundedly jumbled and misplaced, that we are disgusted by the recollection of the title-page.—The man I allude to is, the Right Rev. *Doctor Law, Bishop of Kil-lala*. I never saw him, and possibly I never shall; but I have seen some of his essays: and I conclude, that we could get from him, by one hour's reading, what, otherwise, we must, in vain, hunt for through the chaos and the farrago of folios. Whoever can arm himself with patience to read these ill-digested, gigantic volumes, must prepare himself for all the drudgery, renounce all the pleasures, and, then, all the profit, of a literary life.

But some of our antiquaries are highly culpable for their dogmatical selfishness, as well as their prolixity. A mistaken notion of the *amor patriæ* creates excessive ostentation of national prowess on one side; and another notion, as mistaken again,—that critical discernment will be measured by grimace; and, that the more we scoff, the more learned we'll be held—creates excessive contempt of national antiquity on another. And this will be for ever the case, until authors learn calmly to consider, that national quarrels have nothing to do with philosophical research; that they are as mischievous as they are disgraceful; that they tend neither to the profit nor the happiness of social life; and that their object is, merely, some remote fact, one or two thousand years old, which depends

pende neither on the sword or the pulpit; but on the credibility of testimony, and the sagacity of historians.

[This observation applies to a late patriotic writer on account, in some instances, of his pompous display of our *ancient splendor*; and it applies to another author, on account of his immoderate scoffing; who espoused a particular interest, on which he dogmatically decides; and professes a settled determination to decry, in a scornful, ignominious manner, those whom he feels his opponents in the contest.]

Surely that man is not less jaundiced on one side, who declares, on account of his *zeal* for the *substantial* happiness of *rational* nature, that “better would it be for this country, that the Celtic language were *wholly obliterated and utterly abolished*,” than he who talks of the “*magnificence of Eamania, and the examples of splendor that do honor to the Milesian race.*”

It is not a superficial knowledge, like Voltaire’s, which gracefully skims along the surface, and only now and then dips its wing into the passing wave, with all the levity of our modern authors, that will illustrate the antiquities of any country. The antiquary must know almost every thing: he must not only have a general knowledge of the antiquities of Europe, and of the best authors, ancient and modern; but he must confront with each other the ancient annals, the monuments, the broken remains, the successions, and the settlements of neighbouring nations.

I would have no man ever so eminent to indulge such a fatal error, as, that even we vulgar readers will measure his learning by his grin, or his sagacity by his grimace. Sir William Hamilton, to whom I must be indebted while I live, for the notice he was pleased to take of me in Naples, and for being the first who opened my views, and quickened my discernment, such as it is, of men and things, once told me the following anecdote of a jew and a monkey:—

Sir William happened to go one fine morning into his elegant apartment fronting the island of Capri, to enjoy the

winding and diversified scenes of the finest *coup d’œil* in the world. There, as he regaled himself with all the luxuries nature has strewed, with such profusion, around him, a footman stepped in to inform him, that a learned jew waited in the antichamber, to dispose of some medals, supposed to be Volscan or Etruscan, and certainly of a very remote and even primeval antiquity. The friend of learning, and the protector of the arts, whose shrewdness in these matters will be allowed not inferior to that of our sharpest virtuofos, after examining each medal with a lens, said he had very cogent, and, as he thought, resistless motives to question the genuineness of every one of them.—The jew’s language became, upon this, violent and passionate: he declared, in a declamatory manner, that he had never before been accused of imposition; that his character was well known, &c. &c. and that he did not come there to be undeservedly affronted.

—Sir W.’s acquaintance with men has given him advantages which have not fallen to the lot of every one:—he saw quickly into the heart of Shylock, assured him he meant no offence. Then, giving him hopes of a *bargain*, which is for ever the leading object with a jew, he drew aside the removing partitions of his magnificent lodge, opened to him, all at once, the bold sweeping range from Vesuvio and Sorrento to Capri and Paullippo, let the whole enchanting prospect burst in, all at once, upon his sight; then hung out the Æolian harp to the sighing breezes of the bay of Naples: and, while the charm of its fascinating sounds, added to the variety of woods and waters, seas and mountains, islands and promontories, which comprize that stupendous prospect, had, by a suddenness bordering on magick, engrossed all Solomon’s attention, Sir W. slipped down gently to a kennel, fetched up a monkey as quick as lightning, set him squat upon a table, and, as if he had not been absent, continued his discourse.

By and by, when the glorious prospect had been traced around, and Sir W. had, in his own lively manner, and with that variety of knowledge, and store of imagery,

imagery, which marks him in private conversation, enlarged on the most prominent scenes, the jew was again out with his medals and his honesty; and this led him and Sir W. naturally towards the table:—but, behold! there was a grim being, seated like a judge, whose wild gravity spoke something more than penetration.

Nothing could equal Sir W.'s astonishment and vexation, that such a filthy animal, totally unknown and unheard of in the house, should find its way into his beautiful apartment. He rung an angry bell for the attending volante: but he, being in the secret, was as much astonished as another; and, assuming the serious aspect of an Italian, declared, gravely, that he doubted much, whether that apparent monkey was not the devil himself.

From wonder it is but a step to superstition:—and there are thousands, especially among the Jews, still alive to all the horrors of witchcraft, which arrests the intellectual faculties of the human mind.

The bell was again rung for all the servants, who came crowding in, as if on a matter of the most awful magnitude; and the jew began to be exceedingly uneasy, when Sir W. accosting him in a very grave tone, said—“Now, Sir, I know your medals to be counterfeits, and that you came here on a wicked design; and, I apprehend strongly, that you and the stranger before us are in collusion; and that he is inspiring you with wickedness enough to accomplish your design: for I know that some members of your sect have frequent communications with the devil. But I shall make an experiment, and, as an honest man, I fear nothing:—if that being approves of the medals, he certainly is your friend, and the father of lies, for they are certainly counterfeits.”

With this, he threw the medals on the end of a long board, and presented them to the monkey.

A solemn silence now prevailed, which was rendered awful by impassioned suspense; when the monkey, taking one of the medals in his paw, looked at it very

gravely, then laid it down; and espying the lens in a chair, at a distant part of the room, went for it, and brought it with him to the table, held it, with his right paw, close to his eye, and, after examining each medal on both sides, holding them in his left, close to the lens, he looked round to the spectators, and *grinned* horribly.—This decided the dispute: and the jew went off satisfied, that the devil presided over Hamiltonian literature.

The moral of this story is, that monkeys can *grin* as well as antiquaries.

I again repeat, it is not a superficial knowledge that will do.—Give me a Bianchini, or a Goguet!—Give me a Muratori, or a Montfaucon!

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of Thomas Mathew, Esq. of Thomastown, in the County of Tipperary.

MR. MATHEW being a singular character, and, perhaps, the last who kept up the old Irish hospitality in its antient splendour, it may not be unentertaining to our readers, to have some account of him from “*Sheridan’s Life of Swift*.”

“During the time that Dean Swift resided in Ireland, there lived in that kingdom a gentleman of the name of Mathew, whose history is worth recording.

He was possessed of a large estate in the finest county of that kingdom, Tipperary: which produced a clear rent of eight thousand a year. As he delighted in a country life, he resolved to build a large commodious house for the reception of guests, surrounded by fifteen hundred acres of his choicest land, all laid out upon a regular plan of improvement, according to the new adopted mode of English gardening (which had supplanted the bad Dutch taste, brought in by king William), and of which he was the first who set the example in Ireland; nor was there any improvement of that sort then in England, which was comparable to his

his, either in point of beauty or extent. As this design was formed early in life ; in order to accomplish his point, without incurring any debt on his estate, he retired to the continent for seven years, and lived upon six hundred pounds a year, while the remaining income of his estate was employed in carrying on the great works he had planned there. When all was completed he returned to his native country ; and after some time passed in the metropolis, to revive the old, and cultivate new acquaintance, he retired to his seat in Thomastown, to pass the remainder of his days there. As he was one of the finest gentlemen of the age, and possessed of so large a property, he found no difficulty, during his residence in Dublin, to get access to all whose character, for talents or probity, made him desirous to cultivate their acquaintance. Out of these he selected such as were most conformable to his taste, inviting them to pass such leisure time as they might have upon their hands, at Thomastown. As there was something uncommonly singular in his mode of living, such as, I believe, was never carried into practice by any mortal before in an equal degree, I fancy the reader will not be displeased with an account of the particulars of it.

His house had been chiefly contrived to answer the noble purpose of that constant hospitality which he intended to maintain there. It contained forty commodious apartments for guests, with suitable accommodations to their servants. Each apartment was completely furnished with every convenience that could be wanted, even to the minutest article. When a guest arrived, he shewed him his apartment, saying, ' This is your castle, here you are to command as absolutely as in your own house ; you may breakfast, dine, and sup here whenever you please, and invite such of the guests to accompany you as may be most agreeable to you.' He then shewed him the common parlour, ' where,' he said, ' a daily ordinary was kept, at which he might dine when it was more agreeable to him to mix in society ; but from this moment, you are never to know me as

master of the house, and only to consider me as one of the guests.' In order to put an end to all ceremony at meal-time, he took his place at random at the table ; and thus, all ideas of precedence being laid aside, the guests seated themselves promiscuously, without any regard to difference of rank or quality. There was a large room fitted up exactly like a coffee-house, where a bar-maid and waiters attended to furnish refreshments at all times of the day. Here such as chose it breakfasted at their own hour. It was furnished with chess-boards, back-gammon tables, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. in all the forms of a city coffee house. But the most extraordinary circumstance in his whole domestic arrangement, was that of a detached room in one of the extremities of the house, called the tavern. As he was himself a very temperate man, and many of his guests were of the same disposition, the quantity of wine for the use of the common room was but moderate ; but as drinking was much in fashion in those days, in order to gratify such of his guests as had indulged themselves in that custom, he had recourse to the above-mentioned contrivance ; and it was the custom of all who loved a cheerful glass, to adjourn to the tavern soon after dinner, and leave the more sober folks to themselves. Here a waiter, in a blue apron, attended (as was the fashion then), and all things in the room were contrived so as to humour the illusion. Here every one called for what liquor they liked, with as little restraint, as if they were really in a public-house, and to pay their share of the reckoning. Here too the midnight orgies of Bacchus were often celebrated, with the same noisy mirth as is customary in his city temples, without in the least disturbing the repose of the more sober part of the family. Games of all sorts were allowed, but under such restrictions as to prevent gambling : and so as to answer their true end, that of amusement, without injury to the purse of the players. There were two billiard tables, and a large bowling-green ; ample provision was made for all such as delighted in country sports ; fishing-tackle of all sorts ;

variety

variety of guns, with proper ammunition; a pack of buck-hounds, another of fox-hounds; and another of harriers. He constantly kept twenty choice hunters in his stables, for the use of those who were not properly mounted for the chace. It may be thought that his income was not sufficient to support so expensive an establishment; but when it is considered, that eight thousand a year at that time was fully equal to double that sum at present; that his large demesne, in some of the richest soil of Ireland, furnished the house with every necessary except groceries and wine, it may be supposed to be easily practicable, if under the regulation of a strict œconomy; of which no man was a greater master. I am told his plan was so well formed, and he had such checks upon all his domestics, that it was impossible there could be any waste; or that any article from the larder, or a single bottle of wine from the cellar, could have been purloined, without immediate detection. This was done partly by the choice of faithful stewards, and clerks of approved integrity; but chiefly by his own superintendence of the whole, as not a day passed without having all the accounts of the preceding one laid before him. This he was enabled to do by his early rising; and the business being finished before others were out of their beds, he always appeared the most disengaged man in the house, and seemed to have as little conduct of it as any of the guests. And, indeed, to a stranger he might pass for such; as he made it a point, that no one should consider him in the light of master of the house, nor pay him the least civilities on that score: which he carried so far, that he sometimes went abroad without giving any notice, and staid away several days, while things went on as usual at home; and, on his return, he would not allow any congratulations to be made him, nor any other notice to be taken of him, than if he had not been absent during that time. The arrangements of every sort were so prudently made, that no multiplicity of guests, or their domestics, ever occasioned any disorder; and all things were conducted with the same ease

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and regularity as in a private family.— There was one point which seemed of great difficulty, that of establishing certain signals, by which each servant might know when he was summoned to his master's apartment. For this purpose there was a great hall appropriated to their use, where they always assembled when they were not upon duty. Along the wall bells were ranged in order, one to each apartment, with the number of the chamber marked over it; so that when any one of them was rung, they had only to turn their eyes to the bell, and see what servant was called. He was the first who put an end to that inhospitable custom of giving vails to servants, by making a suitable addition to their wages, at the same time assuring them, that if they ever took any afterwards, they should be discharged with disgrace; and, to prevent temptation, the guests were informed, that Mr. Mathew would consider it as the highest affront, if any offer of that sort were made.

As Swift had heard much of the place from Dr. Sheridan, who had been often a welcome guest there, both on account of his companionable qualities, and as being preceptor to the nephew of Mr. Mathew, he was desirous of seeing, with his own eyes, whether the report of it were true; which he could not help thinking to have been much exaggerated. Upon receiving an intimation of this from Dr. Sheridan, Mr. Mathew wrote a polite letter to the Dean, requesting the honour of a visit, in company with the Doctor, on his next school vacation. They set out accordingly on horseback, attended by a gentleman who was a near relation of Mr. Mathew, and from whom I received nearly the whole of the following account.

They had scarce reached the inn where they were to pass the first night, and which, like most of the Irish inns at that time, afforded but miserable entertainment, when a coach and six arrived, sent to convey them the remainder of their journey to Thomastown; and, at the same time, bringing store of the choicest viands, wine, and other liquors,

for their refreshment. Swift was highly pleased with this uncommon mark of attention paid him; and the circumstance of the coach proved particularly agreeable, as he had been a good deal fatigued with his day's journey. When they came within sight of the house, the Dean, astonished at its magnitude, cried out, 'What, in the name of God, can be the use of such a vast building?' 'Why, Mr. Dean,' replied their fellow-traveller before mentioned, 'there are no less than forty apartments for guests in that house, and all of them probably occupied at this time, except what are reserved for us.' Swift, in his usual manner, called out to the coachman to stop, and bade him turn about, and drive him back to Dublin, for he could not think of mixing with such a croud.—'Well,' said he afterwards, suddenly, 'there is no remedy, I must submit; but I have lost a fortnight of my life.'—Mr. Mathew received him at the door, with uncommon marks of respect; and then, conducting him to his apartment, after some compliments, made him his usual speech, acquainting him with the customs of the house, and retired, leaving him in possession of his castle. Soon after the cook appeared with his bill of fare, to receive his directions about supper; and the butler, at the same time, with a list of wines and other liquors. 'And is all this really so,' said Swift; 'and may I command here as in my own house?' The gentleman before mentioned assured him he might; and that nothing could be more agreeable to the owner of that mansion, than that all under his roof should live conformably to their own inclinations, without the least restraint. 'Well, then,' said Swift, 'I invite you and Dr. Sheridan to be my guests while I stay, for, I think, I shall hardly be tempted to mix with the mob below.' Three days were passed in riding over the demesne, and viewing the several improvements, without ever seeing Mr. Mathew, or any of his guests; nor were the company below much concerned at his absence, as his very name used to inspire those who did not know him with awe; and they were afraid

his presence would put an end to that ease and cheerfulness which reigned among them. On the fourth day, Swift entered the room where the company were assembled before dinner, and addressed Mr. Mathew in one of the finest complimentary speeches that ever was made; in which he expatiated on all the beauties of his improvements with the skill of an artist, and taste of a connoisseur. He shewed that he had a full comprehension of the whole of the plan, and of the judicious adaptation of the parts to the whole; and pointed out several articles which had escaped general observation. Such an address from a man of Swift's character, could not fail of being pleasing to the owner, who was at the same time the planner of these improvements; and so fine an eulogium from one who was supposed to deal more in satire than panegyric, was likely to remove the prejudice entertained against his character, and prepossess the rest of the company in his favour. He concluded his speech, by saying, 'And now, ladies and gentlemen, I am come to live among you, and it shall be no fault of mine if we do not pass our time agreeably.' After dinner, being in high spirits, he entertained the company with several pleasantries. Dr. Sheridan and he played into one another's hands; they joked, they punned, they laughed, and a general gaiety was diffused through the whole company. In a short time all constraint on his account disappeared. He entered readily into all their little schemes of promoting mirth, and every day, with the assistance of his coadjutor, produced some new one, which afforded a good deal of sport and merriment. Never were such joyous scenes known there before; for, when to ease and cheerfulness there is superadded, at times, the higher zest of gay wit, lively fancy, and droll humour, nothing can be wanting to the perfection of the social pleasures of life. When the time came which obliged Dr. Sheridan to return to his school, the company were so delighted with the Dean, that they earnestly intreated him to stay there some time longer; and Mr. Mathew himself for

for once broke through his rule of never soliciting the stay of any guest, (it being the established custom of the house, that all might depart when they thought proper, without any ceremony of leave taking) by joining in the request. Swift found himself so happy in his situation there, that he readily yielded to their solicitations; and, instead of the fortnight which he had originally intended, passed four months there, much to his own satisfaction, and that of all those who visited the place during that time.

“ Having given an account of the owner of this happy mansion, I shall now relate an adventure he was engaged in, of so singular a kind, as deserves well to be recorded.

“ It was towards the latter end of Queen Anne’s reign when Mr. Mathew returned to Dublin, after his long residence abroad. At that time party ran very high, but raged no where with such violence as in that city; inasmuch, that duels were every day fought there on that score. There happened to be, at that time, two gentlemen in London who valued themselves highly on their skill in fencing; the name of one of them was Pack, the other Creed; the former a major, the latter a captain, in the army. Hearing of these daily exploits in Dublin, they resolved, like two knight-errants, to go over in quest of adventures. Upon enquiry, they learned, that Mr. Mathew, lately arrived from France, had the character of being one of the first swordsmen in Europe. Pack, rejoiced to find an antagonist worthy of him, resolved, the first opportunity, to pick a quarrel with him; and meeting him as he was carried along the streets in his chair, jostled the fore-chairman. Of this Mathew took no notice, as supposing it to be accidental. But Pack afterwards boasted of it in the public coffee-house, saying, that he had purposely offered this insult to the gentleman, who had not the spirit to resent it. There happened to be present a particular friend of Mr. Mathew’s, of the name of Macnamara, a man of tried courage, and reputed the best fencer in Ireland. He immediately took up the quarrel, and

said, he was sure Mr. Mathew did not suppose the affront intended, otherwise he would have chastised him on the spot; but if the major would let him know where he was to be found, he should be waited on immediately on his friend’s return, who was to dine that day a little way out of town. The major said, he should be at the tavern over the way, where he and his companion would wait their commands. Immediately on his arrival, Mathew, being made acquainted with what had passed, went from the coffee-house to the tavern, accompanied by Macnamara. Being shewn into the room where the two gentlemen were, after having secured the door, without any expostulation, Mathew and Pack drew their swords; but Macnamara stopped them, saying, he had something to propose before they proceeded to action. He said, in cases of this nature, he could never bear to be a cool spectator; so, ‘ Sir,’ addressing himself to Creed, ‘ if you please, I shall have the honour of entertaining you in the same manner. Creed, who desired no better sport, made no other reply than that of instantly drawing his sword; and to work the four champions fell, with the same composure, as if it were only a fencing-match with foils. The conflict was of some duration, and maintained with great obstinacy by the two officers, notwithstanding the great effusion of blood from the many wounds they had received. At length, quite exhausted, they both fell, and yielded the victory to the superior skill of their antagonists.— Upon this occasion, Mathew gave a remarkable proof of the perfect composure of his mind during the action. Creed had fallen the first; upon which Pack exclaimed, ‘ Ah, poor Creed! are you gone?’ ‘ Yes,’ said Mathew, very composedly, ‘ and you shall instantly pack after him:’ at the same time making a home thrust quite through his body, which throw him to the ground. This was the more remarkable, as he was never in his life, either before or after, known to have aimed at a pun. The number of wounds received by the vanquished parties was very great; and what

seems almost miraculous, their opponents were untouched. The surgeons, seeing the desperate state of their patients, would not suffer them to be removed out of the room where they fought, but had beds immediately conveyed into it, on which they lay many hours in a state of insensibility. When they came to themselves and saw where they were, Pack, in a feeble voice, said to his companion, 'Creed, I think we are conquerors, for we have kept the field of battle.' For a long time their lives were despaired of, but, to the astonishment of every one, they both recovered. When they were able to see company, Mathew and his friend attended them daily, and a close intimacy afterwards ensued, as they found them men of probity, and of the best dispositions, except in the Quixotish idea of duelling, whereof they were now perfectly cured."

An Account of Old Parr.

THOMAS PARR was the son of John Parr, a husbandman of Winton, in the parish of Alderbury, in the county of Salop, where he was born in the year 1483. Though he lived to the vast age of upwards of 152 years, yet the tenor of his life admitted but of little variety; nor can the detail of it be considered of importance, further than what will arise from the gratification of that curiosity, which naturally enquires after the mode of living which would lengthen life to such extreme old age. He appears to have been the son of a husbandman, laboured hard, and lived on coarse fare. Taylor, the water poet, says of him—

Good wholesome labour was his exercise,
Down with the lamb, and with the lark
would rise;
In mire and toiling sweat he spent the day,
And to his team he whistled time away:
The cock his night-clock, and till day
was done,
His watch and chief sun-dial was the sun.

He was of old Pythagoras' opinion,
That green cheese was most wholesome
with an onion;
Coarse messin' bread, and for his daily
swig,
Milk, butter-milk, and water, whey and
whig:
Sometimes metheglin, and, by fortune
happy,
He sometimes sipp'd a cup of ale most
nappy,
Cyder or perry, when he did repair
T' a Whiffon ale, wake, wedding, or a
fair;
Or when in Christmas-time he was a
guest
At his good landlord's house, amongst
the rest:
Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever hunt a tavern fox,
Ne'er knew a coach, tobacco, or the —.
His physic was good butter, which the
foil
Of Salop yields, more sweet than Candy
oil;
And garlick he esteem'd above the rate
Of Venice treacle, or best mithridate.
He entertain'd no gout, no ache he felt,
The air was good and temperate where
he dwelt;
While mavisses and sweet-tongu'd night-
ingales
Did chant him roundelays and madri-
gals.
Thus living within bounds of Nature's
laws,
Of his long-lasting life may be some
cause.

And the same writer describes him in the following two lines:

From head to heel his body had all
over
A quick-set, thick-set, natural hairy
cover.

The manner of his being conducted to London is also noticed, in the following terms:—"The Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surry, Earl Marshal of England, on being lately in Shropshire, to visit some lands and manors which

which his lordship holds in that county, or for some other occasions of importance which caused his lordship to be there, the report of this aged man was signified to his honour, who hearing of so remarkable a piece of antiquity, his lordship was pleased to see him; and in his innate, noble, and christian piety, he took him into his charitable tuition and protection, commanding that a litter and two horses (for the more easy carriage of a man so feeble and worn with age) to be provided for him; also that a daughter of his, named Lucy, should likewise attend him; and have a horse for her own riding with him: and to cheer up the old man, and make him merry. There was an antique-faced fellow with a high and mighty no beard, that had also a horse for his carriage. These were all to be brought out of the country to London, by easy journeys, the charge being allowed by his lordship; likewise one of his lordship's own servants, named Bryan Kelly, to ride on horseback with them, and to attend and defray all manner of reckonings and expences. All which was done accordingly as follows.

"Winnington is a parish of Alderbury, near a place called the Welch Pool, eight miles from Shrewsbury; from whence he was carried to Wem, a town of the earl's aforesaid; and the next day to Shifnal, a manor house of his lordship's, where they likewise stayed one night: from Shifnal they came to Wolverhampton, and the next day to Birmingham, and from thence to Coventry. Although Master Kelly had much to do to keep the people off, that pressed upon him in all places where he came; yet at Coventry he was most oppressed, for they came in such multitudes to see the old man, that those that defended him were almost quite tired and spent, and the aged man in danger of being stifled; and, in a word, the rabble were so unruly, that Bryan was in doubt he should bring his charge no farther; so greedy are the vulgar to hearken to, or gaze after novelties.

"The trouble being over, the next day they passed to Daintree, to Stony Stratford, to Radburne, and so to Lon-

don; where he was well entertained and accommodated with all things, having all the aforesaid attendance at the sole charge and cost of his lordship."

When brought before the king, his majesty, with more acuteness, than good manners, said to him,—"You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men?" He answered,—“I did penance when I was an hundred years old*.” This journey, however, proved fatal to him; owing to the alteration in his diet, to the change of the air, and his general mode of life, he lived but a very short time, dying the 5th of November 1635†, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

After his death his body was opened, and the following account drawn up by the celebrated Dr. Harvey, some part of which we shall leave in the language in which it was originally written.

"Thomas Parr was a poor countryman of Shropshire, whence he was brought up to London, by the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and died after he had outlived nine princes, in the tenth year of the tenth of them, at the age of 152 years and 9 months.

"Being opened after his death (anno 1635, Nov. 16) at the command of the king,

"*Habitu erat corporis enfarco, pectore piloso, et in exteriori cubito pilis adhuc nigricantibus, tibiis vero depilatis et glabris.*

"*Genitalibus erat integris, neque retracto pene neque extenuato, neque scroto distento ramice aquoso, ut in decrepitis solet, testiculis etiam integris et magnis; adeo ut non ab simile vero fuerit,*
quod

N O T E S.

* Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, p. 51, subjoined to his *Life of Cromwell*.

† The author of a book entitled "*Long Livers*," 4vo. 1722, which Oldys, in his MS. notes on Fuller, ascribes to one Robert Samber, against all evidence says, p. 89, that Parr died sixteen years after he had been presented to the king, 24th of Nov. 1651.

quod de eo vulgo prædicatur, eum nimirum post annum ætatis centesimum, incontinentiæ convictum pœnas publice luisse: quia neque uxor ejus, quam anno ætatis suæ centesimo et vigesimo duxerat viduam ex percussione dissuasi posset, cum cum ipsa rem habuisset, juxta atque alii mariti solent; et usque ad duodecim annos retroactos, solitum cum ea frequentasse congressum.

“Further, that he had a large breast, lungs not fungous, but sticking to his ribs, and distended with blood: a lividness in his face, as he had a difficulty of breathing a little before his death, and a long lasting warmth in his armpits and breast after it; which sign, together with others, were so evident in his body, as they use to be in those that die by suffocation. His heart was great, thick, fibrous, and fat. The blood in his heart blackish and diluted. The cartilages of the sternum not more boney than in others, but flexible and soft. His viscera were found and strong, especially the stomach; and it was observed of him, that he used to eat often by night and day, though contented with old cheese, milk, coarse bread, small beer, and whey; and, which is more remarkable, that he eat at midnight, a little before he died. His kidneys covered with fat, and pretty found; only on the interior surface of them were found some aqueous, or ferrous abscesses, whereof one was near the bigness of a hen-egg, with a yellowish water in it, having made a roundish cavity, impressed on that kidney; whence some thought it came that, a little before his death, a suppression of urine had befallen him; though others were of opinion, that his urine was suppressed upon the regurgitation of all the serosity into his lungs. Not the least appearance there was of any stony matter, either in the kidneys or bladder. His bowels were also found, a little whitish without. His spleen very little, hardly equaling the bigness of one kidney. In short, all his inward parts appeared so healthy, that if he had not changed his diet and air, he might, perhaps, have lived a good while longer.

“The cause of his death was imputed chiefly to the change of food and air; forasmuch as coming out of a clear, thin and free air, he came into the thick air of London; and, after a constant plain and homely country diet, he was taken into a splendid family, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines, whereupon the natural functions of the parts of his body were overcharged, his lungs obstructed, and the habit of his whole body quite disordered; upon which there could not but ensue a dissolution.

“His brain was sound, entire, and firm; and though he had not the use of his eyes nor much of his memory several years before he died, yet he had his hearing and apprehension very well, and was able even to the hundred and thirtieth year of his age to do any husbandman’s work, even threshing of corn.”

The following summary of his life is copied from Oldys’s MS. notes on Fuller’s Worthies.

Old Parr was born 1483. Lived at home until 1400, æt. 17, when he went out to service.

1518, æt. 35, returned home from his master.

1522, æt. 39, spent four years on the remainder of his father’s lease.

1543, æt. 60, ended the first lease he renewed of Mr. Lewis Porter.

1563, æt. 80, married Jane, daughter of John Taylor, a maiden, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died very young.

1564, æt. 81, ended the second lease which he renewed of Mr. John Porter.

1585, aged 102, ended the third lease he had renewed of Mr. Hugh Porter.

1588, æt. 105, did penance in Alderbury church, for lying with Katharine Milton, and getting her with child.

1595, æt. 112, he buried his wife Jane, after they had lived 32 years together.

1605, æt. 122, having lived 10 years a widower, he married Jane, widow of Anthony Adda, daughter of John Lloyd, of Gilsells, in Montgomeryshire, who survived him.

1635, æt. 152, he died, after they had lived together 30 years, and after 50 years possession of his last lease.*

Synonymous Words.

TO *chuse*. To *prefer*. One does not always chuse that which he prefers; but seldom do we even prefer that but we would chuse.

Translation. Version. The first is into the vulgar or vernacular language. The other is into a strange or foreign tongue. Thus the rendering the bible into English, is a translation; but into Latin, Greek, or French, is a version.

Notes. Remarks. Observations. Reflections. Notes are short and precise. Remarks show some things selected with care. Observations intimate criticism and research. Reflections are additions to

N O T E.

* Taylor, the water poet, says, that he took his last lease of his landlord for his life, but being desirous, for his wife's sake, to renew it for years, which his landlord would not consent to, he, to give himself the appearance of rejuvenescence, adopted the following trick:—"Having been long blind, sitting in his chair by the fire, his wife looked out of the window, and perceiving Edward Porter, the son of his landlord, to come towards their house, which she told her husband, saying, 'Our landlord is coming hither.' 'Is it so?' said old Parr, 'I prithee, wife, lay a pin on the ground near my foot, or at my right toe.' Which she did; and when young Master Porter, yet forty years old, was come into the house, after salutations between them, the old man said, 'Wife, is not that a pin on the ground near my foot?' 'Truly, husband,' quoth she, 'it is a pin, indeed.' So she took up the pin, and Master Porter was half in a maze, that the old man had recovered his sight again. But it was quickly found out to be a witty conceit, thereby to have them suppose him to be more lively than he was, because he hoped to have his lease renewed for his wife's sake."

the thoughts of the author. Notes are often necessary. Remarks are frequently useful. Observations ought to be learned. Reflections are sometimes superfluous.

These instances, with numberless others that might easily be adduced, suggest the nature of synonymes; they have the singular character of resemblance, and this resemblance makes us indifferent in the use of them: but, on a nearer view, we shall find that each has peculiar and appropriate ideas; and that in the choice and use of these, delicacy, precision, and taste is displayed. If this was not the case, synonymous words, so far from contributing to the richness of language, they would be useless sounds, and a superfluous abundance; serving no other end, but that of producing tedious repetitions. At the same time it is confessed, the shades are so subtle and fine, that it requires vivacity and discernment to catch the difference. Thus we say a person is *light*, *inconstant*, *fickle*, and *changeable*. These by writers are often used indiscriminately, and frequently applied to the same person. This may show copiousness, but to the critical scholar, it is a miserable want of judgment and knowledge of the just ideas annexed to words. The *light* form no strong attachments. The *inconstant* is attached but for a short time. The *fickle* attach themselves to no one. And the *changeable* are not attached to themselves. Perhaps the difference might be more strongly expressed; imperfectly as it is done here, we must perceive the impropriety of applying all these synonymes to the same person. Quintilian, whose authority is indisputable, justifies what has been advanced concerning synonymes.—"Equidem scio, quosdam collecta quæ idem significarent vocabula solitos edificere, quo facilius et occurreret unum exploribus; et cum essent usi aliquo, si breve intra spatium rursus desideraretur, effugiendæ repetitionis gratia sumerent aliud quo idem intelligi posset. Quod est puerile: nobis autem copia cum iudicio paranda est." De Orat. lib. x. c. 1.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

If you can give the following article insertion, it may not be disagreeable to some of your numerous readers. Any thing in the line of Irish antiquities cannot be displeasing, and perhaps I may be able from time to time, to give something for your respectable publication, which might be capable of improvement from abler hands.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
Tbeophilus O'Flannagan.

THE following is the impromptu of an old Irish bard, which has been much admired for its genuine poetical merit, delicacy of thought, and true air of sentimental melancholy. The language is pure, elegant and concise, and the poetry perfectly correct. It was spoken by a bard belonging to the house of O'Brien, upon hearing a dove coo, as he passed by, from the ruin of the family seat of LEIMINAGH in the county of Clare, in the last century. I fear it cannot be done justice to in an English translation within the limits of its own measure; nor do I think a literal prose translation can convey its excellence to an English reader^a. I have, however,

N O T E.

^aWe have to lament that the idiomatic difference of every language creates a similar difficulty. To convey the thoughts conceived in any language into another, it is absolutely necessary that the translator be perfectly acquainted with, and equally master of both languages. In this case only can even a tolerable translation be procured; and the more simply literal it is, the more perfect will it convey the thought and sentiment of the original. A free translation into either prose or verse from any old language into a modern one, is scarcely capable of conveying an idea of the original force or spirit. A diffuse paraphrase dissipates the essence of original thought. It is but seldom, truly, that we can succeed with such dignified happiness as the great men who originally

subjoined an attempt in both; and certain as I am that the first is literal, I am as confidently assured of the deficiency of the second; I mean the poetry. The prose I have given for the satisfaction of those who are not acquainted with the original language; and also to prevent their being misled by dabblers or pretenders, the numbers, to convey the true measure of the original.

Tuar guil, a chuilm, do cheol,
Mo ehroidhe ni beo dha bhrigh;
Do bhreagais mo dhear om rosg,
Truagh nach ad thoist do bhis!

Literal Translation in Prose.

Preface of lamentation, O! dove, is thy music,
My heart's not alive from its force;
Thou hast flattered my tear from mine eye,
Sad that it is not in thy silence thou had'st been!

The Attempt in Verse.

Pensive, O dove is thy note,
My heart cannot bear the sad strain;
From mine eye the soft tear thou hast smote,
Thy silence had sav'd me this pain!

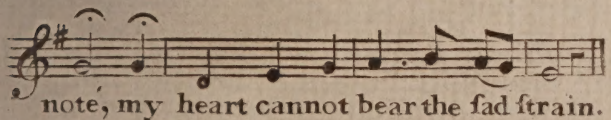
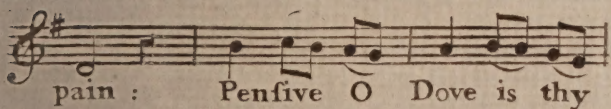
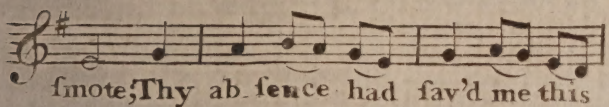
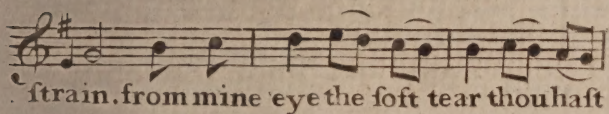
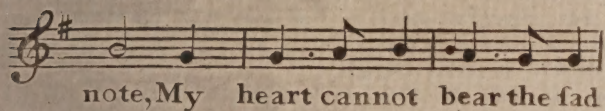
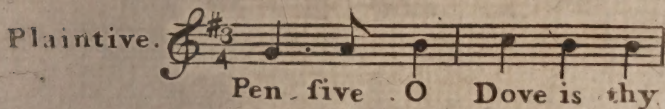
From the kindness of Lucas Merrion, Esq. a student of the University, I am enabled to give the music; and from his known talent in that elegant department, I must believe it correct.

N O T E.

translated the sacred text into English; for notwithstanding trifling inadvertencies, seldom indeed do such luminaries rise to enlighten us. However, as the genius of Irish and English numbers, at least, bear nearly a similar assimilation with those of Greece and Rome, I have to offer this article on the principle of its originality, and for the sake of a comparison in that respect. A good translation would delight an Englishman of taste, as the original will every Irish reader.

THE DOVE.

A CELEBRATED old IRISH FRAGMENT.



THE DOVE

A CLASSICAL OLD IRISH INSTRUMENT

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For the C. Dove

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The ingenious Mr. Bell, of London, to whose taste English Typography is so much indebted; is now publishing a collection of the best Tragedies, Comedies and Operas, our stage can boast of; to each of which, except those, whose authors are living, he has prefixed a short biographical sketch; and a critique, written much in the manner of Johnson, and with as much asperity. However, as they evince the hand of a master; and as the work is not so universally circulated as it ought to be, we will occasionally present our readers with them, following the order in which they have appeared, and have no doubt but they will be highly acceptable.

Some Account of Dramatic Writers.

JOHN MILTON.

TO write at this time the life of an author like the poet above mentioned, would be superfluous and impertinent.—Every circumstance that attended him is so generally known; his admirers have so minutely recorded his *excellencies*, and his enemies have taken the same kind care of his *failings*, that little more is left for us than to consider him in the particular province of a dramatic poet.

Milton appears to have been but slenderly gifted for the effects of tragedy.—His powers inclined little to the *pathetic*, though Euripides was his favorite author. The other grand principle of tragic effort seemed as little within his attainment. The *terror* that his conception would excite is rendered less vivid by the solemn prolongation of his periods, and the concatenation of his lines. The nervous brevity of Shakspeare he admired, but he did not imitate. His two dramatic poems, exquisite as they are, considered as the vehicles of florid imagination and elegant expression, are nevertheless utterly remote from modern sentiment and modern language. There is little to regret that following the obvious bias of his mind, he soared into
May 1793.

the epic field of unbounded invention; and permitted the drama of his country, gothic and barbarous as he deemed it, to remain without a contest in those hands to which nature seemed to have conigned the portraiture of manners, and of man.

Fortune is frequently favourable in the arrangement of events: an escape from the enthusiasm of his politics might have rendered the great Milton an uncouth historian, and an unsuccessful dramatist. The extent of his attainments made him little doubtful of their capabilities. It was the most felicitous circumstance of his life, that abandoning the drama *religiously*, and history from calamity, he fixed upon a theme of such exquisite beauty as enabled him to bear the evils of blindness and adversity, soothed by the nightly harmonies of heaven, and sustained unfalteringly by the holy fervour of inspired poetry.

COMUS.

This beautiful mask has given rise to much criticism, respecting circumstances of the scene to which objections are applied:—we shall briefly consider them with all possible respect—as the authorities are of high eminence.

First, it is objected, that there is a considerable impropriety in the spirit addressing the audience to acquaint them with his nature and mission, in a monologue of extreme length, in the first scene.—The remark is, however, attempted to be repelled by a reference to the continued chorus of the *Greek drama* never vacating the stage. This palliation will, notwithstanding its tone of triumph, be of little avail, until it is shewn that there is in Comus any chorus whatever. The Greek audiences were not choroides; that constant occupier of their theatres, denominated the chorus, was relevant to the drama, and as expedience demanded, either of virgins or senators, soldiers or priests. The address is, in truth, an elegant absurdity, and intended to the audience.

To the second—Dr. Johnson has hint-

ed at the ridiculous expedient to celebrate the beauty of philosophy, and the sanctity of virginity, in the disputation of the brothers overtaken by night; and by darkness divided from their sister. From this charge the bard may be more easily vindicated. Why they were so long absent is another question—I have to account for the disputations: we find them in the double obscurity of, night and a thick shade formed by innumerable boughs. To dissipate the fear of the younger brother for his sister's safety, the elder descants upon the unattainable nature of virgin purity. In the uncertainty of their situation, to move was dangerous; to expatiate, therefore, while it fortified their minds against alarming apprehension, deceived the weariness of *time*, combined with the aking privations of *silence* and *darkness*.

Comus, as it is here given, is an adaptation to the modern stage, by the retrenchment of much dialogue, and the addition of many airs.—That the poetry of this beautiful piece suffers by a modern hand can be little doubted. Veneration for the author might wish it in the original; but a dramatic exhibition must please to be repeated; the aim should be to venture as little innovation as possible. The music of Arne, in the modern Comus, is well known; it is as intelligent as modern music can be.

Let not this article be closed without paying to deceased merits the praise so deservedly their due:—From the late Mr. Henderson's performance of Comus was derived one of the most luxuriant feasts that the writer of this article ever banquetted upon. The jocundity, plausibility, and voluptuousness he assumed, were among the finest effects of his consummate abilities. His manner of reciting, the rich melody of his first speech, and the happy contempt of

The *blabbing* Eastern scout, the nice
morn, &c.

He who *has* heard will never forget—
he who *has not* will never *conceive*.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF.

OF this man little is known, and that little unhappily is not good. He is a native of the kingdom of Ireland, and, we believe, went out with lord Chesterfield as private secretary when his lordship was lord lieutenant.

We find him also an officer of marines, but he left the service with imputed infamy, from practices at which humanity shudders, and decency hides the head.

It hurts us to pursue the narrative—an irreclaimable depravation of appetite rendered him an exile from his country; in some foreign sink of debauchery and wretchedness, he perhaps even yet lingers, a striking monument of the absurdity of that maxim, which teaches, that an author's life may be best known in his works.

The writings of Bickerstaff are uniformly marked with much purity and simplicity.—Had he *lived* as he *wrote* this little book were perfect.

* * * *

In our mention of this man, prefacing the opera of the *Maid of the Mill*, we were inadvertently led into an error respecting his having been secretary to the earl of Chesterfield, when lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland. The fact is, Bickerstaff was then too young for such an employ. He was page to lady Chesterfield, and as is usual in consequence, received the present of a pair of colours in the regulars.

We have some reason to suspect that the *Biographia* is mistaken in affirming Mr. Bickerstaff to have been in the marines. We believe he never served but in the regulars, and that he attained no higher rank than his ensigncy.

His dramatic pieces are—

Leucothoe,	-	1756,
Thomas and Sally,	-	1760,
* Love in a Village,	-	1762,
* Maid of the Mill,	-	1765,
Daphne and Amintor,	-	1765,
Plain Dealer,	-	1766,
Love in the City,	-	1767,

Lionel

Lionel and Clarissa,	1768,
The absent Man,	—,
*The Padlock,	—,
The Hypocrite,	—,
The Ephesian Matron,	1769,
Dr Last in his Chariot,	1766,
The Captive,	—,
A School for Fathers,	1770,
The Recruiting Serjeant,	—,
It's well it's no worse,	1770,
He would if he could,	1771,
Sultan; not printed.	

The pieces distinguished by asterisks are all that now distinguish this author.

THE MAID OF THE MILL,

Like Pamela, is one of those delusions which frequently destroy the proper subordinations of society. The village beauty, whose simplicity and innocence are her native charms, smitten with the reveries of rank and splendor, becomes affected and retired, disdaining her situation and every one about her. So much for the tendency of such pieces.

Dramatic exhibition has ever its force in proportion to the acquaintance of the spectator with life—its vraisemblance is more certain and striking to the artless rustic, than the cultivated inhabitants of a capital. I know no surer steps to corrupt the primitive simplicity of a village remote from the capital, than to introduce a theatrical company.—Romance among unfurnished heads, makes dreadful havock indeed.

The literary merit of this piece (if it have any) is like that of the novel from which it sprung. For laughter it has no food.—Sentiment, insipid sentiment, gives it what colouring it has. As a dramatic exhibition, the pleasure produced must be from its music.

Either as considering its dialogue or its air, we think it much inferior to the author's *Love in a Village*.

LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

Authors are commonly deceived in estimating their own powers. This opera, Bickerstaff deemed his best production. The stage bills will shew that the

public think otherwise. *Love in a Village* is performed ten times for once this piece is acted. Perhaps this preference may be attributed to music alone—for such character and writing as they exhibit seem tolerably uniform: a severe critic might say uniformly intolerable.

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Compiled from the village opera of Charles Johnson,—and this musical entertainment first appeared at Covent-Garden in 1763; its success was nearly equal to that prodigy of fortune, the *Beggar's Opera*.

This piece is founded upon rural life, and rural unacquaintance with the depravity of a metropolis. The characters are naturally drawn—the incidents have sufficient probability—it had the benefit of much delightful music from the composer, and the sweetest voices on the English stage have graced it by singing the airs of Rosetta, Young Meadows and Hawthorn.

Mrs. Billington in this opera, as in every other we listen to her in, throws the powers of her predecessors at an immeasurable distance: her *tone*, her *taste*, and musical *science*, are the pride of the British opera.

JOHN GAY.

The subject of this confined narrative, has frequently been held up as a monument of the fallacies of hope and the disappointments of courts.

The commerce between the courtier and the poet seems not sufficiently understood—the aim of the one is imputed taste, and of the other reflected importance:—The patron is immediately a *Mecenas*, the poet a servile associate.

Gay conceived himself injured by the great and the powerful; as he expected much, so he considered much as equivalent to his fancied value.

Expectations, however, are generally unreasonable: the man who, for agreeable and tuneful trifling, hopes a mitre or an embassy, surely overrates his talents; and, if he obtain his food for his flattery,

carries away its *full worth*.—The disappointment is too weak for sympathy.

Gay the poet, was born at Exeter, in the year 1688, his family was antient and respectable. What education he possessed was received under the care of Rayner, in the free school of Barnstaple. Of what extent then were these attainments there is no mention; and his works, wherein what he possessed, would most probably be displayed, discover little of classic thought or classic allusion. Perhaps his education had a reference to his intended profession—for *that* little was sufficient; he was bred a mercer.

For a man, upon whose cradle the muses had dropt the seeds of poesy, such an occupation would have had but few charms:—Accordingly in 1712 he is known to have been house-steward to the dutchess of Monmouth, there he continued until the year 1714, when, upon lord Clarendon's going to Hanover, Gay accompanied him most probably as a private secretary. Such appointments for a young man are peculiarly honourable, they indicate assiduity and talents, and what are still better, fidelity and amiableness of manners.

About the end of that year, 1714, on the queen's death, he returned to his native country. He was highly favoured by the princes of Wales, and had the honour, *in the cold sweat of awkward reverence*, to read to her, and the ladies of her court, his tragedy of the Captives in MS. Gay, here, was nearly in the situation of that luckless play-wright described so ludicrously in the *Adventurer*. His homage was *prostration*, for he stumbled as he advanced before her royal highness. He nevertheless read this play—certainly dull, unpoetical, and uninteresting.

In 1726 he dedicated by permission, his Fables, to the duke of Cumberland; the year following he was offered the post of gentleman usher to one of the youngest princesses. The pride of talents revolted at the indignity.—He rejected it with anger, and remonstrated warmly through his friends.

Gay's residue of life was entirely literary. Disappointing visions of court-preferment broke his spirits, and gloomed his solitary hours; yet the fate of that

man cannot be much mourned, whose patron was Queensbury; who could leave a *fortune* of some thousand pounds at his death, and who, living, had the yet *better* fortune to call Swift and Pope, and Arbuthnot and Congreve, his friends and intimate companions. He died December 1732, in Burlington-gardens, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey.

The *Beggar's Opera* is the only dramatic work by which he survives on the modern stage.

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

The intention of the author in thus naming the piece is not clear.—It may refer to *himself*—it may refer to his audience—both ways it proved a *misnomer*.

This design was originally caught from a hint by Swift; and as a man, into whatever ground he may venture, usually carries his anger and his prejudices along with him; so the *Beggar's Opera* became the vehicle of his spleen; and those, whose influence he could not obtain, he lowered to the level of *highwaymen* and *house-breakers*. That the court felt any *forenens* at the satire, it is not easy to imagine:—If the severity were insupportable, they knew how to *stop* it. The anger of mortification usually vindicates where it injures—*injustice* heals the *venom* in which resentment steepes the shafts of the satyrist.

The characters of this opera are *low* and *vicious*—the good here can derive no encouragement of virtue, the bad no discouragement of vice.

The airs were selected from popular tunes—their popularity is still fresh.

(To be continued.)

Lord Burleigh's Precepts for the Conduct of Life.

[This nobleman was secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and after lord high treasurer of England. He was a man of consummate wisdom, an able statesman, and excellent minister. By his second

second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, who is celebrated by Ascham for her knowledge of Greek, he had Robert, whom he here addresses, and who was after Earl of Salisbury, and his successor in most of his honourable employments.]

SON ROBERT,

THE virtuous inclinations of thy matchless mother, by whose tender and godly care thy infancy was governed, together with thy education under so zealous and excellent a tutor, puts me in rather assurance than hope, that thou art not ignorant of that *summum bonum*, which is only able to make thee happy as well in thy death as life; I mean, the true knowledge and worship of thy Creator and Redeemer: without which all other things are vain and miserable. So that, thy youth being guided by so sufficient a teacher, I make no doubt but he will furnish thy life with divine and moral documents: yet, that I may not cast off the care befitting a parent towards his child, or that thou shouldest have cause to derive felicity and welfare, rather from others, than whence thou receivedst thy breath and being, I think it fit, and agreeable to the affection I bear thee, to help thee with such rules and advertisements for the squaring of thy life, as are rather gained by experience, than by much reading. To the end, that, entering into this exorbitant age, thou mayest be the better prepared to shun those scandalous courses, whereunto the world, and the lack of experience, may easily draw thee. And, because I will not confound thy memory, I have reduced them into ten precepts: and, next unto Moses' tables, if thou imprint them in thy mind, thou shalt reap the benefit, and I the content. And they are these following:

I.

When it shall please God to bring thee to man's estate, use great providence and circumspection in chusing a wife; for from thence will spring all thy future good or evil. And it is an action of life, like unto a stratagem of war, wherein a man can err but once. If thy estate be good, match near home

and at leisure; if weak, far off and quickly. Enquire diligently of her disposition, and how her parents have been inclined in their youth. Let her not be poor, how generous soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility. Nor chuse a base and uncommonly creature altogether for wealth; for it will cause contempt in others, and loathing in thee. Neither make choice of a dwarf or a fool: for, by the one thou shalt beget a race of pigmies; the other will be thy continual disgrace, and it will irk thee to hear her talk: for thou shalt find it, to thy great grief, that there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool.

And, touching the guiding of thy house, let thy hospitality be moderate, and according to the means of thy estate, rather plentiful than sparing, but not costly; for I never knew any man grow poor by keeping an orderly table: but some consume themselves through secret vices, and their hospitality bears the blame. But banish swinish drunkards out of thine house: which is a vice impairing health, consuming much, and makes no shew. I never heard praise ascribed to the drunkard, but for the well-bearing of his drink; which is a better commendation for a brewer's horse or a dray-man, than for either a gentleman or a serving man. Beware thou spendest not above three of four parts of thy revenues, nor above a third of that in thy house; for the other two parts will do more than defray thy extraordinary, which always exceed the ordinary by much: otherwise thou shalt live, like a rich beggar, in continual want: and the needy man can never live happily nor contentedly; for every disaster makes him ready to mortgage or sell: and that gentleman who sells an acre of land, sells an ounce of credit. For gentility is nothing else but ancient riches. So that if the foundation shall at any time sink, the building must needs follow.—So much for the first precept.

II.

Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward austerities. Praise them openly, reprehend them secretly.

cretly. Give them good countenance, and convenient maintenance: otherwise thy life will seem their bondage; and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy death, they will thank death for it, and not thee. And I am persuaded, that the foolish cockering of some parents, and the over-sterne carriage of others, cause more men and women to take ill courses, than their own vicious inclinations. Marry thy daughters in time, lest they marry themselves: and suffer not thy sons to pass the Alps; for they shall learn nothing there but pride, blasphemy, and atheism. And if by travel they get a few broken languages, that shall profit them nothing more, than to have one meat served in divers dishes. Neither by my consent shalt thou train them up in wars; for he that sets up his rest to live by that profession, can hardly be an honest man, or a good christian: besides, it is a science no longer in request than use; for soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.

III.

Live not in the country without corn and cattle about thee: for he that putteth his hand to the purse for every household expence, is like him that keepeth water in a sieve. And what provision thou shalt want, learn to buy it at the best hand: for there is one penny saved in four, betwixt buying in thy need, and when the markets and seasons serve fittest for it. Be not served with kinsmen, or friends, or men intreated to stay; for they expect much, and do little: nor with such as are amorous; for their heads are intoxicated. And keep rather two too few, than one too many. Feed them well, and pay them with the most; and then thou mayest boldly require service at their hands.

IV.

Let thy kindred and allies be welcome to thy house and table. Grace them with thy countenance, and farther them in all honest actions. For by this means thou shalt so double the band of nature, as thou shalt find them so many advocates to plead an apology for thee behind thy back. But shake off those glow-

worms, I mean parasites and sycophants, who will feed and fawn upon thee in the summer of prosperity; but, in an adverse storm, they will shelter thee no more than an arbour in winter.

V.

Beware of suretyship for thy best friends. He that payeth another man's debts seeketh his own decay. But if thou canst not otherwise chuse, rather lend thy money thyself, upon good bonds, although thou borrow it. So shalt thou secure thyself, and pleasure thy friend. Neither borrow money of a neighbour or a friend, but of a stranger; where, paying for it, thou shalt hear no more of it: otherwise thou shalt eclipse thy credit, lose thy freedom, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrowing of money be precious of thy word; for he that hath care of keeping days of payment, is lord of another man's purse.

VI.

Undertake no suit against a poor man, with receiving much wrong; for, besides that thou makest him thy compeer, it is a base conquest to triumph where there is small resistance. Neither attempt law against any man, before thou be fully resolved that thou hast right on thy side; and then spare not for either money or pains. For a cause or two so followed and obtained will free thee from suits a great part of thy life.

VII.

Be sure to keep some great man thy friend, but trouble him not for trifles. Compliment him often with many, yet small gifts, and of little charge. And if thou hast cause to bestow any great gratuity, let it be something which may be daily in sight. Otherwise, in this ambitious age, thou shalt remain like a hop without a pole, live in obscurity, and be made a foot-ball for every insulting companion to spurn at.

VIII.

Towards thy superiors be humble, yet generous; with thine equals, familiar, yet respective. Towards thine inferiors shew

shew much humanity, and some familiarity; as to bow the body, stretch forth the hand, and to uncover the head, with such like popular compliments. The first prepares thy way to advancement; the second makes thee known for a man well-bred; the third gains a good report; which, once got, is easily kept. For right humanity takes such deep root in the minds of the multitude, as they are easilier gained by unprofitable curtesies than by churlish benefits. Yet I advise thee not to affect, or neglect, popularity too much. Seek not to be Essex, shun to be Rawleigh.

IX.

Trust not any man with thy life, credit, or estate; for it is mere folly for a man to enthrall himself to his friend, as though, occasion being offered, he should not dare to become his enemy.

X.

Be not scurrilous in conversation, nor satirical in thy jests: the one will make thee unwelcome to all company; the other, pull on quarrels, and get thee hatred of thy best friends. For suspicious jests, when any of them favour of truth, leave a bitterness in the minds of those which are touched. And albeit I have already pointed at this inclusively, yet I think it necessary to leave it to thee as a special caution; because I have seen many so prone to quip and gird, as they would rather lose their friend than their jest. And if, perchance, their broiling brain yield a quaint scoff, they will travel to be delivered of it, as a woman with child. These nimble fancies are but the froth of wit.

An Essay on India, its Boundaries, Climate, Soil, and Sea.

Translated from the Latin of John Reinhold Forster, by John Aikin, M. D.

THE name of India is probably derived from Hind, or Hindu, the appellation of the people inhabiting it, which the Spaniards and Portuguese, the

first navigators to India, were accustomed to write Genta. The Greeks, who penetrated through Persia into India, received from the Persians the name of Hind, as that of the nation; but they also improperly called Indus, the river named by the inhabitants Sind, or Sindo. In a later age, the Romans termed the country India; the people, Indians; but the river also, Indus: yet they were not unacquainted with the name of Sindi. The Arabians and Persians again employed the names of Sind, and Hind, which occur frequently in their writings. After the Portuguese began to navigate for the purpose of exploring new regions, many of them suspected, that if they were to steer directly westward, they would at length arrive at the farthest islands in the vicinity of India; and, because they conceived these islands to lie before those Indian regions (*ante illas*), they gave them, in the geographical charts made before the discovery of America, the name of *Antilles*; and that India, which they supposed situated behind the Antilles, they named the West Indies, because it might be reached by sailing westward. Hence appears the reason why, in our age, the name of Indies is so widely extended.

There is much variation as to the country to which this name is proper and peculiar. In the first place it is maintained, that India is only wherever the Hindu nation inhabits, or the country called by the Persians, Hindostan, which is comprehended between the rivers Sind and Ganges, closed to the north by the ridge of Imaus, or Caucasus; and on the south surrounded by the ocean; so that the whole peninsula on this side the Ganges belongs to Hindostan.

But in a more extended sense, the peninsula beyond the Ganges also is a part of India; and its limits are much more extensive, if under this second signification of India are reckoned all the islands of the Indian sea, from the east and north of Madagascar, as far as New Holland; and thence, eastward, to the Philippine islands, together with New Guinea: and it is principally with this meaning that the English and Dutch sailors

sailors use the word India, and Mr. Pennant seems to have adopted it in his account of the animals of India.

From what has been said, it will be evident, that a disquisition concerning the climate, soil, and seas of India, thus largely understood, will be a matter of much difficulty.

Mount Imaus, arising in the very borders of Persia, and whose northern ridge separates India from Bokara, or Bactria, from Cashimire, or Caspatyrus, from the kingdom of Tibet, and from the Chinese province of Yunnan, terminates at length in the kingdom of Tonquin, and runs out into other branches. At the root of the mountain the temperature of the air is very various; for in the winter season the country is buried in snow and frost, not, however, for a long time. Those summits alone from which the Sind and Ganges are principally fed, are covered with perpetual snow. Yet even the plain tract at the mouths of the Ganges is not entirely free from frost during winter, since the inhabitants collect ice, artificially prepared, for cooling liquors in the heat of summer, although Fahrenheit's thermometer never sinks below 42.

But in the summer season the inhabitants undergo the most intense heats, arising to the 114th, nay even to the 120th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer; so that men are scarcely able to breathe, plunge into water up to the chin, and ascend the higher trees, that they may inhale a somewhat cooler breeze; whilst they whose occupations oblige them to endure the hot air abroad, not unfrequently fall suddenly dead. The birds too are often killed by the heat, while flying, or sitting on trees, and fall to the ground.

Then, as the flat country is inundated about the solstice, by the swollen waters of the Ganges, which, returning into their channel, leave many stagnant pools, the exhalations raised by the sun's heat form a body of intensely hot vapour, extremely noxious, so as to occasion putrid fevers of the highest malignity, which frequently prove fatal within three hours.

Let us now pass into the peninsula of India on this side the Ganges, and examine the nature of its climate and soil. This part of India is divided into two parts, by the ridge of mountains called Gatté; and while summer reigns on one side, winter prevails on the other. This chiefly proceeds from the winds, which, from October to April, blow constantly from the north; and from April to October, from the south. For the space of some weeks before this change, there is scarcely any wind; but at the commencement of the change, such tempests arise as to cause great damage to mariners. On the eastern side of the peninsula, called the coast of Coromandel, the sky from April to October is constantly serene, without a shower, but from October to April is the rainy season. On the western, or Malabar, coast, on the contrary, there is no rain from October to April, but very heavy rains fall from May to September. During the fair season, intense heat infests the whole coast; but in the rainy season, the temperature is at intervals more moderate, and at that time all the rivers swell, and their streams are partly distributed through the fields, for the purpose of fertilising them, and partly are received into ponds, or great receptacles, where the water is preserved with care, to be let into the fields at proper periods.

The region of India beyond the Ganges has nearly the same climate with the peninsula on this side; but it is particularly well watered by large rivers. Of these we shall first mention the Bahramputter (Burrampooter) which flows thro' the whole country of Tibet, from the very confines of Cashimire, and, after it has crossed the kingdom of Assam, enters that of Bengal, at Rangamatty, and, at length, just upon the coast of the Indian sea, mixes its waters with those of the Ganges, in an equally copious stream, and thus enters the sea in a common channel. Next the rivers Ava, Pegu, and Tenasserim, rising in the Tibet mountains, after watering the kingdoms whose names they bear, enter the bay of Bengal, on the western side of the peninsula.

The Menam and Menam-kom, or Siam and Cambodia rivers, flow down from the mountains which part the province of Yunnan, in China, from India. All the above rivers, the Bahramputter excepted, take their course through large vallies, enclosed on each side by ridges of hills. On the approach of the sun to the tropic of Cancer, the snow on these mountains is dissolved, and all these vallies are overflowed, like Egypt by the Nile. When the rivers return into their channel, the moistened countries are sown chiefly with rice, which yields a very rich increase. The kingdoms of Cochinchina and Tonquin are bounded to the east by the sea, and to the west by a ridge of mountains, separating them from the kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos. From this ridge many rivers descend, which, after they have watered the country for a short tract, mingle with the sea.

The soil of all India hitherto described is rich : and, by the cultivation of the populous nations, which from the remotest ages have inhabited these regions, and addicted themselves to agriculture, is rendered extremely fertile. And, by reason that so many nations, and such various species of animals, have for such a course of ages putrefied with the vegetables of this fruitful land, the soil, lixiviated with water and mixed with ashes, affords to Europe a great quantity of nitre, the principal ingredient of its gunpowder. Rice is chiefly sown in moist situations, and supplies these people, who live a Pythagorean life, with a food of easy preparation, and extremely cheap. There is another kind of rice, which grows even on the hills, and spares the cultivators the labor of watering.

The marshes are covered with thick beds of reeds ; and, near the mouths of the largest rivers, overgrown with impenetrable groves of mangles. Among the cultivated tracts, here and there dry spots are observed, covered with briars and thickets. The parts neglected by human culture are full of woods, which abound with the most beautiful and singular birds, especially parrots, peacocks, pigeons, and others infinitely diversified with the gayest and most varied plumage ; together with herds of antelopes, tribes

of monkeys, and numbers of lions and tygers. The elephant and rhinoceros also inhabit these forests, which scarcely ever lose their leaves, but are always verdant, and perpetually loaded with fruits of one kind or another.

Nature wears a different form in the islands of the Indian sea. But, that we may better understand the nature of the climate, and the temperature of the atmosphere, it will be of particular use to consider the course of the winds which prevail in these seas. Between both tropics the wind almost constantly blows from the east ; and at the equinoxes, about the line, the course of the wind is exactly from east to west. For the sun in the day-time heats the air ; and about noon, when it is vertical, the atmosphere glows with heat, and therefore is rarefied ; at the same time, the sun, seeming rapidly to move from east to west, on account of the diurnal revolution of the earth, causes noon successively in different regions. Towards evening, when the sun is in the west, the air from both sides of the globe, as likewise from the east, rushes towards the west, and follows the sun, in order to balance the rarefaction of the heated atmosphere : this current of air is the east wind. The greater the distance from the equinoctial in each hemisphere, the more the wind inclines to the north or south. Now, when the sun arrives at the tropic of Cancer, the east wind follows it ; but the east-north-east and north-east extend beyond the tropic of Cancer into the northern hemisphere, whilst, on the contrary, the east-south-east and south-east scarcely reach farther than the equinoctial line. And when the sun recedes to the tropic of Capricorn, the east wind follows it there too ; but the east-north-east and north-east scarcely reach beyond the line, rarely to the tropic ; while the east-south-east and south-east spread far into the southern hemisphere. These observations are generally true concerning the winds within the tropics, and especially in the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Every where within the tropics, on approaching within three or four leagues of land, a breeze is met with blowing from

from sea to land, from nine in the morning to sun-set ; and from land to sea, from about ten at night to sun-rise. These observations also hold in general with respect to the winds in the vicinity of lands within the tropics.

In the Indian sea, from October to April, the east-north-east and north-north-east winds prevail as far as the line. But during the same season, from the line, southwards, to about the 14th degree, the west, west south west, and south-west are the prevailing winds ; and beyond this space, the east-south-east and south-east. From April to October, in the northern hemisphere, the west, west-south-west, and south-west winds reign : to the south of the equinoctial, as far as about the 12th degree, the east and east-south-east ; and beyond that point, the east-south-east and south-east. These prevailing winds are by sailors termed the *Monsoons* ; and from them some inferences may be drawn as to the temperature of the air. The winds which blow across great tracts of land heated by the sun's rays, acquire a great degree of heat ; and the greater space they pass over, the more scorching they prove. But wherever winds blow over the sea, they are cooled by the evaporation of the water : hence all shores and islands, tho' situated under the hottest sun, enjoy the benefit of temperate sea breezes.

If we mean to consider the nature of the soil in the Indian islands, we must attend to their two-fold form and origin. Some are lofty, and, if of moderate size, they have generally a conical shape. On examination of the mountain and strata in this case, it will presently be obvious that the whole island has emerged from the bottom of the sea through the force of subterranean fire ; for all parts are full of volcanic remains. Actually burning mountains are likewise not uncommon in these islands. All the high islands which I have surveyed between the tropics, in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, were found to contain *scoriae*, crusted ashes, and liquefied matter, the manifest vestiges of intestine fires. And that the same takes place with regard to the islands of the Indian sea, is rendered probable by so many volcanoes yet to be seen among

them, by the testimony of several navigators and eye-witnesses, and by the stones, evidently resembling *scoriae* and melted rock, brought from thence. It is wonderful, that ashes thrown up from volcanoes, and other scoriaceous matters comminuted and mixed with the earth, should constitute a soil inferior to none in fertility ; but it is certain, that most plants thrive most luxuriantly in this soil, and that trees of all kinds grow in it to a stupendous magnitude.

There are within the tropics other islands, low, and little elevated above the surface of the sea. All of this kind are the workmanship of zoophyte *vermes*, which raise on all sides, from the bottom of the sea, their mansions of a calcareous matter, whence, at length, are formed rocks and stony shallows very dangerous to navigators. Since from the most part easterly winds are frequent in these seas, these animalcules, as if actuated by instinct, endeavour to exclude the waves driven by the winds, by means of their stupendous works ; and therefore, carrying on the artful structure of their calcareous, or stony, habitations, they extend them in long arms, which, at last, unite in a circle, within which they include a portion of calm untroubled sea. On the opposite, or windward side, the waves continually throw up fragments of corals, which, accumulating by degrees, form a mound against the force of the billows, and on that part the sea is rendered gradually shallower ; whilst on the other side, immediately under the arms raised by the zoophytes, the sea is of astonishing depth ; and not unfrequently a part of the work remains open, for the ingress and egress of the tide. In the coral banks themselves, sand is collected by the waves, which afford soil and aliment for the seeds of shore plants brought thither by the sea ; and these plants, at length perishing, gradually create and accumulate a vegetable mould. If by chance a cocoa nut be carried by the sea to these spots, it germinates, and grows into a tall tree, bearing and disseminating many nuts, some of which again germinating, soon form a palm-grove, affording shade to birds, and other animals, and supplying navigators, driven to that place

by stress of weather, with a grateful food and liquor. The bay included within the arms constructed by the zoophytes, is a receptacle for fishes which require a calm unagitated sea; and thus another food, from the animal kingdom, is presented to strangers. The shallows, too, afford quiet and desirable situations to *mollusca*, and shell fish of all kinds, and contribute much towards supplying the inhabitants of the islands with a variety of food.

The greater islands of the Indian sea, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Luçonia, Mindanao, Ceram, Gilolo, Waighen, and the isle of Papua, or New Guinea, are all mountainous, and full of burning or extinguished volcanoes. They are covered with evergreen woods and reed grounds, luxuriant in various tropical fruits, productive of all kinds of spices, and of many drugs valuable in medicine and the arts, especially Camphor, Benzoin, Gamboge, Sanders, the Amomum, Costus, Zedoary, Galangal, the Peppers, Snake-root, Dragons-blood, and many others which need not here

be enumerated. These islands, enriched with so many and great advantages, are every where inhabited by various animals; their woods and thickets are thronged with innumerable birds; their seas abound in fishes of all kinds, the greatest part of which have never been examined by naturalists; and what vast treasures of shell-fish their shores, marine rocks, and the bottom of their seas contain, may be gathered from hence, that for at least a century that these seas have been frequented by Europeans, they have continually been offering something new to the curiosity of men whose avarice or vanity has prompted them to collect such stores from all parts. Nor are these regions destitute of inhabitants, differing from each other in colour, shape, manners, dress, religion, and language. For some tribes, in the interior recesses of the woods and mountains preserve their antient savage state, treat all strangers as enemies, and devour the slain; others, adopting gentler manners, and formed to commerce, and even to submission, become daily more civilized.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE are favoured with the following literary information from Italy.

Academie Royale de peinture à Naples.

“*Recueil de Gravures d'après des Vases Antiques la plupart d'un ouvrage Grec, trouvés dans des tombeaux dans le royaume des deux Siciles; mais principalement dans les environs de Naples l'année 1780 & 1790; tirées du cabinet de Mons. le Chevalier Hamilton, Envoyé Extraordinaire & Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britanique à Naples, avec des Observations sur chacun des vases par l'auteur de cette Collection. Tom. I. publié par Mons. Guillaume Tischbein, Directeur de l'*

THE editors declare, that no piece of antient painting exists, nor would we have any notion of the progress of the antients in this art, but for the vases, which at different times have been taken from sepulchres. In this point of view they are infinitely valuable, and admirable models for young artists. The first volume contains 63 plates: the two first exhibit the forms and ornaments of the vases; the third shews the tombs wherein the vases were found, and the disposition of the vases in

it. The classical scholar and lover of antient art will be highly gratified by this publication.

Signor Joseph Poli, preceptor to the hereditary prince of the two Sicilies, has a work in the royal press at Parma, intitled,

"Testacea utriusque Siciliae, eorum historia & anatome, tabulis aeneis illustrata."

IT will make two volumes in folio, the paper superb and beautiful, and the types by the celebrated Bodoni of Parma. Above 447 figures will be delineated with the most scrupulous exactness.

Doctor Cirillo, professor of medicine in the University of Naples, is about to publish,

"Entomologiae Neapolitanæ specimen primum."

THIS will include all the rare insects in the kingdom of Naples.

The following valuable works are also publishing at Naples :

Raccolta di cinquanta disegni originali, degli eccellenti Pittori Napoletani : Cav. Mattia Preti. Cav. Luca Giordano. Sig. Francesco Solimena. Incisi in rame, in modo che se ne esprima il colore, ed il tocco del pennello. Dal. Cav. Francesco La Marra.

Illustri Fatti Farnesiani coloriti nel real palazzo di Caprarola in Roma.

Subscriptions for the foregoing works will be received by R. E. Mercier, and farther particulars known.

"A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt. By the Rev. Christopher Wywill. 8vo. 1s."

MR. W. has been for many years the steady friend of a parlia-

mentary reform : with this idea Mr. Pitt set out in life, and on it founded his first claims to popular favour. Mr. Pitt has never formally relinquished it, though Mr. W. thinks otherwise ; but his experience and the various political occurrences which have happened in the world render the pursuit of it a matter of delicacy and danger. Determined foes to every wild scheme of innovation, we are decidedly of opinion that the happiness of these kingdoms can only be secured by preserving the spirit, and when necessary, restoring the first principles of the constitution.

"An historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Islands, &c." By John Hunter, Esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

THIS carries down to the year 1792, the account of Botany Bay, Port Jackson, and the other settlements. The detail is amusing, and recommended by the novelty of the subjects. Humanity prompted government not to leave, even the outcasts of society, to perish on a barren coast, and policy wisely turned its attention to make their crimes useful to the state. What advantages will arise to compensate a great expence, time only can discover. The original design has been carried on with spirit, and found able assistance in governor Phillips and captain Hunter.

"Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary. By F. Sayers, M. D." 3s.

THIS is the work of a philosopher and a man of taste. Not contented with elegantly and superficially passing over the interesting subjects he handles, we find every where marks of profound thinking, extensive views and correct judgment. His defence of the evidences of christianity is new and convincing ; and his thoughts on the dramatic unities, on luxury and English metres will afford pleasure and instruction.

"Letters

"*Letters from Paris during the Summers of 1791 and 1792.*" 2 Vols. 12s.

A VERY entertaining and authentic account of the transactions at Paris, in the years above stated. The author was introduced to Villoisin, l'Archer, Coray and other celebrated literary characters, and gives us some agreeable information of the new works which they are preparing for the public eye.

"*Marcus Flaminius: or a View of the military, political and social Life of the Romans.*" 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6.

IT is not improbably conjectured, that the travels of Anacharsis gave rise to this work. The same union of history and fiction, and the same manner of treating the subject is observable in both. This view opens with the reign of Augustus, as most interesting to the politician, the moralist, the man of letters and the artist. Mrs. E. Cornelia Knight, the authoress, discovers a fertile invention, her language is elegant and correct, and her sentiments just. It is a performance which a reader, previously acquainted with Roman history, will peruse with pleasure.

Irish Literature.

"*Proceedings of the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, which met on Tuesday April 16, and finally dissolved on Thursday April 25, 1793. Published by Order of the late General Committee. Fitzpatrick, 6½d.*

WE heartily felicitate our countrymen on the happy termination of one of the most important political concerns ever agitated in this kingdom. A long series of years had evinced in the catholics of Ireland the most unshaken loyalty to the king, and firm attachment to the constitution of king, lords and commons. Was any favour too great for such subjects? The paternal goodness of his majesty, which embraces all his peo-

ple with the warmest affection, made him overlook the trifling objections of timorous men; with a liberal hand he dispensed political blessings, for which, in the pamphlet before us, the catholics express the most lively sentiments of gratitude. The address to the king breathes the purest spirit of patriotism, with devoted attachment to the person, family and government of a beloved monarch. That to our excellent chief governor is particularly flattering: the Westmoreland administration forms an epoch in the annals of Ireland, unrivalled in any former period.

It had wantonly and without grounds been asserted, that the catholic committee has levied immense sums throughout the kingdom. To do away such gross calumny, they fairly state their receipts and disbursements. Among the latter we perceive 232*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* paid to Richard Burke, Esq. The subscriptions were as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
From Co. Kildare,	113	15	0
Dunboyne, - - -	5	13	9
Dungannon, - - -	53	14	1½
Kilkenny, - - -	100	0	0
Ros, Co. Wexford,	13	13	0
City of Limerick,	350	0	0
Drogheda, - - -	318	0	0½
Ballymahon, - - -	70	10	6
J. Scully, Co. Tipperary,	15	0	0
Co. Monaghan, - - -	152	11	2½
Co. Mayo, - - -	38	13	6
Dingle, - - -	32	8	4½
Co. Cavan, - - -	30	1	4½
Co. Wexford, - - -	207	8	1
Thos Bennet, Esq.	34	2	6
Co. Wicklow, - - -	27	5	5½
Stradbally, Queen's Co.	62	11	3
Co. Down, - - -	82	15	0
Town of Wexford,	30	0	0
Co. Dublin, - - -	300	0	0
Rowland Norris, Esq.	11	7	6
Arklow, Co. Wicklow,	38	8	1
Mr. Wife, - - -	11	7	6
Co. Roscommon, - - -	153	5	0
	2258	11	3

And in the city of Dublin, 2022 4 6
To

To each of the five delegates who presented the petition to his Majesty, the committee voted a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, - - - 568 15 0

To Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq. - - - 1534 2 6
and a gold medal, value thirty guineas.

To the Hon. Simon Butler, - - - 500 0 0

To W. Todd Jones, Esq. 1500 0 0

For raising a statue to his Majesty, - - - 2000 0 0

6102 17 6

Having thus happily and honourably concluded their labours, the committee was dissolved.

"Public Spirit: A Lyric Poem. By Peter Alley. M^r Kenzie, 1s.

IT did not require the verbose and tedious dedication of our author to inform us, that the present bishop of Cork, (whom he addresses) is a prelate highly adorned with moral and literary accomplishments, for they are universally allowed. Much less was it necessary to declare his political sentiments on parliamentary reform. After the dedication, we have observations on the irregular ode. We confess, after the utmost attention to what our author has written, we are unable to develop the object he pursues, or the points he wishes to establish, so obscure and confused are his ideas, and so buried amid an astonishing and unmeaning heap of words. Lest we should appear unjust to Mr. A's poetical merit, we shall give a specimen of it.

But who the man that dares to claim
The glories of that hallow'd name?
Is Westmoreland, that knows to be
Truth's fixt ally, nor vain nor bold,

Whose deeds adorn nobility
As di'monds grace encircling gold?
Is he the friend of human kind,
In science rich, right rich in mind!
Who such a scheme of life pursues,
That, still her praise the virtuous
muse

Is, on the mitre, bound to shed
That heav'n design'd for Bennet's
head?

"An Inquiry into the Consistency of Dr. Troy's pastoral Instruction, with the Declaration agreed to by the Roman Catholic Committee on the 15th of March 1792." By S. N. Graisberry and Campbell. 1s. 1d.

WHEN Dr. Troy's pamphlet appeared, it was noticed in the Anthologia, as containing a revival and defence of inhuman and unchristian doctrines, such as enlightened catholics throughout the world publicly abhorred and abjured. The declaration of the catholic committee on the 15th of March 1792, is such as does honor to the head and heart of that very respectable body. The religious and political creed there solemnly delivered shews them to be good christians and good subjects, and the impression made by it was decisive in their favour. Dr. Troy subscribed this creed. The committee, unacquainted with scholastic distinctions and theological quibbles, adhered firmly to the declaration they had made, but the doctor thought proper to explain his sentiments in a different manner from the plain import of the words of the declaration.

Our author's pages demonstrate, with ability and perspicuity, that Dr. Troy's pastoral instruction and the catholic declaration contradict each other in some important particulars; but we cannot agree with him, that the committee, did they now exist, are called on to vindicate clerical chicanery: they have given a test of their integrity and loyalty from which they never will swerve.

MATHEMATICS.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

IT should have been mentioned in our last, that Mr. Cornelius Kennedy answered Mr. Mooney's first question; and it would have been inserted, only that a block for the diagram after Mr. Mooney's drawing had been previously prepared.

MR. Michael Mooney has favoured us with the following general solutions to examples the first and second, Art. 262. Simpson's fluxions, which that celebrated author has investigated in a partial manner, and not sufficiently general.

Solution to Example 1st.

MULTIPLY the given equation $\frac{x}{x} + \frac{y}{y} = \frac{x^m x}{a y^n}$, by $n x^n y^n$, and we have

$\frac{n n-1.}{n y x} \frac{n n-1.}{x+n x y} y = \frac{n}{a} \times \frac{x^{m+n}}{x}$; of which, the equation of the fluents is manifestly

$x^n y^n = \frac{n}{a} \times \frac{x^{m+n+1}}{m+n+1}$; but when $x=y=a$ the corrected equation of the

fluents will be $x^n y^n = \frac{2n+1}{m+n+1} \times a \frac{m+n+1}{-n a} \frac{m+n+1}{+n x}$

Solution to Example 2d.

MULTIPLY the given equation $\frac{p x}{x} + \frac{r y}{y} = \frac{x^m}{a y^n}$, by $\frac{n p}{n y^n x^r}$, and we have

$\frac{n p}{r} \times \frac{n p-1. n}{x^r} \frac{n-1. n p}{x y + n y} y = \frac{n}{a r} \times \frac{x^{m+n p}}{r}$; of which, the equation of the flu-

ents is manifestly $y^n x^r = n \times \frac{x^{m+1+n p}}{a r \frac{m+1+n p}{r}}$ but when $x=y=a$ the corrected equation

of the fluents will be $y^n x^r = \frac{n p}{r m + p n + r} \times a \frac{n+1+n p}{r - n a} \frac{m+1+n p}{r +$

$\frac{m+1+n p}{n x}$

Cor. when $p=r=1$, $y^n x^n = \frac{2n+1}{m+n+1} \times a \frac{m+n+1}{-n a} \frac{m+n+1}{+n x}$, the

same as Example 1st.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

HAVING lately seen a number of your very useful publication, which contained very curious parts of history, science, &c. I considered that if the following questions were worth your attention you would give them a place in the next number, which would confer honor on,

Sir, your very humble servant,

Kilkenny, 1st May 1793.

REDM. JONES, Accomptant.

Question 8.

A MERCHANT retiring from business, would be glad to know what he was worth, his clerk told him that his debts passive last year was 200*l.* and his net gain this year is 300*l.* moreover that $x^2 \times y^2$ in the following equation, was equal to the sum of his gross stock last year, and his net stock this year; from thence it is required to know what he was really worth?

$$*x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = 210000*l.* (=b)$$

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 700 (=a)$$

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

IF the following question be worth a place in your useful publication for next month, I hope it will be inserted.

Question 9.

QUÆRE the sum of the series $\frac{2 \cdot 2x}{1} - \frac{3 \cdot 3x^2}{2} + \frac{4 \cdot 4x^3}{3} - \frac{5 \cdot 5x^4}{4} + \frac{6 \cdot 6x^5}{5} \&c.$ supposing the hyperbolical log^m. of $1+x$ to be equal to the sum of the series $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} \&c.$

WM. ANDERSON.

Dublin May 12th 1793.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

IF you think the following question worthy a place in your valuable Anthologia, I should be glad to see it inserted in your next.

Question by Φίλος, T. C. D.

FROM the equation $x^5 + \frac{t^2 + sr^2}{rt}x^3 + rx^2 + sx + t = 0$ in which r, s & t are supposed given, it is required to find the value of x ?

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

A GENTLEMAN, who, for the present, chooses not to publish his name, discovered, in the summer of 1788, the following admirable Ode, among some old papers in the concealed drawers of a bureau, left him, among other articles, by a relation.

The title struck him. The perusal delighted him. He communicated his valuable discovery to some literary friends, who advised him to publish it in the ensuing winter.

Mr. Collins, it would appear, by his great intimacy with Mr. Home, and his well-known predilection for Spenser and Tasso, made himself a master in the marvellous that characterized the rude ages. No wonder, then, that he paints the superstitious notions of the North so picturequely poetical!

By the public prints we have been informed, that a Scotch clergyman lately discovered Collins's rude draught of this poem. It is, however, said to be very imperfect. The fifth stanza and part of the sixth, say the prints, being deficient, has been supplied by Mr. Mackenzie. It has been published in some diurnal papers; and is here annexed, as a note, for the purpose of comparison, and to do justice to the elegant author of *The Man of Feeling*. It is undoubtedly pretty; but wants the wild boldness of the original, which is certainly one of the most beautiful poems in the English language.

AN ODE

ON THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND;
CONSIDERED AS THE SUBJECT OF POETRY.

Inscribed to Mr. Home, author of Douglas.

BY MR. WILLIAM COLLINS, AUTHOR OF THE ODE ON THE PASSIONS.

["Mr. Collins shewed (the Wartons), in his last illness, an Ode, inscribed to Mr. John Home, on the Superstitions of the Highlands, which they thought superior to his other works, but which no search has yet found."] DR. JOHNSON'S LIFE OF COLLINS.]

HOME, thou return'st from Thames, whose Naiads long
Have seen thee ling'ring, with a fond delay,
'Mid those soft friends, whose hearts, some future day,
Shall melt, perhaps, to hear thy tragic song*.
Go! not unmindful of that cordial youth†
Whom, long endear'd, thou leav'st by Lavant's side;
Together let us wish him lasting truth,
And joy untainted with his destin'd bride.
Go! nor, regardless, while these numbers boast
My short-liv'd bliss, forget my social name;
But think, far off, how, on the Southern coast,
I met thy friendship with an equal flame!
Fresh to that soil thou turn'st, where ev'ry vale
Shall prompt the poet, and his song demand:
To thee thy copious subjects ne'er shall fail;
Thou need'st but take thy pencil to thy hand,
And paint what all believe, who own thy genial land.

N O T E S.

* How truly did Collins predict Home's tragic powers!

† A gentleman of the name of Barrow, who introduced Home to Collins.
May 1793.

II.

There, must thou wake perforce thy Doric quill;
 'Tis Fancy's land to which thou sett'st thy feet;
 Where still, 'tis said, the Fairy people meet,
 Beneath each birken shade, on mead or hill.
 There, each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
 To the swart tribes their creamy bowls allots;
 By night they sip it round the cottage door,
 While airy minstrels warble jocund notes.
 There, ev'ry herd, by sad experience, knows
 How, wing'd with Fate, their elf-shot arrows fly,
 When the sick ewe her summer-food foregoes,
 Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifer lie.
 Such airy beings awe th' untutor'd swain:
 Nor thou, though learn'd, his homelier thoughts neglect;
 Let thy sweet Muse the rural faith sustain;
 These are the themes of simple, sure effect,
 That add new conquests to her boundless reign,
 And fill, with double force, her heart-commanding strain.

III.

Ev'n yet preserv'd, how often may'st thou hear,
 Where to the pole the Boreal mountains run,
 Taught, by the father, to his list'ning son,
 Strange lays, whose pow'r had charm'd a Spenser's ear.
 At ev'ry pause, before thy mind posselt,
 Old Runic bards shall seem to rise around,
 With uncouth lyres, in many-colour'd vest,
 Their matted hair with boughs fantastic crown'd:
 Whether thou bid'st the well-taught hind repeat
 The choral dirge, that mourns some chieftain brave,
 When ev'ry shrieking maid her bosom beat,
 And strew'd, with choicest herbs, his scented grave;
 Or whether, sitting in the shepherd's shiel*,
 Thou hear'st some sounding tale of war's alarms;
 When, at the bugle's call, with fire and steel,
 The sturdy clans pour'd forth their brawny swarms,
 And hostile brothers met, to prove each other's arms.

IV.

'Tis thine to sing, how, framing hideous spells,
 In Sky's lone isle, the gifted wizard-seer
 Lodg'd in the wintry cave with Fate's fell spear;
 Or in the depth of Uist's dark forest dwells:
 How they, whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
 With their own vision oft, astonish'd, droop,
 When, o'er the watry strath, or quaggy mofs,
 They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.
 Or, if in sports, or on the festive green,
 Their destin'd glance some fated youth descry,
 Who now, perhaps, in lusty vigour seen,
 And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.
 For them the viewless forms of air obey;
 Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair.
 They know what spirit brews the stormful day,
 And, heartless, oft like moody madness, stare
 To see the phantom train their secret work prepare.

N O T E.

* A summer hut, built in the high part of the mountains, to tend their flocks in the warm season, when the pasture is fine.

V.

To monarchs dear*, some hundred miles asray,
 Oft have they seen Fate give the fatal blow!
 The Seer, in Sky, shriek'd as the blood did flow,
 When headless Charles warm on the scaffold lay!
 As Boreas threw his young Aurora † forth,
 In the first year of the first George's reign,
 And battles rag'd in welkin of the North,
 They mourn'd in air, fell, fell Rebellion, slain!
 And as, of late, they joy'd in Preston's fight,
 Saw, at sad Falkirk, all their hopes near crown'd!
 They rav'd! divining, through their Second Sight ‡,
 Pale, red Culloden, where these hopes were drown'd!—
 Illustrious William §! Britain's guardian name!
 One William sav'd us from a tyrant's stroke;
 He, for a sceptre, gain'd heroic fame,
 But thou, more glorious, Slavery's chain hast broke,
 To reign a private man, and bow to Freedom's yoke!

VI.

These, too, thou 'lt sing! for well thy magic Muse
 Can to the top-moſt heav'n of grandeur soar!
 Or stoop to wail the fwain that is no more!
 Ah, homely fwains! your homeward steps ne'er loose;

N O T E S.

* These are the lines, within inverted commas, which were substituted by Mr. Mackenzie, in place of the lost leaf in the Scotch imperfect MS.

“ Or, on some bellying rock, that shades the deep,
 They view the lurid signs that cross the sky,
 Where, in the West, the brooding tempests lie;
 And hear their first, faint, rustling pennons sweep.
 Or, in the arched cave, where, deep and dark,
 The broad, unbroken billows heave and swell,
 In horrid musings rapt, they sit to mark
 The lab'ring moon; or lift the nightly yell
 Of that dread spirit, whose gigantic form
 The Seer's entranced eye can well survey,
 Through the dim air who guides the driving storm,
 And points the wretched bark its destin'd prey.
 Or him who hovers, on his flagging wing,
 O'er the dire whirlpool, that, in ocean's waste,
 Draws instant down whatever devoted thing
 The falling breeze within its reach hath plac'd—
 The distant seaman hears, and flies with trembling haste.”

“ Or, if on land the fiend exerts his sway,
 Silent he broods o'er quicksand, bog, or fen,
 Far from the sheltering roofs and haunts of men,
 When witch'd darkness shuts the eye of day,
 And shrouds each star that wont to cheer the night;
 Or, if the drifted snow perplex the way,
 With treach'rous gleam he lures the fated wight,
 And leads him floundering on, and quite asray.”

† By young Aurora, Collins undoubtedly meant the first appearance of the Northern lights, which happened about the year 1715; at least, it is most highly probable, from this peculiar circumstance, that no ancient writer whatever has taken any notice of them, nor even any one modern, previous to the above period.

‡ Second Sight is the term used for the divination of the Highlanders.

§ The late Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the Pretender at the battle of Culloden.

Let not dank Will * mislead you to the heath:
 Dancing, in mirky night, o'er fen and lake,
 He glows, to draw you downward to your death,
 In his bewitch'd, low, marshy, willow brake!
 What though far off, from some dark dell espied,
 His glimm'ring mazes cheer th' excursive sight,
 Yet turn, ye wand'ers! turn your steps aside,
 Nor trust the guidance of that faithless light;
 For watchful, lurking, 'mid th' unruffling reed,
 At those mirk hours the wily monster lies,
 And listens oft to hear the passing steed,
 And frequent round him rolls his sullen eyes,
 If chance his savage wrath may some weak wretch surprize.

VII.

Ah, luckless swain! o'er all unblest, indeed!
 Whom late bewilder'd, in the dank, dark fen,
 Far from his flocks and smoaking hamlets, then!
 To that sad spot where hums the sedgy weed:
 On him, enrag'd, the fiend, in angry mood,
 Shall never look, with pity's kind concern;
 But instant, furious, raise the whelming flood
 O'er its drown'd banks, forbidding all return!
 Or, if he meditate his wish'd escape
 To some dim hill, that seems uprising near,
 To his faint eye, the grim and grisly shape,
 In all its terrors clad, shall wild appear.
 Meantime the wat'ry surge shall round him rise,
 Pour'd, sudden, forth from ev'ry swelling source!
 What now remains but tears and hopeless sighs?
 His fear-shook limbs have lost their youthly force,
 And down the waves he floats, a pale and breathless corse!

VIII.

For him in vain his anxious wife shall wait,
 Or wander forth to meet him on his way;
 For him in vain, at to-fall of the day,
 His babes shall linger at th' unclosing gate!
 Ah, ne'er shall he return!---Alone, if night
 Her travell'd limbs in broken slumbers steep,
 With drooping willows drest, his mournful sprite
 Shall visit sad, perchance, her silent sleep;
 Then he, perhaps, with moist and wat'ry hand,
 Shall fondly seem to press her shudd'ring cheek,
 And, with his blue-swoln face, before her stand,
 And, shiv'ring cold, these piteous accents speak:---
 "Pursue, dear wife! thy daily toils pursue,
 At dawn or dusk, industrious as before,
 Nor e'er of me one helpless thought renew,
 While I lie weltring on the ozier'd shore,
 Drown'd by the Kelpie's † wrath, nor e'er shall aid thee more!"

N O T E S.

* A fiery meteor, called by various names, such as Will with the Wisp, Jack with the
 Lanthorn, &c. It hovers in the air over marshy and fenny places.

† The water fiend.

IX.

Unbounded is thy range:---with varied skill
 Thy Muse may, like the feath'ry tribes which spring
 From their rude rocks, extend her skirting wing
 Round the moist marge of each cold Hebrid isle,
 To that hoar pile * which still its ruin shows:
 In whose small vaults a pigmy-folk is found,
 Whose bones the delver with his spade upthrows,
 And culls them, wondering, from the hallow'd ground!
 Or thither†, where, beneath the show'ry West,
 The mighty kings of three fair realms are laid:
 Once foes, perhaps, together now they rest,
 No slaves revere them, and no wars invade:
 Yet frequent now, at midnight solemn hour,
 The rifted mounds their yawning cells unfold,
 And forth the monarchs stalk, with sov'reign pow'r,
 In pageant robes, and wreath'd with sheeney gold,
 And on their twilight tombs aerial council hold.

X.

But, oh! o'er all, forget not Kilda's race,
 On whose bleak rocks, which brave the wasting tides,
 Fair Nature's daughter, Virtue, yet abides.
 Go! just, as they, their blameless manners trace!
 Then to my ear transfix one gentle song
 Of those whose lives are yet sincere and plain,
 Their bounded walks the rugged cliffs along,
 And all their prospects but the wintry main.
 With sparing temp'rance at the needful time,
 They drain the scented spring; or, hunger-press'd,
 Along th' Atlantic rock, undreading, climb,
 And of its eggs despoil the Solan's † nest.
 Thus, blest, in primal innocence they live,
 Suffic'd, and happy with that frugal fare
 Which tasteful toil and hourly danger give.
 Hard is their shallow soil, and bleak and bare;
 Nor ever vernal bee was heard to murmur there!

XI.

Nor need'st thou blush that such false themes engage
 Thy gentle mind, of fairer stores possess;
 For not alone they touch the village breast,
 But fill'd, in elder time, th' historic page.
 There, Shakspeare's self, with ev'ry garland crown'd,
 Flew to those fairy climes his fancy seen,
 In musing hour; his wayward sisters found,
 And with their terrors dress'd the magic scene.

N O T E S.

* One of the Hebrides is called The Isle of Pigmies, where it is reported, that several miniature bones of the human species have been dug up in the ruins of a chapel there.

† Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides, where near sixty of the ancient Scottish, Irish, and Norwegian kings are interred.

‡ An aquatic bird, like a goose, on the eggs of which the inhabitants of St. Kilda, another of the Hebrides, chiefly subsist.

From them he sung, when, 'mid his bold design,
 Before the Scot, afflicted, and aghast!
 The shadowy kings of Banquo's fated line,
 Through the dark cave in gleamy pageant past.
 Proceed! nor quit the tales which, simply told,
 Could once so well my answering bosom pierce;
 Proceed, in forceful sounds, and colour bold,
 The native legends of thy land rehearse;
 To such adapt thy lyre, and suit thy pow'ful verse.

XII.

In scenes like these, which, daring to depart
 From sober truth, are still to Nature true,
 And call forth fresh delight to Fancy's view,
 Th' heroic Muse employ'd her Tasso's art!
 How have I trembled, when, at Tancred's stroke,
 Its gushing blood the gaping cypress pour'd!
 When each live plant with mortal accents spoke,
 And the wild blast upheav'd the vanish'd sword.
 How have I sat, when pip'd the pensive wind,
 To hear his harp, by British Fairfax strung!
 Prevailing poet! whose undoubting mind
 Believ'd the magic wonders which he sung!
 Hence, at each sound, imagination glows!
 Hence, at each picture, vivid life starts here!
 Hence his warm lay with softest sweetness flows!
 Melting it flows, pure, murmur'ing, strong, and clear,
 And fills th' impassion'd heart, and wins th' harmonious ear!

XIII.

All hail, ye scenes that o'er my soul prevail!
 Ye splendid friths and lakes, which, far away,
 Are by smooth Annan * fill'd, or past'ral Tay †,
 Or Don's ‡ romantic springs, at distance, hail!
 The time shall come, when I, perhaps, may tread
 Your lowly glens§, o'er-hung with spreading broom;
 Or o'er your stretching heaths, by Fancy led;
 Or e'er your mountains creep, in awful gloom!
 Then will I dress once more the faded bow'r,
 Where Jonson || sat in Drummond's classic shade;
 Or creep, from Tiviotdale, each lyric flow'r,
 And mourn, on Yarrow's banks, where Willy 's laid!
 Meantime, ye powers, that on the plains which bore
 The cordial youth, on Lothian's plains¶, attend!
 Where'er HOME dwells, on hill, or lowly moor,
 To him I loose your kind protection lend.
 And, touch'd with love like mine, preserve my absent friend!

N O T E S.

*†‡ Three rivers in Scotland.

§ Vallies.

|| Ben Jonson paid a visit on foot, in 1619, to the Scotch poet Drummond, at his seat of Hawthornden, within four miles of Edinburgh.

¶ Barrow, it seems, was at the Edinburgh university, which is in the county of Lothian.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Curious Extract.

SKELTON, in 1598, thus satirizes Cardinal Wolsey:

He is fet so hye
In his ierarchie,
Of frantike frenesy,
And folish fantasy,
That in chamber of stars*
Al maters ther he mars,
Clapping his rod on the borde,
No man dare speak a worde;
For he hath all the saying,
Without any renaying,
He rolleth in his recordes:
He saith—How say ye, my lords?
Is not my reason good?
Good, even good—Robin Hood!
Borne up on every fyde
With pompe and with pryde,
With trump up Alleluya†,
For dame Philargyria‡
Hath so his hart in hold, &c.
Adew Philofophia!
Adew Theologia!
Welcome dame Simonia,
With dame Gastrimergia‡,
To drynke and for to eate
Swete ipocras and swete meate:
To kepe his fleshe chaste,
In Lente, for his repaste
He eateth capons stewed,
Fesaunt and partiche mewed;
Spareth neither mayd ne wife:—
This is a postel's || life!

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The Young Student's Soliloquy.—In Imitation of Shakespeare's Hamlet.

TO learn—or, not to learn:—that is the question.—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The frowns and stripes of an imperious master;
Or take up heels against this sea of troubles,
And, by eloping, end them?—To run—to fly—
To play;—and, by a flight, to say, we end
The heart-ach, and a thousand natural shocks
Our flesh is heir to:—'Tis a consummation
Sincerely to be wish'd!—To run—to fly—
Perchance, to be a dunce!—Aye, there's the
rub!—
For, through this flight, what dread effects may
come,
When we have shuffled off this learned coil,

N O T E S.

* The star-chamber.

† The pomp in which he celebrated divine service.

‡ Love of money.

§ A Greek word for gluttony.

|| An apostle.

Should give us pause:—to fly—to play—to be
a dunce—

Our parents' grief—our country's pest—yea,
more—

Foes to ourselves, and rebels to our God!
To guilt, to shame, to death, to endless pain,
Obnoxious.—There 's the respect
That makes us fix our firm resolve to pray,—
To toil—to learn:—Who else, in youth, would
bear

The will controul'd, all fond indulgence lost,
The school-boys' noise, the usher's contumely,
The pangs of despis'd tasks, the master's law,
The insolence of victors, and the spurns
That a poor boy of all his teachers takes,
When he, himself, might his *quietus* make
With a bare *fugit*?—Who would fardles bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life
Of hardships, labour, and the painful tasks
Impos'd from Latin, Gallic, Hebrew, Greek;
Besides the figures, fractions, knotty roots,
Points, lines, and angles; circles, tort'ring
curves,

Sines, tangents, secants, minus *a*, plus *b*,
Problems perplexing; and the extra work
Of puzzling short-hand and mnemonic toil:—
Who this, and more, would bear, but that the
dread

Of something after youth, and age, and death,
(That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather chuse those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of.—
Thus conscience, reason, interest, all persuade;
And thus the sickly way'ring resolution
Is cur'd, and strengthened, by maturer thought;
Thus enterprizes of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents urge along,
And ripen into action.

Z.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

On the Birth-Day of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Moira, Baronesse Hastings, &c. &c. April 10.

IN midnight pomp, in Tamor's fairy hall,
(Her white stole for a mourning pall
Exchang'd) the Queen of Eirin sat,
Pond'ring the realm's impending fate;
Her silent harp was hung on high,
A waving meteor in a gloomy sky;
Her mute attendants stood around,
Trembling at the distant sound,
Where, must'ring all his furious blasts afar,
The Sire of Tempests call'd his sons to war.

Riding on the whirlwind's plume,
Clad in flames, athwart the gloom,
Now disclos'd, and now conceal'd,
Proud Anarchy his giant form reveal'd;
Mad Rebellion rode the flaw;
And loud Misrule, and Scorn of Law
From Gallia's strand, in dark ascent,
Their westward course the demons bent,
And sent the foaming surge before,
Dashing on Ierne's shore.

O, sing

O, fling your spells, ye sylphid train!
 O'er the land and o'er the main!
 Concord, on your Halcyon car,
 Go, and meet the coming war,
 Ere yon rude Æolian band
 Smite thy harp with frantic hand;
 Or rudely wake the descant loud
 That calls to arms the madd'ning crowd!"
 In vain the Queen her pray'rs address:—
 Howling o'er the starless waste,
 The winged tempest, charg'd with fate,
 Wafes along its gloomy freight,
 And round the roof, with awful sweep,
 Sends its voice, in cadence deep.
 Yelling thro' the rocking dome,
 Faction's fiend, on dragon wing,
 Strikes the high-suspended string,
 The signal to her sister GNOME:
 Her sister GNOME the signal heard,
 And soon the flag of mischief rear'd;
 While Stygian lips the pipe inspir'd
 Which the rude insurgents fir'd:
 Around, in gloomy ambuscade,
 Peopling thick the diminal shade,
 They plot the dark intended wrong;
 Or sweep the plain, in hideous throng.
 The frighted moon their march beholds,
 And in deep clouds her car enfold.
 To Tamor's hall, with must'ring force,
 The rebels point their midnight course.
 The Queen beholds (with terror pale)
 Their ensign flutt'ring in the gale;
 And hears them, round the leaguer'd wall,
 With menace loud, for entrance call.—
 "Oh! reach yon harp!" (the sov'reign dame
 Gave the command) "its magic frame
 Must echo that imperial strain,
 At whose deep charm the rebel train
 Shall drop their arms, and speed away,
 Like night before the shafts of day.—
 Touch the soul-commanding string,
 Ye fairies! form a radiant ring,
 And chaunt those names, whose potent spell
 The deep contagion can dispel;
 Can rescue the insulted laws;
 And bid the march of horror pause:
 Whose * worth may guard the threat'ned
 land,
 And the descending bolt withstand.
 ELIZA first!—for her, alone,
 The AKES their lov'd protectress own,
 Which humaniz'd, on Hebrus' shore,
 The savage tribes, in days of yore,
 When Orpheus tun'd the sacred wire,
 And the wild Passions own'd the lyre.
 Her name perfumes the northern air,
 Where, sav'd from want and chill despair
 By the bounteous plans design'd
 In her bright, expansive mind,
 The crowd†, that mourn'd its abject lot,
 New tracks of industry were taught.

NOTES.

* Fortassis viginti illic reperiantur, et dixit Dominus gratia horum non perdam, &c.--- Gen. xviii. 31.

† Alluding to the encouragement given by the Countess of Moira to a new species of manufactures in the north of Ireland.

Where her welcome step she turns,
 Deep distress no longer mourns;
 Where her smiles the prospect cheer,
 Anguish dries the falling tear.
 The Muse in her protection slumbers:
 Time shall wake her magic numbers
 When the fated round, complete,
 Shall bid her raise the descant sweet,
 Echoing through this gladsome hall,
 When other tribes shall hear the call;
 And thronging round, the nameless clan
 Shall drop the savage, and assume the man."

Soon, ere half the song was heard,
 The dark invasion disappear'd:
 Faction's hand her banner furl'd;
 Discord all her snakes uncurl'd;
 Th' infernal bugle blew a swift retreat,
 And back, "with many twinkling feet,"
 They sped along the glimmering lawn,
 Like night's retiring fays before the rosy dawn.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Hymn.

DREAD Sov'reign of the Universe! supreme
 In might! omniscient! high enthron'd and sole
 In peerless state! all human ken beyond!
 Beyond where ev'n the intellectual eye
 Shoots its most daring and conject'ral glance!
 Nor thought can compass, nor the mind conceive
 The fullness of thy glory; th' amplitude
 Of thy divine beneficence to man
 Unmeriting! Thou, from thy throne sublime,
 Array'd in majesty, and circled round
 With myriads of celestial spirits, giv'st
 To earth thine ear, in condescension mild,
 Ev'n to the humblest man: each son of woe,
 And of misfortune, thou adoptest thine:
 When misery's cup o'erflows, and evil men
 Pour injuries upon the naked head
 Of friendless, unprotected poverty;
 When sickness and affliction pierce the soul;
 And death, array'd in all his terrors, throws
 Selected arrows from his horrid hand;
 Or when the form corporeal, thro' each pore,
 Th' envenom'd shafts of varied pain receives;
 And when the too, too sympathetic soul,
 With exquisite sensation, feels each pang;
 Yea, all amidst these complicated ills
 Of persecution, agony, and grief,
 The wretch in Thee a certain refuge finds:
 Though sublunary fortune's outcast, he
 Acquires thy favour, thy approbance gains
 Before, perhaps, the sage, full-swoln with
 state
 Episcopal, and pharisaical pride;
 Or victory's ensanguin'd, fervid son,
 Exulting high on triumph's blazing car,
 The meteor of a moment! to expire
 A common soul; or, if distinguish'd from
 The vulgar herd of spirits, by his crimes
 Of deeper dye, superior flagrantcy,
 By fouler stains on his polluted soul;
 For to thine eye impartial, purity

Of mind is the distinction sole; and Thou
 To the unerring, or the erring man
 Repentant, art the fountain of his strength:
 Upheld by Thee, he on a rock, more firm
 Than adamant, reclines; more durable
 Than time, extended beyond space. Altho'
 This sphere sublunar, from its orbit whirl'd,
 Should into atoms crumble; should this scheme,
 From Saturn's orb, remote, to Mercury
 Be lost in solar blaze; nay ev'n if all
 The lucid stars, those animating suns
 Of other systems, shooting far away
 From their allotted stations, with their worlds
 Wage elemental war, commixture dire,
 And, on his throne anarchial, place again
 Old Chaos, horrid tyrant of misrule,
 As erst he reign'd, to sever nature's ties,
 And, thro' the wilds of undetermined space,
 To spread dismay and tumult; to confound
 Commixing opposites; and the mad strife
 Of fighting elements more to embroil:
 Superior to this universal crush,
 This wreck terrific of conflicting worlds,
 Stands, undisturb'd, the good man's fount of
 strength,
 His rock unhook, immov'd his tow'r remains,
 His shield invincible, and cover'd o'er
 With panoply celestial, he defies
 The rage and overthrow of worlds: for Thou,
 Thou art the fountain of his strength, his
 rock,
 His tow'r and shield, his panoply divine!
 By thine high favour man exalted reigns
 His shield invincible, and cover'd o'er
 Participator of divinity--
 Thine image, rational, of pow'r to trace
 The wonders of thy reign, and take his stand
 Ev'n in the blazing centre of the sun,
 A mental situation; thence survey,
 Or, through their varied orbits, lead along
 The planetary train; or swift pursue,
 In far extensive eccentricity,
 The flaming comets, and these strangers hail!
 Or, darting thence to other worlds, explore,
 With reason's wond'ring eye, unnumber'd
 worlds.
 How passing computation, then! how vast!
 How far beyond the possibility
 Of retribution are the favours Thou
 Perpetually bestowest upon man!
 But, of all others, that superior boon
 Of his redemption!--Love unparallel'd!
 Superlative! to give thine only Son,
 (In glory, thy compeer; in potency,
 Thine equal) to an ignominious death,
 And human sufferings, to save mankind!--
 All Gracious Pow'r! shall I then silent sit,
 And thankless, with these faculties endued?
 With all thy favours crowding round my
 head?
 Shall I be mute, while nature, in thy praise,
 Profuse of gratitude, the ceaseless song
 Harmonious pours, in mute expressiveness,
 Or vocal gratulation? When the sun,
 With rayed pencils ting'd in his own dyes,
 On nature's full, illimitable page

Thy praise imprints, O! shall not I translate,
 For common optics, and for vulgar ears,
 The glowing, broad, conspicuous characters?
 When parent earth, from her green bosom,
 lends
 Her vegetative tribes, by various ways,
 To pay thee homage; when the forest, tall,
 And pine-crown'd hills, bend reverent to
 Thee,
 Waving, obsequious, their applauding tops;
 When the uncultur'd plain, a wild of sweets,
 Or gay parterre, blooming in summer's pride,
 And prodigal of fragrance, waft to Thee
 Their fragrant odours; O! shall I not, then,
 Upon this perfum'd tributary gale,
 Send to thy throne my humble mite of
 praise?
 And shall I hear th' inhabitants of air
 In one great concert join; one general hymn,
 Symphonious, and not tongue or voice sup-
 ply,
 Articulate and human, to explain
 Their panegyric,---Thee!---their constant
 theme?
 When the hoarse torrent down the rugged
 cliff
 Rushes, precipitate, with frantic force;
 When the fierce tempest rages through the
 waste,
 Or holds, usurp'd, old Ocean's green domain,
 And, furious, shakes it to its depths pro-
 found;
 In dreadful cadence, when the thunder roars,
 And rives some castled promontory's brow;
 Shall I, with admiration struck, and awe,
 Not own and praise thy might supreme, who
 can'st
 Or thus excite, or bid such rage subside?
 Whether the twilight dawn, or rosy morn,
 Or golden sun, meridional, displays
 The wonders of thy hand; or ev'ning, grey,
 Its half-concealing, doubtful mantle o'er
 Creation casts; or the nocturnal orb,
 That tissues, with transparent silver, all
 The face of nature, lights our hemisphere;
 Thou, and thy works, Benevolence divine!
 Be my delighted theme at early dawn,
 My morn and noon-tide hymn, my song at
 eve,
 And meditation in the depth of night.
 Not the vicissitudes of place or time,
 Nor black adversity's all-chilling glooms,
 Nor the oblivious, the Circæan draughts,
 Syrenic potions of prosperity,
 Shall, even for a momentary lapse,
 Obliterate thy favours from my mind,
 For in my soul the recordation deep
 Imprinted lies:---and there it will remain,
 Impression unobscur'd! to endless time;
 And urge to praise eternal, in this state
 Probationary; or in the next, when Thou
 Shalt to the heav'n of heav'ns this form ter-
 rene
 Translate,--exalted! deified! with Thee
 Fitted to hold communion free! to bear
 Bliss unallay'd, and ever-during joy!

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS.

New Plan of a Constitution for France.

TITLE IX.

OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(Concluded from p. 317.)

XIII. If it be rejected, the national convention shall be fully dissolved; and the legislative body shall immediately consult the primary assemblies, to know whether it be necessary to call a new convention.

XIV. The members of the convention can neither be attached, accused, nor tried, at any time, for any thing they may have said or written, in the exercise of their functions; nor can they be put upon their trial in any case, except by a decision of the convention itself.

XV. Immediately after its assembling, the convention may regulate the order and progression of its labours, as it shall think convenient; but its sittings shall always be held in public.

TITLE X.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

SECTION I.

GENERAL RULES.

I. There shall be one civil and criminal code, common to the whole republic.

II. Justice shall be administered in public, by jurors and judges.

III. The judges shall be periodically elected, and paid by the republic.

IV. They shall be renewed at no periods except at those regulated by the constitutional act.

V. Judicial functions cannot in any case, or under any pretext, be exercised by the legislative body; nor by the executive council; nor by the administrative and municipal bodies.

VI. Courts of law and judges shall not interfere in the exercise of the legislative power; they shall neither interpret nor extend, im-

pede nor suspend, the execution of the laws; they shall have no power over the functions of administration, nor cite administrators before them on affairs that relate to their functions.

VII. Judges shall be deprived of their offices only in consequence of forfeiture legally pronounced; nor shall they be suspended, except for an accusation that has been admitted.

SECTION II.

OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

I. The right of citizens, to terminate definitively their disputes by the means of voluntary arbitration, can receive no infringement by the acts of the legislative power.

II. There shall be in every commune one judge of the peace.

III. The judges of peace specially charged to conciliate the parties; and in case they shall not succeed, to pronounce definitively, and without expence, on their disputes; they shall be renewed every year, but they may be re-elected.

IV. The number and competency of the judges of peace shall be determined by the legislative body.—Nevertheless judges of peace cannot take cognizance of property and criminal matters, nor exercise any function of police, or of administration.

V. The justice rendered by a judge of peace, can never be considered as a part of litigated justice (justice contentieuse).

VI. In all disputes (other than such as are within the jurisdiction of the justice of peace) the citizens shall be bound to submit in the first place to arbitrators chosen by them.

VII. In case of an appeal against the decisions rendered by the arbitrators, in virtue of the preceding article, the citizens shall prosecute their suit before the civil jury.

VIII. There shall be, in each department, one civil jury only: it shall be composed of a director of the jury, of a public reporter, of a national commissioner, and of jurymen.—The number of these officers of jury may be augmented by the legislative body, according to the wants of the departments.

IX. The table of the civil jury of each department shall be formed in the following manner:

1st. The

1st. In each primary assembly, they shall elect, every six months, one jurymen for every hundred citizens inscribed on the roll.

2d. This election shall be made by one scrutiny only, and by the simple relative plurality.

3d. Every voter shall sign his bulletin, or shall cause it to be signed in his name by one of the members of the bureau; and shall put down but one individual, whatever be the number of jurymen, that his primary assembly ought to nominate.

X. All the resident citizens in each department shall be eligible by each primary assembly.

XI. Each primary assembly shall send to the administration of the department, the list of the citizens who have obtained the greatest number of votes for the double set of jurymen that they have to nominate; and the administration, after having formed the table of jurors, shall be bound to transmit them, without delay, to the director of the jury.

XII. Every citizen who shall have been inscribed twice on the table of jurymen, shall not be bound to exercise anew the functions.

XIII. The choice of jurymen shall be made from the general roll of the department, by the parties.—In case of refusal, this choice shall be made by the director of the jury, for the parties who refuse.—In case of absence, this choice shall be made by the national commissioners, for the parties absent and not represented.

XIV. The director, the reporter, the national commissioner, and their suppléans, shall be immediately named by the primary assemblies of the department, in the forms, and according to the mode, prescribed for nominations. They shall be nominated for two years, and they may be re-elected.

XV. The principal functions of the director of the jury shall be to direct the procedure; that of the reporter, to make an exposition of the matter at issue before the jury; and that of the national commissioners shall be—1. To require and to superintend the due observance of the forms of the laws in the judgments to be rendered, and to cause these judgments to be executed:—2. To defend ideots, interdicted persons, absent persons, wards, paupers, minors, and widows.

SECTION III.

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

I. The punishment of death is abolished for all private offences.

II. The right of granting pardon would be no other than the right of violating the law; it cannot exist in a free government where the law is equal for all.

III. In criminal matters, no citizen can be judged but by juries, and the punishment shall be applied by the criminal tribunals.

IV. A first jury shall declare if the accusation ought to be admitted or rejected. The fact shall be tried and declared by the second jury.

V. The person accused shall have the power to reject, without assigning his motives, the number of jurymen that shall be determined by the law.

VI. The jurymen who declare on the fact, cannot in any case be more in number than twelve.

VII. The person accused may chuse a council; if he does not chuse one, the tribunal shall nominate one for him.

VIII. No person acquitted by a legal jury can be again apprehended, or accused on account of the same fact.

IX. There shall be in each criminal tribunal a president, two judges, and a public accuser, elected by the people for two years. They may be re-elected.

X. The functions of the public accuser shall be, to denounce to the director of the jury, either officially, or in consequence of orders given them by the legislative council, or by the legislative body—

1. Attacks on the personal liberties of citizens:

2. Attacks on the rights of nations.

3. Resistance to the execution of judgments, and of all the executive acts issuing from the constituted authorities.

4. Troubles occasioned, and violences committed, to interrupt the collection of the revenues, and the free circulation of provisions and other merchandize.

5. To require, during the course of trial, due regularity of forms, and, before the passing of judgment, the due application of the law.

6. To pursue the offenders on the acts of accusation admitted by the first juries.

7. To watch over all the officers of police in the department, which he shall be bound to admonish in case of negligence; and to denounce, in cases of a graver nature, to the criminal tribunal.

SECTION IV.

OF JUDICIAL CENSORS.

I. There shall be judicial censors who shall go, at fixed periods, to pronounce, in each chief place of the department of the arrondissement which shall be fixed upon for this purpose—

1st. On the question in appeal against the judgments rendered by the criminal tribunals and the civil juries.

2. On the questions transmitted from one tribunal to another, on account of legitimate suspicion.

3. On the regulations of the judges, and on (*prises à partie*) actions brought by a party against the judge.

They shall annul the judgments in which the forms shall have been vitiated, or which shall contain an express contravention to the law.

II. The censors shall be nominated for two years. They shall be elected in the primary assemblies of each department, in the form established for individual nominations.

III. They can only pronounce to the number of four on all the appeals brought before them.

Each division of the censors cannot be composed of fewer than four members, nor of more than seven, and they can never exercise their functions in the department where they were nominated.

IV. They shall not take cognizance of the grounds of the matter in appeal, but after having annulled the judgment, they shall send the grounds of the process, either to the criminal tribunal, or to the civil jury, whichever ought to take cognizance of it.

V. When that, after two annulments, the judgment of the third criminal tribunal of civil jury shall be attacked in the same manner as the two former, the question can no longer be agitated before the censors, without being submitted to the legislative body, who shall pass a decree declaratory of the law, to which the censors shall be bound to conform.

VI. The national commissioners and the public accusers can, without prejudice to the parties interested, denounce to the censors the acts by which the judges may have exceeded the bounds of their power.

VII. The censors shall annul these acts, if necessary; and, in the case of forfeiture, the fact shall be denounced to the legislative body, by the censors who have pronounced.

VIII. The legislative body shall put the tribunal into judgment, if necessary, and shall send the accused before the tribunal which ought to take cognizance of the matter.

IX. In the case where the parties do not appeal against the judgments, where the laws were violated, and judgment shall, in regard to the parties, have the force of a matter determined; but they shall be annulled, for the public interest, on the denunciation of the national commissioners and of the public accusers. The judges who rendered them may be pursued on account of the forfeiture.

X. The time limited for an appeal to the censors cannot, in any case, either be abridged or prolonged on any particular cause, nor for an individual.

XI. In the first month of the session of the legislative body, each division of the censors shall be bound to send to the legislature the state of the judgments rendered, along with each of which there shall be a brief of the matter, and the text of the law which shall have determined the decision.

XII. In the course of the next month, the legislative body shall give an account of the operations of the censors, to repress the abuses that may have introduced themselves into the exercise of their functions, and to shew the means of perfecting the legislation, or the administration of justice.

XIII. Justice shall be rendered in the name of the republic. The executive expeditions of the judgments of the criminal tribunals, of the civil juries, and of the judges of peace, shall be conceived in the following form:

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

To all citizens.—The civil jury of the criminal tribunal of —, has rendered the following judgment:

[Copy of the judgment, and names of the judges.]
The French republic commands and ordains,
&c. &c.

XIV: The same formula shall be issued for the decision of the censors, which shall bear the name of "Acts of Judicial Censorship."

SECTION V.

OF THE NATIONAL JURY.

I. There shall be formed a national jury, as often as there shall be occasion to pronounce on the crimes of high treason. These crimes shall be expressly determined by the penal code.

II. The table of the national jury shall be composed of three jurors for each department, and of an equal number of suppliants.

III. They shall be elected as well as the suppliants, by the primary assemblies of each department, according to the forms prescribed for election.

IV. The national jury shall be divided into a jury of accusation and a jury of judgment.

V. There shall be formed but one national jury, when there is occasion to pronounce on the simple removal of a member of the executive council of the republic.

VI. The judges of the criminal tribunal of the department, within whose jurisdiction the offence shall have been committed, shall discharge before the national jury the functions which they exercise before the ordinary jury.

VII. When there shall be a question to be tried of the crime of high treason committed out of the territory of the republic, or of forfeiture incurred by a public functionary out of the said territory, the legislative body shall choose by lot from among the seven criminal tribunals, the nearest to the place of the offence, that which shall have the cognizance of it.

VIII. The same rule shall be observed, when the imperious motives of public interest will not suffer the national jury to assemble within the department where the crime was committed.

SECTION VI.

OF THE MEANS OF GUARANTEEING CIVIL LIBERTY.

I. Citizens cannot be removed from the judges that the constitutional law assigns them.

II. The police of safety shall be organized by a particular law, and can only be entrusted to the civil officers.

III. A person, apprehended in course of law, cannot be put into a state of arrest, nor detained, unless—

1. In virtue of a mandate from the officers of police.

2. Of an ordinance of (*prise-de-corps*) an arrest of the person by a tribunal.

3. Of a decree of arrest by the legislative body.

Or, 4. Of a judgment of condemnation to prison, or to correctional detention.

IV. Every person conducted before the officer of police shall be interrogated forthwith, or at least within twenty-four hours, under pain of removal, and of an action by the party.

V. If it shall result from the examination of the officer of police, that there is no ground for accusation, the person defamed shall be instantly set at liberty; and if there shall be ground to send the person to the house of arrest, he shall be so sent with the least possible delay, and which in no case shall exceed three days.

VI. The director of the jury of accusation shall be bound to convoke such jury within a month at farthest, under pain of removal.

VII. Persons arrested cannot be detained if they shall give sufficient bail, in every case where the law has not pronounced an afflictive, or personal, punishment.

VIII. The legislative body shall fix the rules by which the bail, and the pecuniary penalties shall be graduated in a proportionable manner, that shall not violate the principles of equality, and shall not pervert the punishment.

IX. The persons detained by the authority of the law cannot be conducted, except into places legally and publicly appointed to serve as *de maison d'arret, de maison de justice, ou de prison*.

X. No guardian or gaoler can receive or detain any man, except in virtue of a mandate, an order of apprehension, a decree of arrest or judgment, and without these having been transcribed on their register.

XI. Every guardian or gaoler shall present the person of the prisoner to the civil officer superintending the police of the house of detention, as often as he shall be required.

XII. When the person detained shall not be kept in secret custody in virtue of an order of the judge, inscribed on the register, his presence cannot be refused to his relations and friends, furnished with an order from the civil officer, who shall always be bound to grant it.

XIII. Every person, except those to whom the law gives the right of arrest, who shall expedite, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, an order to arrest a citizen; every person who in the case of an arrest authorized by the law, shall conduct, receive, or retain a citizen in a place of detention, not publicly and not legally appointed; and every guardian, or gaoler, who shall act counter to the regulations of the preceding articles, shall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary detention, and punished as such.

XIV. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. During the night it cannot be entered except in the sole cases of fire, or the demand of those who are within the house; and during the day, besides these two cases, it cannot be entered except in virtue of an order of the officer of police.

XV. The liberty of the press is not indefinite. No man can either be searched or prosecuted on

account of writings which he shall have caused to be printed or published, on whatsoever subject, except in an action of calumny on the part of the citizens who are its object, against the author or printer.

XVI. None can be judged, either civilly or criminally, on account of writings printed or published, except it shall have been recognized and declared by a jury, 1st. Whether there is any criminality in the writings denounced; 2dly, Whether the person prosecuted is guilty of it.

XVII. Authors preserve the property of the works which they have caused to be printed, but, after they are printed, the law only secures them the property during their life.

TITLE XI.

OF THE PUBLIC FORCE.

I. The public force is composed of all the citizens capable of bearing arms.

II. It ought to be organized, to defend the republic against external enemies, and to secure at home the maintenance of order, and the execution of the laws.

III. It may be formed of bodies paid both for the defence of the republic against external enemies, and for the service of the interior of the republic.

IV. Citizens never can act as armed bodies for the service of the interior, except upon the requisition and authority of the civil officers.

V. The public force cannot be required by the civil officers, except within the extent of their territory. It cannot act from the territory of one commune in another, without the authority of the administration of the department; and of one department to another, without the orders of the executive council.

VI. And nevertheless, as the execution of the judgments, and the prosecution of the accused, or the condemned, has no circumscribed territory, in a republic one and indivisible; the legislative body shall determine by a law, the means of securing the execution of the judgments, and the prosecution of the accused within the whole extent of the republic.

VII. As often as disturbances in the interior shall determine the executive council to cause a part of the public force of one department to pass into another, it shall be bound immediately to give information to the legislative body.

VIII. All the parts of the public force employed against the enemy abroad, shall act under the order of the executive council.

IX. The public force is essentially obedient; no armed body can deliberate.

X. The commanders in chief of the armies shall be named only by commission; and in case of war, they shall receive it from the executive council. It shall be recoverable at pleasure. Its duration shall always be confined to one campaign, and it shall be renewed every year.

XI. The laws of the military discipline shall require to be renewed every year.

XII. The

XII. The commanders of the national guard shall be named every year by the citizens of each commune; and no individual shall command the national guard of several communes.

TITLE XII.

OF THE PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

I. The public contributions ought never to exceed the exigencies of the state.

II. The people alone have the right, either by themselves or their representatives, of consenting to them, of superintending their employment, and of determining the quantity, the assessment, the collection, and the duration.

III. The public contributions shall be deliberated upon, and fixed each year by the legislative body, and cannot subsist beyond that term, if they have not been expressly renewed.

IV. The contributions ought to be equally divided among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

V. Nevertheless, the portion of the produce of the industry and of the labour which shall be perceived necessary to each citizen for his subsistence, cannot be subject to any contribution.

VI. There cannot be established any contribution, which by its nature, or its mode of exaction, might be injurious to the free disposal of property, to the progress of industry and commerce, to the circulation of capitals, or might produce the violation of the rights recognized and declared by the constitution.

VII. The administrators of the departments, or the communes, cannot either establish any public contributions, or make any assessment beyond the sum fixed by the legislative body; or deliberate upon or permit, without being authorized by it, any local loan at the charge of the citizens of the department or of the commune.

VIII. The detailed accounts of the expence of the ministerial departments, signed and certified by the minister, shall be made public every year at the commencement of each legislature.

IX. This shall likewise be the case with the statements of the receipt of the different contributions, and of all the public revenues.

X. The statements of these expences and receipts shall be made out according to their nature, and shall mention the sums received and expended, year by year, in each department.

XI. There shall likewise be made public the accounts of the expences particular to the departments, and relative to the tribunals; to the administrators, and in general to all the public establishments.

TITLE XIII. AND LAST.

OF THE RELATIONS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO FOREIGN POWERS, AND OF ITS FOREIGN CONNECTIONS.

I. The French republic will only take up arms for the maintenance of its liberty, the preservation of its territory, and the defence of its allies.

II. It absolutely renounces joining to its territory foreign countries, except with the wish,

freely expressed, of the majority of the inhabitants; and solely in the case when the countries who shall solicit this union, shall not be incorporated and united with any other nation, in virtue of a social compact expressed in a former constitution freely consented to.

III. In the countries occupied by the arms of the French republic, the generals will be bound to maintain, by all the means which shall be at their disposal, the security of persons and of property, and to secure to the citizens of those countries the entire enjoyment of their natural, civil, and political rights. They can under no pretext, and in no case, protect with the authority with which they are invested, usages contrary to liberty and to natural equality, and to the sovereignty of the people.

IV. In its relations to foreign nations, the French republic will respect the institutions guaranteed by the express, or the tacit, consent of the generality of the people.

V. The declaration of war shall be made by the legislative body, and shall not be subject to the forms prescribed for the other deliberations: but it cannot be decreed except in a meeting intimated at least three days before, by a signed scrutiny, and after having heard the executive council of the republic.

VI. In case of hostilities impending or commenced, of menaces, or of preparations of war against the French republic, the council is bound to employ, for defence of the state, the means which are put at its disposal, with the proviso of communicating them to the legislative body without delay; it may even, in these cases, point out the augmentation of force, and the new measures which circumstances may require.

VII. All the agents of the public force are authorized, in case of attack, to repulse a hostile aggression, with the proviso of communicating it without delay to the executive council.

VIII. No negotiation can be entered upon, no suspension of hostilities can be granted, except in virtue of a decree of the legislative body, who can only determine upon these objects after having heard the executive council.

IX. The conventions and treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, shall be negotiated in the name of the French republic, by the agents of the executive council and charged with its instructions; but their execution shall be suspended, and cannot have place till after the ratification of the legislative body.

X. The temporary capitulations and suspensions of arms, consented to by the generals, are alone excepted from the preceding articles.

Presented by the members forming the committee of constitution—

BARRERE.
BRISSOT.
CONDORCET.
DANTON.
GENSONNE.
PETION.
SIEYES.
THOMAS PAINE.
VERGNIAUD.

OSTEND—April 17.

The duke of York arrived the day before yesterday at Ghent with the Guards, amounting, as a letter from that city says, to 4500 men, the finest troops in the world. Orders have been given to provide a house for his Royal Highness at Bruges, as he intends to fix his head-quarters there for some time. The rest of the troops intended for this country, it is said, are to be landed here, in order to join and form our army with the Hanoverians now on their march to these provinces."

Letters from Canada state, that a conspiracy had lately been discovered against the life of prince Edward, 4th son of George III. and colonel of the 7th regiment of foot, now in that province. The cause is supposed to have originated in the severity of discipline established by the prince, and his repeated alterations in the uniform and equipment of his regiment, which occasioned many stoppages in their pay. A general meeting of the regiment, it is said, had been agreed on, and the assassination of the prince, which was to have been executed in the following manner: A small building near the prince's quarters was to be set on fire, and an alarm given; three of the conspirators were to lie in wait, and shoot the prince on his appearance, and in the midst of the confusion join their comrades of the conspiracy, go in number, provided with 90 rounds of cartridges each, and make the best of their way to New England by the new road, generally called Arnold's road. The plot was revealed to the prince by one of the band of music, who joining in the mutiny, relented. On receiving the information, the prince, it is said, prepared to go to the barracks perfectly undaunted, but was dissuaded by Gen. Clarke, the governor, who went himself, ordered the regiment out, and desired all who were dissatisfied with the prince would manifest it by a certain token, which, it is asserted, was given hastily by all, except the musician before mentioned, and two others. The general then ordered three men of each company to be arrested for trial, but their fate was not decided when the accounts left Canada.

ADDRESS

OF SIXTY PARISHES IN BRITANNY EN-CAMPED AT SORIMIERES, TO THE PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONVENTION.

"In the name of the only true God whom you have abjured!"

"We are forced to return an answer to your third proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceding, is a disarming, which good sense and reason will not permit us to comply with; nor to submit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lose the last drop of our blood. Your sanguinary character, well known by your massacres, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our chiefs, does not permit us even to

doubt respecting your deceitful promises. Your inveterate declarations against our chiefs, merit only the most profound contempt. Our most ardent desire is to give battle to your *invincible* army of patriots! Our surest shield against your arms is a God, the avenger of crimes, as is proved in different attacks in which we have lost only two men: and instead of fearing their fury, which, you say, you are unable to restrain, we desire that you may add to it your own personal courage. We see too well to suffer ourselves to be seduced by your deceitful speeches, of which we have had more than one proof. We have been neither affected nor intimidated by any of your threats. The mask is removed, the yoke is shaken off; and even if it were not, we should do it at present. We abjure all submission to your laws and protection.

"It is needless for you to make any more mention of districts, departments, or municipalities, the armed force of which we are in no dread of—After the abuse which the first deputies made of our instructions and petitions, so often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the universe that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we adopt only the ancient laws which we propose to re-establish by the sword, and the effusion of democratic blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors; and, as the first proof of compliance with our wishes, begin by setting at liberty our clergy, and by concurring to raise the throne which you have overturned. You are wrong if you think that the cause of the nobility is the only end of the insurrection of the people—it is their own cause which they defend at present. Numberless acts of oppression, the decrees of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and those of the Convention, have forced them to take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down, until you have dissipated their fears by a proclamation. To accomplish this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of the united parishes,

"At the camp of Sorimieres, this 10th day of April, the first year of the reign of Louis XVII."

(Signed)

&c. &c. &c.

TOURNAY, May 10.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 8th, the four battalions of the guards, and battalion of Hanoverian, and the Austrian cavalry, headed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, began their march from this place to Maulde, which place they reached about eight in the morning. They took post in the camp, and the Prussians immediately marched on to St. Amand and Vicoigne. At nine the action commenced, and continued, during the former part of the day, with great vigour on both sides. At five, however, the Prussians began to be hard pressed by the numbers of the French, and sent to the Duke of York for assistance.

With that decision and rapidity in execution which mark all his Royal Highness's military operations, the Coldstream, the third regiment,

and

and the grenadiers and light infantry, instantly marched on, leaving the first regiment and the Hanoverians in the camp.

The Coldstream made an immediate attack upon the French with the utmost ardour and spirit.—They repulsed them, and were vigorously pursuing their success, but found themselves unexpectedly exposed to the fire of the French battery. They coolly received the whole fire of the French, both grape shot and musketry, which they returned with great effect; but finding it impossible to carry the battery, they retired in perfect order.

In this attack one officer (Ensign Howard) was wounded, two sergeants were killed, and three wounded, among whom was the sergeant-major. Twenty-seven rank and file were killed, and forty-two wounded.

The other battalions received orders to advance, and were posted in the wood. The French, mean while, kept up a brisk fire upon the road by which they advanced, but fortunately only two men were slightly wounded by it. The British artillery fired with very great effect, and was extremely well served. The troops remained at the posts which they had taken in the woods till it was dark, and then marched back to St. Amand.

The first attack on the part of the French commenced at seven in the morning. The whole was not over till nine in the evening.

An attack was also made upon the Austrians under General Clairfayt, whose posts extend from the Scheldt to Vicogne, from whence the Prussians occupy the wood as far as St. Amand.

In the day's business, the Austrians lost 700 men, the Prussians 300, and the French, by the account of deserters and prisoners, 4000 killed and wounded. General Dampierre, who commanded the French, received a cannon ball in his thigh, and died in consequence of his wound this morning. He was wounded by the British artillery, for, at the time that he fell, their cannon only, which were posted in the wood, were playing upon the French.

In the course of yesterday there was only a little cannonading; but early this morning the Austrians and Prussians surprised the French, drove them from all their batteries, and took possession of their posts in the woods. The cannon, however, were removed from their batteries, the horses having been ready all night for that purpose.

The French made a last attack upon Raimes this evening, but without success.

Lamorliere, since Dampierre's death, commands the French, who are now retreating precipitately by Orchies to Lille.

ST. AMAND, *May 10.*

Early in the morning of the 8th, the French marched out of their intrenchments and strong holds in the woods of St. Amand, and attacked the Prussians with so much vigour and intrepidity, that they beat them on all sides, and made a dreadful slaughter amongst them. We were

posted in readiness to sustain them, and waited some time after we heard the firing, but upon being informed that the Prussians had given way, his Royal Highness ordered us to march with all possible expedition. The Enniskillen led the way, followed by the light infantry, the third regiment, and the grenadiers. The Enniskillen marched up to the first battery, reserving their fire with that courage which will ever deserve the admiration and thanks of their country. The French levelled their artillery, but shewed much reluctance to fire, although we were within point blank shot of them. We were then ordered to march on rapidly. When we had arrived within reach of their musketry, and expecting every moment that they would fly, they poured upon us a shower of grape and musket shot, that brought to the ground some of our bravest men. We halted and retreated, and they instantly ceased to fire upon us. The third regiment, the grenadiers, and the light infantry, marched to support us, when the French began to fire again from the wood; but they desisted the moment we retreated, and made no attempt to pursue or harass us. It is evident, to a demonstration, that they would not have attacked us, if we had not persisted in our attempt to carry their batteries.—We have had thirty-five killed and forty wounded. Among the latter are Mr. Howard, and our sergeant-major. The sergeant was first shot in the shoulder, but he persisted in marching on, when he received a wound in his thigh by which he was disabled and taken prisoner. The Duke of York sent a drummer on the following day to the enemy, with a request that he might be attended by an English surgeon. He was found surrounded by several French officers and two surgeons, who shewed the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity. One of the officers exclaimed, "Sacre Dieu! why are those free and gallant Britons come hither to destroy us, or to be destroyed! We have no quarrel with them: We are only contending for that Liberty which they enjoy, and which they purchased at the expence of the best blood of their ancestors." The different parts of the army were engaged till it became dark. We fell back in the evening to the post that we had quitted in the morning. Our troops have received their deserved praise in the general orders of this morning. The Prussians are now engaged, as we constantly hear the sound of artillery; but there is little doubt of our beating the French back to their fortified towns.

It is this moment reported that the Austrians, joined by the Prussians, renewed the attack early this morning where we were unsuccessful yesterday, and have forced the French from all the woods, where at least ten thousand men in the last and this campaign have fallen. We also hear that General Dampierre was killed by a cannon ball which had been almost spent. The French have lost in killed and wounded 4000. The loss of the Austrians and Prussians, does not amount to much more than one half of that number. There have been very few prisoners, and

and we have not heard of any cannon taken on either side.

VALENCIENNES, *May 9.*

"General Dampierre, who had his thigh carried away yesterday by a ball, died this morning. The whole army regret in him a brave soldier, an able general, and a sincere friend of republic. The confidence which he inspired in the troops by his noble proclamation at the time when the treachery of Dumourier was discovered; his military life, always glorious and unfulfilled; and his death, ought to be recalled to the remembrance of those who may endeavour to tarnish the splendour of his justly acquired reputation.

The serjeant-major of the Coldstream regiment, by name Darley, was among the wounded in the action of the 8th. He performed prodigies of valour. He had his arm broke and shattered by a ball, but yet continued to fight with the most animated and determined bravery for near two hours. He put to death a French officer who made an attack upon him, but at length had his leg broke by another cannon shot, in consequence of which he fell into the hands of the French.

The Duke of York, highly charmed with the bravery of this excellent soldier, and feeling sensibly for his misfortune, sent a trumpet on the morning of the 9th, to say that the surgeon who attended him should be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and to request that no expence should be spared in procuring him every comfort that his situation would admit of.

The following letter was written by Captain Hewgill, of the Coldstream, and Secretary to his

Royal Highness, to Serjeant Major Coleman, of the battalion of the Coldstream here:

Head-Quarters, May 10—Tournay.

"Serjeant-Major Coleman,

"I write to you by desire of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to acquaint you for the information of Mrs. Darley that her husband is alive, and though in custody of the enemy has written a few lines to say he is well treated and taken care of.

"The Duke feels for his unfortunate situation, and has given orders that a trumpeter shall be sent to-morrow to him with whatever he wants, and a letter to the French surgeon attending him, that he will pay all the expences of his cure.

"He has one arm and his thigh broke, besides two other wounds; there may therefore be some doubt of his recovery, which I think you should take an opportunity of communicating to your daughter. His Royal Highness, as well as every officer and soldier of the Coldstream, can bear witness of his good conduct and gallantry in the action of the 8th.—Brave as a lion he fought with his broken arm, till the second shot brought him to the ground: and since his confinement, he has dictated a letter, wherein he explains his money concerns with an incredible degree of accuracy, and honesty.

"In short, all our prayers attend this valuable man, and I have authority to say from the Commander in Chief, that he will never forget him.

"E. HEWGILL."

G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

AS Mr. Flint, a king's messenger, and one of the cleverest and oldest servants belonging to the foreign office, was on his journey to Italy, and being a few miles on the other side of Augsbourg, on the frontiers of Germany, the horses in the carriage in which he was, took fright, overturned it, and he was killed on the spot. He has left a wife and nine children.

Friday April 26. Yesterday morning by six o'clock, the fine regiment of light horse com-

manded by the earl of Harrington, proceeded by the New Road, through Islington, Old-street, &c. towards Blackwall, they were joined on their way by another party of about 250, the whole making the number of 1000. At Blackwall they were met by some others who had been stationed in the neighbourhood. The place of rendezvous was at Mr. Perry's Dock. The horses were flung on board the transports by means of tackle to the yard-

arm. The number of transports were seventeen, ten of which got out of dock with the immediate tide, the remainder waited the next. The prince of Wales, the duke of Gloucester, prince William of Gloucester, &c. were present, for whose accommodation elegant erections were provided.

DOVER CLIFFS.

It has been very well intended, that, on this, the nearest English ground, from which indignation can be expressed against the late proceedings in France, a pyramid should be erected to the memory of the murdered **LOUIS XVI.** The following is the inscription, intended for this monument, which will be raised at the expence of the inhabitants of Dover.

THIS
PYRAMID

Was raised to perpetuate the Infamy
Of those Execrable, Sanguinary,
Robbers, Regicides, and Murderers,
Egalité, Robertspiere, Pelletier, Legendre, Lacroix, Lafource, Thuriot, Barbaroux, Rubel, Barere, Petion, Merlin, Saint Just, Breard, Danton, and Herbois;
Who, together with
One Hundred and Seventy-seven other
BLOOD HOUNDS,
Usurping a spurious Authority
IN THE FRENCH EMPIRE,

DID,

On the Twenty-first Day of January,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three,
In the Face of an

ASTONISHED, SORROWFUL, AND
INDIGNANT WORLD!

And, in defiance of the
Conscious Terrors of GOD's awful and
AVENGING JUSTICE,
Mercilessly WORRY!

AND

PUT TO DEATH!

His Just, and Innocent anointed,
LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH,
And the most amiable MONARCH
Of that Name.

The corps of Cavalry now ordered for foreign service will consist of detachments from the following regiments:

Royal Regt. of Horse	General Conway's
Guards, Blue,	
First Dragoon Guards,	Sir George Howard's
Second Dragoon Guards,	Marquis Townshend's
Third Dragoon Guards,	Sir Wm. Fawcett's
First Dragoons,	Earl of Pembroke's
Second Dragoons,	Gen. Johnston's
Sixth Dragoons.	
Seventh Dragoons,	Sir Henry Clinton's.

These detachments will form a body of about
2,300 men.

BENEFITS.

LEWIS had	-	-	465l.
JOHNSTONE,	-	-	480l.
QUICK,	-	-	390l.
BANISTER, Jun.	-	-	552l.

PORTSMOUTH, May 1.

The captain of the Spanish Register ship, brought in here, took the French privateer to be an Algerine, having never seen the new National colours, or heard of the war; and from a dread of being made slaves, stood an action of five hours, in which he had ten men killed, and thirty-seven wounded. His upper works were entirely shattered, and his people having been at sea from the time he left Lima, could no longer support the fatigue of the action. The mate of the privateer strongly recommended a run to America with the prize.

The Spanish Register ship is found to be of much greater value than at first estimated. She will certainly produce a million sterling, which is the richest vessel that ever put to sea. But some go so far as to say that she will fall nothing short of one million, three hundred thousand pounds.

The cargo that remained on board the Spanish Register ship, on the 14th of April, which was the day on which she was recaptured, consists of the following articles, viz.

16 chests of money, seven of which are gold, and the rest plate.
72 Cwt. of Red Wood.
2662 Quintals of Bark, of different weights, from 100 to 300 pounds each.
2400 Quintals of Cocoa
4887 Quintals of Copper
520 Quintals of Lead
112 Quintals of Wool
162 Quintals of Sugar
214 Pounds of Medicine
338 Pounds of extracted Bark
75 Pounds of Grease and Cocoon
150 Pounds of Balsam of Peru
250 Prepared Hides
110 Skins for Rasping
8 Dozen of fine Leather
3 Barrels of Honey
3 Dozen of Peru Wine
11 Cases of different productions of Peru.

There is reason to apprehend that the gentlemen of the Long Robe will come in for their share of this prize. The specie, amounting to 500,000l. was taken in the French privateer---not in the Spanish ship. It is a new case, and the captors are determined to try if the Spanish merchants make a claim to any part of the property.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN.

SHAKSPEARE GALLERY.

THE low state of the *Fine Arts* in this kingdom has long been a cause of deep regret with every person of a refined and cultivated taste. It would be no difficult task to trace the causes which have operated, not only to prevent their introduction here, but even to depress their growth. But the dawn of a happier day has arisen in Ireland, and we hail its appearance!

To publish a more elegant and correct edition of *The Great Poet of Human Nature* than has hitherto appeared, is of itself a meritorious undertaking; and is entitled to publick encouragement: but when a more extensive object is in view---that of laying the foundation of a *School of Painting* in Ireland---it would be an insult to an enlightened nation, to entertain a doubt of such a noble design failing from the want of patronage. It is true, a Stuart formed a fine collection of paintings in this city, now, indeed, dispersed; and we can still boast of a *Charlemont* and a *Moir*: but a public collection, to which the aspiring young artist could resort, whenever opportunity served, was still a desideratum. This is now in part attained: and eighteen pictures are at present to be seen at the *Irish Shakspeare Gallery*, which would shed a lustre on any collection in Europe.

At this time we can only announce the outlines of the plan, and give a list of the pictures, and names of the artists.---It is intended to paint seventy-two pictures, all of one size; which will give the work an air of uniformity that *Boydell's* edition cannot boast of. From these, seventy-two engravings, all executed in stroke, are to be taken; two of which, and one play, will constitute a number, the price to subscribers will be One Guinea each. The text of *Shakspeare* will be accurately printed, on type and paper of the most beautiful kind. But we must refer our readers to the proposals at large, which may be had at the Gallery, or from the publishers of the *Anthologia*, where subscribers will please to apply.

In our next number, we hope to be able to enter at large into the merit of each picture; accompanied with some remarks on the style of the respective masters.

List of the Pictures and Names of the Artists.

- Nº 1. As you like it---act 4. sc. 1.---painted by Northcote.
2. The Tempest---act 1. sc. 1.---by Peters.
3. Two Gentlemen of Verona---act 5. sc. 3.---by Wheatley.
4. Anthony and Cleopatra---act 1. sc. 2.---by Peters.
5. Henry 6. part 2.---act 1. sc. 4.---by ditto.
6. Henry 5.---act 2. sc. 2.---by Hamilton.
7. Henry 4. part 2.---act 4. sc. 2.---by Wheatley.
8. All's well that ends well---act 4. sc. 1.---by ditto.
9. Romeo and Juliet---act 5. sc. 3.---by Peters.
10. Midsummer-Night's Dream---act 2. sc. 3.---by Fuseli.
11. Macbeth---act 1. sc. 2.---by ditto.
12. Ditto---act 4. sc. 1.---by ditto.
13. Winter's Tale---act 3. sc. 3.---by Opie.
14. King John---act 3. sc. 2.---by ditto.
15. Hamlet---act 3. sc. 2.---by Fuseli.
16. King John---act 4. sc. 1.---by Opie.
17. Troilus and Cressida---act 5. sc. 3.---by Hamilton.
18. Timon of Athens---act 4. sc. 3.---by Northcote.

D. D. R.

April 23. This day, in the court of King's Bench, Beresford Burston, Esq. one of his majesty's counsel at law, applied for an information against John Giffard, Esq. at the prosecution of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and the rule was accordingly ordered, unless cause shewn in four days.

Counsel on behalf of James Napper Tandy, Esq. applied yesterday in the King's Bench to the court, for a writ of *certiorari* to remove an indictment found against James Napper Tandy, Esq. at the last assizes holden for the county of Louth, at Dundalk, which was awarded accordingly.

The attorney general moved in the same court for a similar writ, to remove an indictment found against the same James Napper Tandy, Esq. at the said assizes for an offence.

It is said that these indictments are to be removed in order to outlaw Mr. Tandy.

The recorder, the same day, made an application to the court of King's Bench, for an attachment against Henry and Thomas Ormsby, marshal and deputy marshal of the Four-Courts Marshalsea, for insulting Thomas Fleming, one of the aldermen, and coroner for the city of Dublin, in the execution of his office, in holding an inquest in the Four-Courts Marshalsea, on the body of a person who had died of a fever.

The court desired him to change his motion, and make it for an information, and they would grant a conditional rule.

Mr. Browne, on the same side, pressed the attachment, as a summary prevention of the dangers arising from the bad example of the marshal, as it was sworn, that riots had frequently existed in the Marshalsea.

Mr. Vavafor said, that, when the business was inquired into, the magistrate would appear more culpable than the marshal.

The court made a conditional order upon the Mr. Ormsbys, for an information, unless cause shewn in four days.

Lord Clonmel was pleased to deliver the opinion of the judges, respecting the fees to be paid by Roman-Catholics on taking the oaths:---That the act was silent as to the payment of any fees but for the certificate, which was ascertained to be one shilling: no other could be demanded, unless the legislature explained, and ascertained it.---His lordship expressed himself in the most impartial, handsome, and complimentary manner to that respectable body, to whose interests in the legislature his lordship appeared most warmly attached.

The following is the list of the colonels of the militia in the several counties and principal cities of this kingdom.

COUNTIES.	COLONELS.
Antrim -	Mr. J. O'Neil
Armagh -	Viscount Gosford
Carlow -	Colonel Bruen
Cavan -	Earl Bellamont
Clare -	Viscount Conyngham
Cork (county) -	Viscount Kingsborough
Cork (city) -	Viscount Doneraill
Donegal -	Colonel Longfield
Down -	Mr. B. Conyngham
Dublin (county) -	Earl Hillsborough
Dublin (city) -	Lord Mountjoy
Fermanagh -	Alderman Sankey
Galway -	Earl Enniskillen
Kerry -	Col. P. K. Trench
Kildare -	Earl Glandore
Kilkenny -	Colonel Keating
King's County -	Viscount Thurles
Leitrim -	Sir Lawrence Parsons
Limerick (county) -	Col. Theo. Clements
Limerick (city) -	Lord Muskerry
Longford -	Mr. Prendg. Smith
Louth -	Earl Granard
Londonderry -	Hon. Mr. Foster
Mayo (county) -	Right Hon. Mr. Conolly
Meath -	Hon. D. Browne
Monaghan -	Mr. Jackson
Queen's County -	Lord Headford
	Col. J. Montgomery
	Lord Portarlington

Roscommon -	Earl Kingston
Sligo -	Right Hon. H. King
Tipperary -	Mr. Bagwell
Tyrone -	Marquis Abercorn
Waterford -	Marquis Waterford
Westmeath -	Earl Westmeath
Wexford -	Viscount Loftus
Wicklow -	Lord Wicklow.

28. A most excellent charity sermon was preached in St. Peter's church, by the Rev. W. B. Kirwan, and a collection made in aid of the fund for support of the female orphan-house, amounting to 804l. 2s. 6d.---The collectors were Ladies Antrim, L. Conolly, De Vesce, Gosford, Leitrim, Kingsborough, Headford, Sunderland, and Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Knox, Ponsöby, Howard, Weldon, and Vesey.

Mr. James Napper Tandy has brought an action, in the Court of Exchequer, against Mr. Cox, the gaoler of Newgate, for holding him in custody without any other authority than a proclamation by the lord lieutenant and council, directing him to do so.

The Hon. Pierce Butler, lately confined in Newgate for an assault, has also brought an action, in the same court, against Mr. Justice Downes, for an alleged informality in passing sentence on him in his judicial capacity.

In the course of the present term, the recorder, on behalf of Mr. Justice Downes, and Mr. Ball, on behalf of Mr. Cox, moved the court for time to plead to the declaration in both the above actions, which was granted: time till the first day of next term was given to Mr. Ball; and the chief baron observing, that they were actions of a very new kind, gave the recorder till the first day of next Michaelmas term.

A vessel which sailed about three weeks ago from hence to Chatham, with 120 recruits, under the command of Captains Shaw and Petit, together with another officer, is captured by a French privateer, in the British channel, and brought into Dieppe. The officers write, that the commandant of that town had all their baggage and all private property restored, and otherwise treated them with the utmost politeness.

May 3. Last Tuesday night a burglary and murder, of the most atrocious kind, was committed in the house of Samuel Waddy, Esq. at Jamestown, in the county of Wexford, the particulars of which are as follow:---Some time ago Mr. Waddy discharged from his service a man who acted in the capacity of footman, for misdemeanours; particularly for beating, in a cruel manner, a female servant in the family.

The fellow, on going away, vowed vengeance against his master, and unhappily kept his word: for, between the hours of nine and ten on Tuesday night, the fellow, with a number of accomplices, broke into Mr. Waddy's house, where, after tying all the servants, he proceeded to Mr. Waddy's bedchamber, where he discharged a pistol at his head, which instantly killed him. The villains then robbed the house of valuable articles to a considerable amount, and got off.---A strict search is making after this diabolical villain.

6. Yesterday, in the Court of Exchequer, a trial at bar commenced in the case of Warden Flood, Esq. *versus* the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, to recover the estate bequeathed by his eldest brother, the late Henry Flood, Esq. to that university. The question is to try the legitimacy of the latter.

The prime serjeant took up nearly the whole time the court sat, in a very able, learned, and ingenious statement of the case.

The flower of the bar is retained in this cause.

We have the pleasure to learn, that the miscreant who committed the horrid murder of Mr. Waddy, was taken two days afterwards at Graigenemagh, in the county of Kilkenny, by Mr. Ambrose Hughes and Mr. Robert Sparrow, two gentlemen of the county of Wexford, and brought to the jail of that place.

Such was the phrenzy of the populace of Wexford against this barbarian, that they were restrained, with the utmost difficulty, from tearing him piecemeal. Mr. Waddy, the gentleman whose life he wantonly and barbarously destroyed, being a gentleman of considerable property, and a friend to the poor, and universally beloved.

The villain apprehended, calls himself John Spain. He was imprudently taken into the service of Mr. Waddy, without any recommendation, though a strange vagrant in the country.

He had not lived long in the family when he committed several thefts; and, amongst others, one of some silver spoons, in which he was detected by a female servant, who communicated the matter to his master's niece, by whom it was told to Mr. Waddy, who instantly discharged him.

In revenge for which, the fellow formed the horrid plot of murdering his master, the young lady, and the servant maid who detected him.

Mr. Waddy was a gentleman of unwieldy corpulency, weighing near thirty stone, of a feeble habit, unable to move without assistance, and consequently to make any resistance.

Notwithstanding which, the villains, after knocking him down, shot him through the head, and afterwards gave him two mortal stabs in the breast and belly.

The Friendly-Brothers' Club, of the county of Wexford, with a truly laudable spirit, published a reward of rool. for apprehending the murderer, which Mr. Hughes and Mr. Sparrow, the captors, have generously devoted to the poor of Wexford.

9. Yesterday the whole city was thrown into alarm, by a report that a liberty mob had risen, and were spreading plunder and destruction through the town.

Curiosity, of course, collected the populace in all quarters. The shops from Thomas-street, through Dame street, to Stephen's-green, and in all the streets adjacent, were instantly shut. The alarm, however, though in some measure founded, had no cause equal to the extent of report.

In consequence of the failure of two eminent houses in the cotton branch, and the slackness

which has for some time prevailed in the other manufacturing branches, near 5000 hands, dependant on their industry in those manufactures, were thrown out of employment, and reduced to wretchedness and want.

Instigated by the calls of hunger, numbers of these poor people came forth to seek for relief from the public, and in their way some of them became riotous, and took by violence, from some hucksters and bakers' shops, quantities of bacon, bread, &c.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen James, Warren, and Fleming, and the two Sheriffs, immediately came forward, attended by some troops from the garrison, to preserve the peace, and, by persuasion and remonstrance on the impropriety of such conduct, dispersed them.

They then divided into groups, and begged relief from all passengers they met, but we do not hear of any violence committed by them.

The distress of these unfortunate people certainly calls aloud for the interference of public humanity.

Yesterday a subscription for the support of poor manufacturers out of employ, was entered into by the gentlemen of the bar in the courts, and some hundreds collected.

Some other humane expedients of the same kind are mentioned to be in agitation among the great folk.

The privy council sat at the Castle, to take into consideration the depressed state of public credit, and to resolve upon salutary measures for its revival.

The council was very full, and attended by all the privy counsellors at present in town.

Mr. Cope, Mr. Binns, Mr. Jaffray, and several other respectable merchants, were examined before the council, relative to the present stagnation of public credit.

In consequence of their information, we understand, that 700,000l will be appropriated to the laudable purpose of saving the honest and industrious man, whose circumstances will admit of his giving good security, from being ruined by temporary distrust.

BIRTHS.

April 25. At Coleraine, in the Queen's co. the lady of Francis White, Esq. of a son.

In St. Patrick-street, Cork, the lady of Philip Spiller, Esq. of a son.

May 1. The lady of Major Gen. Stopford, of a daughter.

The lady of George Stamer Gubbins, of Kilrush, Esq. of two sons.

3. The lady of John Lalor, of Cranagh, co. Tipperary, of a son.

5. The lady of the Hon. George Jocelyn, of two daughters.

In North Great George's-street, the lady of Alex. Kirkpatrick, Esq. of a daughter.

10. The lady of Morley Saunders, Esq. of a son.

The lady of Mr. Lefanu, of a son.

18. Lady of Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart. of a son.

At Belmont, the lady of the Hon. Peisley L'Estrange, of a son.

20. At Ballymore, co. Kildare, the lady of Norcot Henry D'Esterre, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. Arthur Crozier, Esq. of Dunbar, to Miss Juliana Nixon, of Wheat-hill, both of the co. Fermanagh.

Owen Young, of Harrystown, Esq. co. Roscommon, to Miss Rebecca Brabazon.

Mark Lynch, Esq. to Miss Skerret, both of Ballynasloe.

Capt. Alexander Lynch, to Miss D'Arcy, of Woodville, co. Galway.

May 1. In Cavendish-row, John Moutray, Esq. of Favour-Royal, to Miss Mary Upton, daughter of Ambrose U. of North Great George's street, Esq.

3. Mr. Thomas Barret to Miss Richardson, daughter of Price R. Esq. of the Custom-house.

5. Andrew Walker, Esq. of Drumahair, to Miss Dodd, of Ballintogher, both of the co. Sligo.

William Renny, Esq. of the co. Down, to Mrs. Webster, of Belfast.

Rev. Mr. Wallace to Miss Eliz. Newenham, fourth daughter of Sir Edward N.

John Vize, Esq. M. D. of Limerick, to Miss White, daughter of Benjamin W. Esq.

Charles O'Brien, Esq. of Woodtown, co. Dublin, to Miss Catharine Finlay, of Dorset-street.

Rev. Edward Myler, of Suffolk-street, to Miss Weekes, of Annamoe, co. Wicklow.

10. Surgeon Hamilton, of Abbey-street, to Miss Burroughs, of Cuffe-street.

Near Cork, Mr. Deane Nash, attorney, to Miss Tisdall, daughter of the late Archdeacon T.

Thomas Beeby, Esq. to Miss Ball.

John Forster, Esq. to Miss Mathews, of Kilkenny.

20. Thomas Apjohn, Esq. of Longfield, co. Limerick, to Miss Anne Beaghan, of Adare.

At Waterford, Capt. Thomas Mollownay, to the widow Lurgan.

Mr. Thomas McGlathry, merchant, of Holyhead, to Miss Sarah Colclough, of Charlemont-street.

DEATHS.

April 25. In William-street, R. Taylor, Esq. In Kildare-street, after an illness of ten days, Lady Inchiquin.

At Ballydogan, co. Galway, Wm. Burke, Esq. At Ballyvoile, near Dungarvan, Wm. Power, Esq.

In Lisburn, Mr. George Tandy, brother to James Napper Tandy, Esq.

May 1. In Cork, George Forster, Esq. At Meath, co. Westmeath, J. Clibborn, D. D.

5. At Barn-Elm, co. Dublin, Garret English, Esq. a steady friend, and an upright and active magistrate.

7. On Summer-hill, William Cusack, Esq. he served under Marshal Saxe, and was at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden.

Dr. Samuel Law, of Castlewellsen.

At Ballybride, near Tallaht, John Matthias Downing, Esq.

At Malinow, Mrs. Blennerhasset, wife of Gerald B. Esq. of Riddlestown, co. Limerick.

In Limerick, Francis Lloyd, Esq. M. D.

8. In Grafton-street, in consequence of a wound received in a duel, Mr. Powell, late a lieutenant in the 40th regiment.

At Enniskerry, Mr. James Neile, of Dublin, merchant.

10. At Portsmouth, Mr. Clendennin, formerly an apothecary in this city.

18. At Donore, co. Meath, the Rev. Michael Fleming, parish priest of that place.

At Ballingarry, Mat. Lane Scanlan, Esq.

At Kilcornan, co. Galway, Mrs. Daly, wife of Malachy D. Esq. of Ramore.

In Roscarbury, the Rev. Thady O'Brien.

At the advanced age of 91, the relict of the late Walter Allen, Esq.

22. In Chancery-lane, after a few days illness, Geo. Jos. Browne, Esq. barrister at law :--- a gentleman of known legal ability, and tried sincerity, and very much lamented.

BANKRUPTS.---May 1793.

James Peebles and Robert Spencer, of High-street, Dublin, woollen-draper and co-partners, to surrender the 14th and 16th of May inst. and 11th of June next.

John White, of Ash-street, Dublin, factor, to surrender the 13th and 14th of May inst. and 11th of June next.

Moses Wilson, of Ormond-street, Dublin, to surrender the 11th and 14th of May inst. and 14th of June next.

Daniel McLorinan, of Newry, co. of Down, shopkeeper, to surrender the 14th and 15th of May inst. and 15th of June next.

John Christie, of Dublin, dealer and chapman, to surrender the 15th and 16th of May inst. and 15th of June next.

Patrick McEvoy, of Harold's-crofts, co. Dublin, dealer and chapman, to surrender the 27th and 29th of May instant, and 27th of June next.

Theatrical Register.

April 24. *Ways and Means, or a Trip to Dover;* No Song no Supper; and the Padlock: benefit of Mr. George.

26. *Just in Time,* and *Midas:* benefit of Mr. Owenion.

Seldom has the theatre witnessed such an overflow as on this night: indeed it was a just tribute to a man of irreproachable character, both in public and private life.

29. *Wild Oats,* and *High Life below Stairs:* benefit of Mr. Daly.

30. *Romeo and Juliet,* and the *Romp.*

May 1. *Hamlet,* and *Patrick in Prussia:* benefit of Mr. Smith.

2. *Wild*

2. Wild Oats, and the pantomime of The Relief of Williamstadt: benefit of Mr. Dawfon.
3. Romeo and Juliet, and the Romp.
6. The Sultan, The Way to keep him, and Three Weeks after Marriage; Roxalana, the Widow Belmour, and Lady Racket, Mrs. Abington: for her own benefit.

To see the first comic actresses of the age in three of her principal characters, was a circumstance so uncommon, that it attracted, at a very early hour, one of the most numerous and brilliant audiences we have ever seen; nor were their expectations disappointed. We cannot attempt to give those who were not present an idea of the display of such abilities as we witnessed this night; we are unequal to the task.

7. He would be a Soldier, and the Quaker: benefit of Mr. Sparks.
8. The Road to Ruin, and the Romp; benefit of the Signoras de Caro, the dancers.
13. Macbeth, and the Dead Alive.
14. The Chances, and the Prisoner at Large: benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.
15. Venice Preserved, and the Padlock: Belvidera by a lady, her first appearance on any stage, for her benefit, and her husband, who was confined in the Marshalsea.
16. Tancred and Sigismunda, and Comus: benefit of Mr. Hargrave.
20. The Inconstant, or the Way to win him, and the Sultan; Bifarre and Roxalana, Mrs. Abington.
23. The Way to keep him, and the Padlock; the Widow Belmour, Mrs. Abington: for the relief of the poor distressed manufacturers, who, as the bills of the day stated, amounted to upwards of nine thousand five hundred.
24. Wild Oats, and Love la à Mode, benefit of Mr. Colthurst.

As the after season will soon commence, we hope our list for next month will assume a very different aspect from our present and the preceding one. We hear the manager has made many valuable engagements; and our attention shall still be directed to the same objects we had in view when we began our register.

Private Theatre, Fishamble-street.

The theatre has ever borne a distinguished place in the department of polite literature:—it has also been the subject of panegyric and criticism. However, the snarling critic, or the placid panegyrist have not always adhered to fair report: both, probably actuated by spleen or friendship, take up their pen, and, from the currency of the day, compose eulogy or defamation. The editor of the *Anthologia* has laid down a rule of conduct that the public alone must develop.

A cautious adherence to truth is necessary in every department of life; and especially in a periodical publication, the circulation of which spreads round this and its sister kingdom. The following observations are given from the first authority; and the fashion of Fishamble-street Theatre, we trust, will render this sketch agreeable to our numerous classes of readers, and be allowed, by the noblemen and gentlemen who are mentioned, to be candid and fair.

We will give our observations in rotation, and begin with the first play.

BEGGAR'S OPERA.

Dramatis Personæ.

Capt. Macheath	- -	Capt. Ashe.
Peach'em	- -	Capt. Browne.
Lockit	- -	Capt. Stewart.
Mat-o'-the-Mint	- -	Mr. H. Butler.
		Lord Thurles.
		Mr. W. Butler.
		Mr. Holmes.
		Mr. Vernon.
The Gang	- -	Mr. Herbert.
		Mr. Rochfort.
		Lord Cunningham.
		Mr. Whalley.
		Mr. Talbot.
Filch	- -	Mr. Howard.
Lucy	- -	Mrs. Garvey.
Mrs. Peach'em	}	Mrs. Dawfon.
Diana Trapes		
Mrs. Slammekin	}	Mrs. Wells.
Women	- -	Miss Atkins.
		Miss Kingdon.
		Mrs. O'Reilly.
Polly	- -	Mrs. Mahon.

FARCE.

THE IRISH WIDOW.

Whittle	- -	Mr. Howard.
Sir Patrick O'Neil	- -	Mr. Nugent.
Nephew	- -	Capt. Witherington.
Bates	- -	Mr. Holmes.
Thomas	- -	Capt. Browne.
Kecksey	- -	Capt. Stewart.
The Irish Widow	- -	Mrs. Garvey.

OPERA.

Capt. Ashe's Macheath is allowedly given in the most capital style of acting. He, probably, is unrivalled in the character. His attitudes are powerful, and his voice harmonious. In short, it would be idle to enumerate his theatrical excellencies, for Madam Fame has long since took upon herself that pleasing task.

Capt. Brown's Peach'em scarcely arrived to mediocrity, nor do his talents appear to us in any sense destined for the stage: however, he may improve if his imitative faculties are catching, or his ambition awakens in him an emulation for applause.

Capt.

Capt. Stewart's Lockit went off very well: and it is but doing him justice to say, that Thalia appears to have no final regard for him.

Mr. Humphry Butler's Mat-o'-the-Mint was capital, and supported with much ability. He must be considered a very great acquisition to his colleagues, as he seems desirous to please.---The gang are distinguished by their names.

Mr. Howard's Filch was tolerable, notwithstanding he undertook it in a hurry, it being cast for another gentleman, who disappointed.

Mrs. Garvey's Lucy deserved much of her audience, and it appeared she received it. Indeed her voice is not adapted for opera, though she possesses a pleasing undulation of tones. Her comic abilities are so various and original, that we can scarce find a competitor in the characters we have seen her perform. Always perfect in her parts, with a lively animation, this lady is presented as a first rate actress. Her figure is highly graceful.

Diana Trapes, Mrs. Peachum, and Mrs. Slam-mekin, by Mrs. Dawson.---This lady's versatility must meet observation, and marked approbation. She really appeared above mediocrity, and her willingness to excel buoys up expectation.

Polly, by Mrs. Mahon, wanted the sympathy of genuine feeling: this lady cannot counterfeit. A couplet in Goldsmith's Retaliation may, by inversion, convey an idea of her stage prowess. Speaking of Garrick, he says---

"On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting;

"'Twas only when that he was off he was acting."

It must, however, be allowed, this lady sings with some taste, and gets over her part in this opera prettily.

PARCE.

Mr. Howard's Whittle had much merit: it was easy and natural, and his dress evinced the gentleman and man of taste.

Mr. Nugent's Sir Patrick O'Neil would form a tedious detail, were he closely followed.---It is painful to animadvert, where animadversion does not go to furnish pleasing incident.---Modesty, or some mysterious quality, renders this gentleman unfit for the stage.

Capt. Witherington, in the nephew, would be more pleasing were he more perfect in his part.

Mr. Holmes's Bates was rather unnatural, as Mr. H. is quite too young for the character. His voice is too low, and has not, at least for the stage, sufficient animation.

Capt. Brown's Thomas---very tolerable, and will improve if he perseveres.

Capt. Stewart's Kecksey was exceeding well, and would be much more finished if he would learn to cough more easy and natural. We would

not recommend him to seek a cold however, as an imitation is easily acquired by practice.

Irish Widow, Mrs. Garvey.---In this character she outdid herself, and made a most bewitching man, in as much as a pair of breeches can make her so. Finely formed, she at once wins the heart, and fixes the imagination.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The nature of a periodical publication like ours, which must appear on a fixed day, lays us under the necessity of sending the various communications we are favoured with, to our printer as early as possible in each month:---this, we hope, will plead our excuse for many valuable papers and poems, which shall appear in our next: particularly Mr. Dermody's *Odes to Beauty and the Moon*; and also some *Epigrams* by him.---We are happy to hear it is intended, by this truly unfortunate votary of the muse, to publish a volume of his poems: and we have no doubt, but an ample subscription will reward his poetical merit, and enable him to fix on some permanent situation, or profession, for his future life.---And, also,

The Lines by W. to Miss C. L. of Grafton-street.

Une Epigramme, par A. B.

The Tale, by W. J. from Donnybrook.

The Tale from Ossian, by M.

And *An Ode to Fancy*, by a correspondent who signs I. whose communication we shall ever be proud to boast of.

We are sorry to reject the epigrams of our witty and ingenious correspondent *Nemo*, for being rather indelicate: and hope he will take this intimation in good part; as it is neither our inclination nor interest to give offence to any.

The Lines on the Liffey, by R. D. are under consideration: as are those *On Content*, by H. J. C.

We are concerned we could not insert the *Anecdotes of Cap. Tew* until next month, when they certainly shall appear: and Mr. Barry's *Solutions* to former questions, and also some new ones by him.

We are under many obligations to our learned correspondent C. F. F. for his *Sketch of the History of the Inns of Court of Ireland*; and we hope he will favour us with future communications; for, if we are not deceived, this, curious as it is, is not in the line of his profession.

We have been just informed, that the premium of 50*l.* for the best *Essay on employing the People*, was adjudged, by the Royal Irish Academy, to a paper by *DoEor Crump*, an ingenious and eminent physician at Limerick.

As the editor intends to give, as opportunity serves, *A Genealogical and Historical Account of the Roman Catholic Noble Families of this Kingdom*, he earnestly solicits assistance from them, and others who may have made collections for this interesting purpose.



Auth. Hib. Plate 1. June 1793.



W. O. add.

Brocas sculp.

Rathcline Castle, Co. Longford

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

O R,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

O F

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR J U N E 1793.

*An Account of Rathcline Castle :—with a beautiful Engraving, by
Brocas.*

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

THE inclosed drawing is a view of the ancient Castle, situated on the banks of the Shannon, in the county of Longford, at the foot of the beautiful hill of Rathcline, about two miles from the bridge of Lanesboro'.

This romantic and venerable ruin, which for some time was the seat of the Lords Lanesboro', is said to be one of the oldest castles in the kingdom: tradition ascribes the building of it to the family of O'Quin, and records it to have been, for centuries, the subject of contention, and the theatre of many bloody scenes. It was at length dismantled by Cromwell, and finally burnt and reduced to its present ruinous state, in the wars of King James. In several places, large beams, partly consumed by fire, still remain.

It is much to be regretted, that a very ancient inscription, cut in the Irish character, on a marble slab, and fixed in the wall of one of the rooms, has been removed, or destroyed, by a gentleman who lately resided in the modern house
June 1793.

built close to the castle, from its ruins. The noble woods, which covered the impending hill, have almost totally disappeared: one elm, of immense bulk, and most luxuriant foliage, remains—a solitary, but beautiful, specimen of the venerable groves which once adorned this romantic spot.

From the summit of the hill the course of the noble river Shannon may be traced, through a number of woody islands, for several miles; and the hills of Roscommon, on the banks opposite to the castle, present a distant view of Sir Edward Crofton's elegant demesne, at Moat.—The old church and burying-ground of Rathcline (which could not be comprehended in the annexed view) are situated on the summit of the hill, within a mile of the castle.

W. O.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

As your magazine, *The Anthologia Hibernica*, seems to me to be conducted on the most liberal plan, and that in it
3 C

“ *sunt*”

"*sunt sua præmia laudi*," allow me to inclose the Memoirs of a Brave but Unfortunate Officer, which I met with a few days ago, and which you are at liberty to insert, as they certainly never appeared in any magazine, or otherwise, I believe, than in an obscure print.—The subject of them, as of most distinguished merit in his profession, cannot be deemed unworthy such a tribute of gratitude from his countrymen, on whom his gallant conduct reflected such lustre, and rendered him deplored by the whole 17th regiment (now on Dublin duty), and who, I think, will certainly consider a compliment paid to one of their officers, as paid to themselves at large.

I am, &c.

Dublin Barracks,
May 13. 1793.

Anecdote of Captain Tew.

*Cum tempus, necessitasque postulat, decer-
tandum manu est, et mors servituti tur-
pitudinique anteponenda.*

CICERO.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

HORACE.

FRANCIS TEW, Esq. captain of the 17th regiment of foot, who was killed when the Americans surprised Stoney Point, in July 1779, was descended of an ancient and respectable family, part of which came to this country from Wales, about a century ago, and settled in the county of Meath.—His father possessed a fortune sufficient, in the use he made of it, to render him a protector of the indigent, and an encourager of true merit: in a word, his affluent fortune, like the rays of the sun, scattered light and warmth all around him.

Mr. Tew, being the youngest of many children, early engaged in the service of his country, to which he had always a strong propensity. To him the military profession did not appear estimable as

being a resort for idleness, or a situation suited for loungers; he viewed it, on the contrary, as the path which led to true honour.—*Laus omnis virtutis in actione consistit.*

His fate in the army was unparalleled in point of ill-luck, as the following account will evince:—at the siege of Louisbourg he was shot five times through the body, and once through each arm; in consequence of which, his situation was thought so dangerous, that his wounds were not dressed for three days, the surgeon imagining he could not possibly survive half that time; at length, however, with great care, he recovered, and was well enough to accompany the shattered remains of his regiment to England.—When they were reviewed by the king, he was pointed out to his majesty, to whom his singular fate was recited. His majesty walked up to him, and, after conversing very familiarly with him for some time, put his name down in his memorandum-book, in order that, when an opportunity for promoting him should offer, he might not forget him. The regiment was then sent to Scotland, where it continued for three years; but being reviewed again by the king on their return to London, in their way to the sea port from whence they were to embark for America, his majesty instantly recognised Mr. Tew's person, and again conversed with him, giving him to hope for preferment. In consequence, therefore, of the approbation of his sovereign, and in consideration of his long and distinguished services, he was promoted to a company; and was in that rank when he was put to the bayonet at Stoney Point, in North America, in the moment he was gallantly spiriting up a part of the garrison to a vigorous resistance of the enemy, who by surprize had got possession of the outworks of the fort; hoping, by a timely resistance on his part, to give the rest of the garrison an opportunity of getting under arms to repulse the enemy, where, as certain and private accounts relate, he intrepidly refused quarter; and, like Leonidas, the Spartan, nobly fell defending the pass.

Oh! fatal thirst of fame! Oh! glorious heat!
Only destructive to the brave and great!

ADDISON.

Such was the fate of this hero, of whom a history lately published, giving an account of this action, says—"Nothing could be well supposed, from its nature and circumstances, more bloody, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than this action. The fate of Captain Tew, of the 17th regiment of foot, who fell in this action, being rather singular and unfortunate, was accordingly regretted. He had been left for dead on the field in the last war; and perhaps no other officer in Europe had survived so great a number of wounds, as he had received in the course of his service. Promotion had been long promised and expected; but, through the want of any particular interest to support that claim, which his long service and particular sufferings seemed indeed to render unnecessary, he finished his military career at the head only of a company!"

This is the language of an historian, eminent through his whole work* for candour and impartiality; and who alludes to Mr. Tew's gallant conduct in the war of 1754, in the course of which, at Louisbourg, under that able general Lord Amherst, and in those expeditions, hazardous to health and life (from the double dangers of climate and enemy), against Martinico and the Havannah, by his services, he procured the thanks of the respective commanders in chief, and the repeated honours of a well-earned applause from his native country.

On the Birds of Paradise and the Phoenix.

From Dr. R. Forster's Essay on India.

THE Birds of Paradise are a genus of birds scarcely as yet sufficiently

N O T E.

* History of the late War in America, in three volumes—vol. iii. pages 35 and 36.

known to the ornithologists, because few of them are imported into Europe, and those, too, mutilated in their feet, wings, and other parts, or distorted by having a stick thrust within their skins, and thus too much lengthened. No real naturalist ever had the fortune to see a live bird of paradise, or to have observed their manners and economy; for they inhabit a region visited by few Europeans, since scarcely any but sailors and merchants are permitted to penetrate into the remotest east, the country of the paradise-birds. The history of this genus is therefore still full of falsities, or, rather, buried in such darkness, that we can scarcely hope to gain more and truer information concerning them, till some person, by a journey into these parts, is enabled, by his own observations and experiments, to give the public some accounts more ample and exact than we hitherto possess.

It is most certain that these birds were never known to the ancients; and whatever the Egyptian priests delivered concerning the phoenix, has little agreement with the bird of paradise. But that there may not be the least doubt remaining on these points, we shall collect what has been said by the ancients concerning the phoenix, and, after the passages are brought in view, briefly examine them.—Herodotus, the father of history, relates (l. ii. 73.) that the phoenix is a bird of the shape and size of an eagle, decorated with gold-coloured and purple wings; but he frankly confesses that he had never seen the bird, but knew it only by its picture. Pliny (l. x. c. 2.) confirms that the phoenix is of the size of an eagle, with the splendour of gold around his neck; the rest of the body purple; having a blue tail, spotted with rose-colored feathers; combs adorning his face, and a crest of feathers his head. This was the antient opinion concerning the form and colours of the phoenix; but the same Pliny relates, from Marius, that the conversion of the great year corresponds with the life of this bird, from which period the same course of seasons, and the position of the heavenly bodies is renewed; and that this takes place

place about noon on the day that the sun enters Taurus. Horapollon delivers the same notion respecting the phoenix:—"they," (the Egyptian priests) "meaning to signify the conversion of the great year, paint a phoenix." These notions are then to be explained from the theology of Egypt.

The sun, which produces the seasons, is the Egyptian Osiris, a deity whose name has the same signification; for Oesich-iri, in the Egyptian tongue, is the Maker of Seasons. But almost all the male gods, especially of the Egyptians, expressed the virtues and powers of the sun. Hence, the vernal sun, when it is particularly vigorous, and operates with must power, according to the discipline of the Egyptian priests, was Hercules, whom they therefore called Dsemmenuti, the virtue of God, or of the Gods. The same Hercules, according to Athenagoras (pro Christianis, p. 18.) or, as Damascius has it (*περι αεχων* ap. Wolff. Anecd. iii. p. 254.) "that principle was named—time void of old age, and likewise Hercules." Nor is it to be omitted, that in the obelisk of King Rameses, the sun is called the lord of seasons, which in the Egyptian language is Sefoesich, or Sefoosis.

The annual revolution of the sun makes a year of twelve months; but the Egyptian year, long, was only 365 days; whence, every fourth year, four true solar years exceeded as many Egyptian years a single day, which they were not accustomed to intercalate. Hence the seasons of the year wandered through the whole Egyptian year; and hence of the solar years, as first fixed by Julius Cæsar, the dictator, 1460 equal 1461 vague Egyptian years. On this account, the Egyptian priests were accustomed to call four years, with the day of intercalation, the year of God; and 1461 vague Egyptian years made the great year of God, that is, of the sun. And they taught, that at this great period, the conversion of the great year took place, at which also the phoenix regenerated—flew from Arabia to the city of the sun, and deposited his father's body on the altar.

It will now appear, why the Orphics,

in hymn xi. to Hercules 3. address him by the title of—various-formed father of time. And Plutarch, in his treatise on Isis and Osiris asserts, "that the Egyptians fable Hercules to be placed in the sun, and to revolve with it." For, from these premises, it might justly be said, by Nonnus of Panopolis, l. xl. p. 638, "that Hercules rolls round the whole earth in the glittering orb of the sun, and carries round with him the year, the son of time." Every common year, therefore, is a year of God; and the great year, the son of time, which, in the Egyptian language, would be Dsphe-noesich, and, on account of the harshness of the first letter, the Greeks would make it *φαιξ*, phoenix. This origin of the name adds strength to my opinion, since it is perfectly agreeable to the doctrine of the Egyptians concerning these things, and at the same time exactly expresses all the sacred fables of their priests relative to the phoenix.

That the fabulous phoenix of the Egyptians has nothing in common with the birds of paradise, will be sufficiently manifest from what has been said: yet it is not altogether without reason that we have here treated on the phoenix; for the first Portuguese navigators to the Indian islands called the birds of paradise, *passaros da sol*, birds of the sun, in the same manner as the Egyptians had regarded the phoenix as a symbol of the annual revolution of the sun, and the conversion of the great year. The inhabitants of the isle of Ternate call these birds *Manu-co-Dewata*; birds of God. The French, English, and Germans have adopted the name of birds of paradise. All these names seem to attribute somewhat of a celestial origin to the birds. The name *Manu-co-Dewata* has induced some writers of natural history to call the bird *Manucodiata* (Edwards, t. 110. Marcgrav. Brasil, 207. Raii Synops. Av. 21. n. 7. Brisson Ornithol. ii. p. 130.) and the illustrious Count de Buffon, by cutting off part of the name, has made from it his *Manucode*. Valyntine (vol. iii. p. 306, 313.) has treated at length of the birds of paradise. The

Portu-

Portuguese first saw them in Gilola, Papua, and New Guinea. Many idle fables have been propagated concerning these birds; among which are to be reckoned, that they have no feet, are always on the wing, pass their lives in the air, and feed on this element; on which account the inhabitants of these countries are accustomed to cut off their feet. But the people of the Aru islands have taught the Dutch in Banda better; and it is found, that the feet are cut off in order that the birds may be more easily preserved dry. The Indians, too, pay little regard to the feet, because they use the skins of the birds of paradise only to adorn their helmets in their games and mock combats. But the Aruans, 70 or 80 years ago, brought these birds with their feet. Pigafetta, who accompanied Ferdinand Magalhaens in his voyage, testified from ocular demonstration, about 1525, that they were not without feet. But the length and peculiar structure of the scapular feathers, prevent them from sitting on trees in windy weather; and if they are once blown to the ground, they are utterly unable to raise themselves by their wings. When taken by the natives, they are immediately killed, because their food is unknown; and they defend themselves courageously with their very strong beaks.

Of the birds of paradise there are about six species.*

1. The great paradise bird of Peru.
2. The lesser paradise bird of Papua.
3. and 4. Two black species.
5. The white paradise-bird.
6. The unknown paradise-bird.
7. The lesser king-bird, which is also to be reckoned among the paradise-birds.

I. *Paradisæa apoda*. Greater Bird of Paradise.—Latham Syn. ii. 474. Index i. 194.

The greater paradise bird is generally about two feet in length. Head, small:

N O T E.

* The Faunula will produce many more.

beak, the length of the head, hard, pale-coloured. Head and nape of the neck, yellow. Space round the eyes, black. Neck, beautifully resplendent with very soft, shining, emerald-coloured feathers: those of the breast equally soft, of a pale yellowish grey. Large chestnut-coloured wings. Back covered with the scapulars elongated, stiff, narrow, pale brown, very much resembling the loose feathers of the ostrich. These expand while the bird flies; and therefore it is easy for him to remain in the air. On the sides of the breast and belly are bundles of feathers, much shorter than the anterior ones, stiff, gold-coloured. From the rump arise two stiff feathers of great length, naked in the shafts, terminated with radiated plumes. Several birds of these countries are furnished with such long feathers as the Belurus (Pylstaart) of Amboyna, the Alcedo Sariwak, and a species of Papuan parroquet. In size it little exceeds the blackbird. Feet short, with four strong toes. The inhabitants of Ternate call this species Burong Papua, Papua birds; and sometimes Manu-co-dewata; and also Soffu, or Sioffu. The Amboynefe call them Manu-key-arua, birds of the islands Key and Aru, because the people of these islands bring them to Banda and Amboyna for sale. The Aruans give them the name of Fanaan. In fact, these birds are not found in the island Key, which is about 50 miles eastward of Banda, but are met with in the Aru islands (which are 15 miles further to the east than Key) at the dry season of the western monsoon, and return to New Guinea at the commencement of the rainy season, as soon as the east wind begins to blow. They fly in flocks of about 30 or 40, led by a bird which the Aruans call king, but which is altogether distinct from the lesser bird of paradise. This leader is black with red spots, and constantly flies higher than the rest, which never separate from it, but immediately when it settles, settle too; whence they frequently perish, for if the leader settles on the ground, they are not able to rise, on account of the peculiar structure of their feathers. Nor can they fly with the wind, for in that case their very long loose

loose feathers would be totally disordered: they therefore always fly against the wind, and carefully abstain from flight in a storm, which often throws them to the ground.

While flying they are noisy, like starlings; but their cry rather resembles the croaking of ravens, and is particularly audible when, in windy weather, the incumbrance of their feathers brings them into imminent danger of falling to the ground. In the Aru islands they perch on the highest trees, especially on those of the small-leaved Waringa, with red fruit, on which they chiefly subsist (*Ficus Benjamina*? Hort. Malab. iii. f. 35. Rumph. Amboin. iii. f. 90.). They are taken by the inhabitants with bird-lime, snares, or blunt arrows. But though many fall alive into the fowlers' hands, they are immediately killed, and after embowelling, and generally cutting off their feet, they are fumigated with sulphur, and dried; in which state they are sold, for half a dollar in Banda, but in Aru they may be purchased for a large nail, or piece of iron. The Dutch ships frequenting the sea between New Guinea and Aru (a distance of 18 or 20 miles) not unfrequently see flocks of paradise-birds crossing the sea from one to the other of these places, but always against the wind. If a more tempestuous gale than usual rises during their flight, they seek the upper and calmer regions of the air, and thus continue their course. The natives fasten these birds to their helmets in place of crests, in real and mock fights; and often tie the whole or part of the skins to their swords. During the eastern monsoons their very long feathers fall; and in the western monsoon, within the space of four months, as the Aruans report, they are replaced by new ones.

II. *Paradisea apoda*. Lesser.—Latham Syn. ii. 474. Index, i. 194. β.

The lesser paradise-bird of Papua.—This species is about twenty inches in length. Beak, lead-colored, paler towards the apex. Eyes, small, and surrounded with black. Neck, emerald-colored. Head, and back of the neck,

dusky yellowish. Wings, small and chestnut colored. Breast and belly brown. Back, yellowish-grey. Long scapulars, about a foot in length, and paler than in the former species; which is in general to be observed of all the splendid colours in this species. The long bare feathers of the tail are constantly rejected by the inhabitants. In other respects this species has every thing in common with the former. These birds also follow a leader; which, however, has more of a dark purple in his wings; but this leader is distinguished from the 3d and 4th black kinds. The Papuan inhabitants of the island Missoval, (Mixoal, Maysof) relate that these paradise birds never migrate, but build nests in the highest trees, where they are found by the Alsuhris. The beak and neck are longer in the male than in the female. By the people of Ternate and Tidore, this bird is called Toffu, or Burong Papuwa, Papua-bird. By the Papuans it is named Shag, or Shaguë. The people of East Ceram give it the name of Samaleik; but in the isle of Serghile, in New Guinea, it is called Tshakke. It was formerly believed that these birds were found in Gilolo, or Halamuhera, and the adjacent islands to the south and south east; but it is now certain that they are peculiar to the Papuan isles. These extend from the southern extremity of Gilolo, and northern coast of Ceram, as far as the western part of New Guinea. The largest of them are Missoval (Maysof) lying to the north of Ceram; and Salawatti, or Salawat, situated near the country or island of Serghile, in New Guinea. This last, in the earliest Portuguese maps, is improperly called Ceram, and is separated from New Guinea. These paradise-birds perch on the highest trees of the mountainous region, and are killed with blunt arrows, by the people of Missoval. Others relate, that the natives medicate the water of which the birds are used to drink, with the India berries (*Menispermum Cocculus* Linn.) whereby they are rendered so stupid, as to be taken by the hand. These birds commonly feed on the fruit of the Tshampeda-tree, which they perforate with their

their bills, and thus extract the kernels. It is fabled by some, that when these birds become weak with age, they fly a great height towards the sun, till they fall down dead. The Papuans, after killing and embowelling them, dry the cavity with a hot iron, and inclose them in a joint of bamboo, in order the better to preserve them.

III. & IV.

The black paradise birds. The larger variety of these is sold by the natives without wings and feet, and therefore is very difficult to be described with accuracy. The remains are generally stretched out on a stick to the length of four spans. The feathers of the head, neck, and belly are black, silky, and mixed with a radiant hue of purple and gold. Beak, blackish, an inch long. From both sides spring bunches of feathers, somewhat similar to quill-feathers, but in reality very different from them, for this species is always offered to sale with the wings cut off. The feathers in these bunches are extremely soft, with broad webs like peacocks' feathers, of a fine shining green, and all reverted; whence Valentyn suspects, that they become reverted in the bamboo joints, in which they are enclosed by the natives. Tail, wedge-shaped. Tail feathers next the abdomen, hairy; upper ones, longer, and pointed; those immediately beneath these, above a span and half in length, stiff, with loose doubly-compound rays, black above, shining below. The birds of this variety are brought only from the part of New Guinea called Serghile. The inhabitants carry the skins, dried upon sticks by smoke, and inclosed in bamboo joints, to the island Salawat, and exchange them for hatchets and coarse cloths. The Papuans call them Shagawa, and also, paradise-birds from Serghile: in Ternate and Tidore, they are called Soffu-kokotu, black paradise-birds. Serghile is the most northern part of New Guinea, running out to a sharp promontory, situated beyond, or to the east of, Gilolo and the Papua island, facing the north.

Besides the greater black paradise bird, there is a lesser variety. Its feathers are equally long, but not so thick; black above, not shining. This variety is also destitute of the shining peacock feathers found in the first. It likewise wants the three long pointed tail-feathers, which are proper to the greater kind. The Alfubris, or inhabitants of the mountainous part of the isle of Messowal, shoot these birds with arrows, and sell them to the people of Tidore.

V. *Paradisea alba*.—Latham Index i. 197.

β. Wayghihu.—The same.

The white paradise bird is the rarest of all the species, and has two varieties, one entirely white, the other black and white. The first is very rare, and in habit much resembles the paradise-bird of Papua. The second variety has its fore-part black, and back part white, with twelve slender, crooked, almost naked feathers. This kind is the rarest of all, and is procured only through the people of Tidore, because it is found in those Papuan islands only which are little frequented, particularly in Wayghihu (called also Wadju, Wardju, and Waygiu). Some suspect that they are imported from Serghile, in New Guinea.

VI.

In 1689 a new species of black paradise bird was first seen at Amboyna, brought from Missowal, about a foot in length, with a shining purple hue. Head, middle-sized; bill, straight; back as in other species, adorned with purple-blue feathers, but under the wings, and on the belly, yellowish, as in the apodous species. Back of the neck, mouse colored, greenish. In this kind it is observable, that on the scapulæ are bundles of green-edged feathers which can be erected at pleasure, like wings. In place of a tail, it has twelve black, naked, setaceous, and thready shafts, like pendulous feathers. Feet strong, with sharp claws. Head, small, eyes encircled with black.

VII. Para-

VII. *Paradisea regia*. King.—Latham Syn. ii. 475. Index i. 194.

The last species is the king-bird, which some reckon among the paradise-birds; but, according to Valentyne, it is totally different from them. Linnæus and Buffon, however, refer them to the paradise-birds, chiefly induced by the shape of the bill, and the feathers peculiar to this genus. This bird is about seven inches in length, and somewhat exceeds a timoufe in bulk. Head and eyes (which are surrounded with a black circle) small. Beak straight. Crown of the head, flame colored: nape of the neck, blood-colored: neck and breast, chefnut, with a band of bright emerald. Wings, large for the body; quill-feathers, black, with rays spotted and streaked with shining red. Tail, straight, short, and brown. Intermediate tail-feathers, long, thread-shaped, black, exceeding the rest a palm in length, with a lunated feathered tip, of a shining green above, brown below. Belly, spotted: from the sides proceed bundles of broad-rayed feathers: one part of the rays, green; the other, brown. Back, blood-brown, glossy like silk. Feet, like those of a lark; three toes before, one behind.

This bird never associates with the other species of paradise-birds, but flies about the lonely thickets, wherever it sees red berries, nor ever sits upon tall trees.

In Aru it is called Wowi Wowi: in the Papua isles, Sopclo-o. The Dutch name it king's-bird. It is chiefly brought from Aru-Sopclo o; and especially from Wadji, a well-known town of this island. The Aruans say they have never seen its nest; but suspect that it is a stranger from New Guinea, and there brings up its young, but never leaves Aru during the dry season of the western monsoon. It is taken in snares made of gummatty, or with bird-lime prepared from the *Succom*, or bread-fruit (*Artocarpus communis* Forst. Charact.).

It is embowelled and dried, and sold in Banda. The Aruans put it in their helmets in their mock fights and the game *Tohakalil*.

The illustrious Buffon, or rather his friend Gueneau de Montbeillard, describes six paradise-birds in his *Hist. of Birds*, tom. iii. edit. in 4to; and tom. v. edit. in 12mo, p. 207, 238. These birds seem also to be delineated in Daubenton's splendid *Planches Enluminees*, N^o 254, 496, 631, 632, 633, 634. Sonnerat likewise describes and delineates the same six birds. We shall now, therefore, briefly compare these six birds with what we have before described at length from Valentyne, vol. iii.

- I. L'oiseau de Paradis, is Valentyne's, 1. *Paradisea major* Aruana; and the *Paradisea apoda* Linn.
- II. Le Manucode, is Valentyne's, 7. *Avis regia*; *Paradisea regia* Linn.
- III. Magnificent. Latham Syn. ii. 477. Index, i. 195.

Le Magnifique, ou Manucode à bouquets may seem in some respects referable to Valentyne's *Paradisea minor* Papuana; though I confess it much differs from it.

- IV. Superb. Latham Syn. ii. 479. Index, i. 196.

Le Superbe, ou Manucode noir, as delineated in the *Planches Enlum.* seems to be either a young bird, or a hen, or taken at the moulting season; for Valentyne's 3. *Paradisea nigra major*, has long setaceous feathers in the tail; and the *Hist. of Birds*, as well as Daubenton's *Le Superbe*, are without them. What Gueneau de Montbeillard observes, however, is not to be overlooked; that the specimens in the royal Paris museum are ill kept, and have lost these long feathers by accident.

- V. Gold-breasted. Latham Syn. ii. 481. Index, i. 196.

Le Sisflet, ou Manucode à six filets. I can scarcely help thinking that this is Valentyne's, 4. *Paradisea nigra minor*, which, by chance or design, has lost its long filaments near the ears.

VI. Blue-Green. Latham Syn. ii. 482.
Index, i. 197.

Le Calybé seems to be an obscure species.

The other paradise-birds of Valentyn are not yet sufficiently ascertained. It is greatly, therefore, to be wished, that a naturalist should undertake a journey into New Guinea, and the Papua isles, since these regions seem full of new and unexplored natural wonders. In the meantime we hope, that these observations on the birds of paradise, will not be unacceptable to those who are desirous of an accurate knowledge of the works of nature.

Extract from the Papers of Sir Henry Butler, (of the Ormond Family) delivered at the Quarter-Sessions held at Londonderry, the 21st of January, 1655.

Gentlemen and Good People,

IN obedience to this command, and in pursuance of the trust reposed in us by this commission, which you have heard, we are thus publicly and openly assembled here this day:—a day which is to us a calm after a tempest; a sunshine after a fog; a time of peace and tranquillity, after the horror and confusion of an intestine war, and the distraction of an unsettled commonwealth. It were but loss of time and labour to descant on the present state of things, or to cast into the balance the advantages and emoluments of a peaceable and orderly government, with the spoils, rapines, and innumerable calamities of a rebellious and domestic war: you all, that are now partakers of the benefits of the one, can give a more ample and judicious account, having a more distinct remembrance, and some of you a woeful experience, of the effects of the other. Religion, the mother of Peace, Plenty, the daughter, and Law, the guardian, how often, how long have they been obscured, estranged, and ravished from us; and, in their stead, Heresy had misguided us, Famine devoured

us, and the lawless arbitrary humours of evil men undone us!—but now, through the great goodness of God, and the prudent care of him that governs us, we begin to recover from our miseries, and to return to our pristine establishment.—Religion is presented to us in so many shapes, and preached to us by so many mouths of all sorts, that, unless we be blind and deaf, we cannot miss it.—Plenty was never more generally, more sensibly known to this nation: The windows of heaven are largely opened, and the fertile womb of the earth hath prodigally delivered her burthen, to our comfort and refreshment; inasmuch, that I might well say (but that Latin is forbidden) there is a cornucopia among you.

The laws, which the loud clamour of war had so long silenced, do now speak aloud in our ears: the courts are re-erected, and the law-books thrown open before us; and being translated into our mother-tongue, we can now, without relying on the subtlety and sophisms of the lawyers, and the weak crutches of human learning, pry into those secrets which were hidden from our forefathers, and speak our minds in plain English.—A ready instance and confirmation hereof is our free and unmolested meeting here this day: where, according to the several articles empowering us to sit here, I shall briefly inform such as know not, and put in mind such as know already, their duty and business in this place: Two sorts of things are here to be taken notice of:—first—such things as are not properly cognizable, but only to be heard and inquired after:—secondly—such things as may be here heard and inquired after. Of the first sort are treasons and felonies; the several kinds whereof I shall not need particularly to enumerate and explain, they being not the proper business of this court: the other sort are venial or fineable offences. Some other things I shall briefly run over, and only name them, they being most frequent and epidemical vices of this country, too well known among us.

You are impartially to present all such as are guilty of—

1. Profaning the sabbath, by keeping fairs and markets, by manual labour, by plays, haunting taverns, and alehouses.
2. Curfers and common swearers.
3. Common turbulent drunkards.
4. Common adulterers.
5. Fornicators.
6. Keepers of common gaming-houses, and common gamesters.
7. Alehouse-keepers, that keep disorder in their houses.
8. Plowing by the tail.
9. Pulling the wool off living sheep.
10. Burning of corn in the straw.
11. Selling of wine, ale, or any other liquor, in any town franchised, by measures not sealed.
12. Cosherers and idle wanderers, &c.

I have now only one thing to mind you of, as a general caution to you in presentments, that, in those you make, you set down a certainty of the person presented, with the time and place, with the manner of the fact: otherwise, let the matter be what it will for which you do present any man, the presentment may become void, and of little or no effect; for defect in the manner of making it, and setting it down, will make it void.

Now, gentlemen, proceed to your business; and let your skill and better judgment supply, in your presentments, whatsoever defects you have discovered in the charge, and in the deliverer of it, whom my brethren have desired to perform this task, tho' being the least able, and only a probationer in the place.

Some Thoughts on Preaching, and on the Pulpit-Eloquence of the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan.

IN the early ages of christianity, it was necessary and indispensable for the preachers of the gospel to shape their sermons by the eloquence then admired; besides, most of them were educated in the schools of Grecian sophists. Hence their discourses are florid and declamatory, with nothing of the cold regularity and inanimate sobriety of their prede-

cessors. A skillful physician, says an heathen ^a writer about 360, sometimes mixes what is pleasant and palatable with disagreeable medicines, they are cooks, and not physicians, who only employ the former. Nor does our common, but corrupt, eloquence much differ from cookery; let us therefore desert it, and cultivate that which will carry our souls far above earth and all its pleasures and allurements (such as ambition, love, anger, grief, ebriety); for a true philosophic orator is superior to these, and suffers nothing false, unbecoming, indelicate, or dissembled, nothing that recommends itself only by art, into his composition. On the contrary, St. Jerome ^b encourages preachers to answer the oppugners of the gospel by tropes rather than reasons; and he asserts, this was the practice of St. Paul in his epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Ephesians. However, St. Austin complained of this false and glittering kind of eloquence, which, like ^c a painted female, walked stately abroad only to be admired. Other fathers reprehended while they exhibited numerous instances of it.

But the orators of these times were reserved and modest in comparison with those that followed them: the similes, metaphors, personifications, apostrophes, allegories, hyperboles, and other rhetorical figures, distinguish the writers of the scholastic age: witness St. Bernard and his contemporaries. Sometimes the

N O T E S.

^a Themistic. Orat. xv. n. 89.

^b Adtria fons interpretatur sæpe quod nescit, et cum aliis persuaserit, sibi quoque usurpat scientiam. Ad Nepotian.—Again, speaking of St. Paul's epistles—In quibus totus in certamine positus est, et videbitis eum, in testimoniis quæ sumit de veteri testamento, quam artifex, quam prudens, quam dissimulatus sit ejus quod agit, &c. In Jovian.

^c Quasi quædam muliercula procedat in publicum, non tam eruditura populos, quam favorem populi quæsitum. Proem. in Epist. ad Galat.

preacher gave a thesis, or text of scripture, and descanted on it; at others, he postilled the words of the sacred oracles; that is, he commented on every word, and deduced practical inferences from each. Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, it seems, first ^d began this practice in 1228. In 1238, Alexander, bishop of Chester, postilled the Psalms. The manner in which it was conducted was this:—"I intend," says the preacher, "by the grace of God, in my following discourse, to treat of certain matters, and in these matters I intend to draw certain and true conclusions, for I intend now to speak of the fear of God. First, concerning fear," &c. This mode of preaching continued to the 15th century, for thus Vascanius, doctor and chancellor of the university of Oxford, ^e speaks of himself in 1450:—"In the octaves of St. John, on the Lord's day, I shewed in my sermon preached at Oxford, in St. Martin's church at Carfax, that Dr. Augustin preached four hundred sermons to the people and clergy, without any thesis, and without taking a text at the beginning of his discourse; and so I preached at Oxford by taking no theme or text, but I administered to the people profitable matters," &c.

The rule in the ^f Apostolic Constitutions is—"when the gospel is read, let the presbyters, one by one, but not all, speak the word of exhortation to the people, and last of all the bishop, who is governor or pilot of the ship." No mention is made of a text here, nor had the Greek Homilies or Latin Tractatus any, they were discourses of instruction, founded as much in reason as in scripture. Nor do texts, unless for greater solemnity, seem necessary. They are attended with two inconveniences: one, by apprizing the audience of the subject in all its detail, which causes listlessness and inat-

tention; and the other, by confining the excursive powers and most animated ideas of the preacher to a single point, by which these powers and ideas lose their effect. Fashion alone has established this mode; nor is it supported by scripture or ancient authority, and therefore ought to be laid aside.

The reformation in England naturally introduced controversial preaching; and this continued to the reign of James I. when a copious display of learning, a quaintness of expression, and an affectation of puns and quibbles prevailed. In these his majesty delighted. During the time of Charles I. a tedious and unedifying manner was visible. The wild ravings of Cromwell's saints are undeserving notice; they, however, kept up a high degree of fanaticism, the only palladium of that artful and bloody impostor. Wit recovered her empire under Charles II. but soon lost it in the sombrous and phlegmatic system of Dutch oratory, introduced with the revolution. The mechanical manner of composing a sermon at this time, we have delivered by an ^g eminent Dutch divine. One wonders how any acquainted with the passions of the human breast, could ever conceive the proper instruments to work on them were the analysis of a text, its division and subdivision, its consecutaries and consequences. How grieved are we to see the flowing fancy and graceful style of the elegant Tillotson pacing in these trammels! Yet this was the model imitated for some years.

The famous Tycho Brahe, writing to a friend, and praising an excellent preacher who happened to be a good mathematician, said—"I wish there were many such preachers who understood geometry well; for, then, perhaps, we should have more instances of cautious and solid judgment, and fewer of idle disputes and logomachies." ^h This, and the fashion-

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NOTES.

^d Hic super Bibliam postillas fecit, et eam per capitula, quibus nunc utuntur moderni, distinxit. Trivet. Ann. sub. Ann.

^e History of the university of Oxford, 1773.

^f Lib. ii. cap. 57.

NOTES.

^g Hoornbeeck De Ratione Concionandi.

^h Optarem, plures ejusmodi concionatores reperiri, qui geometrica gnaviter callerent; forte plus esset in iis circum-

able pursuit of mathematical studies introduced by Newton, gave a strong tincture of this science to the writings of divines and moralists. After this came elegant metaphysical essays, which neither enlightened the understanding nor convinced the reason of a common auditory.

That none of these different modes are calculated to answer the original design of preaching, the feelings of mankind are the most decisive evidence: for if any of them did answer the purpose, that mode, with some slight variations, would be steadily pursued by divines; who are not insensible of fame, however their prime object is the instruction and salvation of men. The sure mark of a good preacher is his being much followed and much applauded. The Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan stands first in reputation for pulpit-eloquence in this kingdom. His sermons are rather orations, resembling those of the Gregories and Chrysostoms in their most popular discourses. They touch on no controversial points, which most unchristianly enflame the minds of one sect against the other, and prepare them for blood and slaughter, rather than the practice of the milder charities of the gospel. They are not theological dissertations on thorny, dark, and disputed points of divinity, which bewilder the best understandings, and fill the weaker with gloomy notions. Is it possible, with our present limited faculties, to fathom, or by language to explain, the mysteries of the Trinity, of election and grace? Simple belief of these, and other incomprehensible doctrines, is only necessary for salvation; their investigation is far beyond the powers of our reasoning faculties: whatever divines have writ concerning them are mere phantasms; as ideal as the celestial illuminations of Baron Swedenborgh, or his conversations with angelic spirits in the New Jerusalem. Mr. Kirwan administers no such unsolid food to

his hearers; which may inflate, but never can supply healthful nutriment. Neither does he waste his time in an useless display of subtle reasoning, and metaphysical refinement, or in detailing curious erudition, the result of critical and extensive reading; these he relinquishes for matters of more general and higher importance. His preaching *extempore* frees him from all the inconveniences of written discourses: the latter are systematical and regular, and of course cold and lifeless. To preserve the reputation of a scholar and a man of sense and judgment, a logical connection must be preserved from the beginning to the end: such a composition may do very well in the closet, or for a select company; but in a mixt congregation it acts as an opiate, and its soporiferous effects are visible in the half-closed eyelids of some, and the loud snorings of others.

Having stated some of the negative, let us now consider some of the affirmative qualities of Mr. Kirwan. He seems to me to have formed himself on the model of the French preachers, whose various tones, gestures, and animated manner are sure to catch the attention, and rouse the admiration of their hearers. His text is not always happily chosen, and, indeed, had better be omitted, as he is frequently obliged to drop some interesting topic abruptly, to preserve a reference to it. Texts are certainly unnecessary, unless for grammatical discussion: they fetter the finest fancy, and interrupt the noblest career. The books of the old and new testament should be the christian orator's text, and not any particular part. Some blame Mr. Kirwan for not introducing into his orations more of scripture, which would evince a greater intimacy with the bible than he is supposed to have: yet I much doubt whether his own mode, as being novel, is not preferable. The heavy and uninteresting style of preachers, both as to composition and delivery, makes Mr. Kirwan (quite the reverse) much followed and admired. The various intonations of his voice, and lively correspond-

N O T E.

speci et solidi iudicii, rixarum inanum et logomachiarum minus. Tych. Brah. apud Adami Vit. Theolog. Germ.

ponding action (which Tully happily calls *eloquentia corporis*, the eloquence of the body), irresistibly seize the hearer, and lead his passions captive. Quintilian, in the place last cited, observes, that the finest productions of dramatic genius receive grace and effect from a good actor. In like manner, we never perceive the full force and impression of the sublime truths of the revelation, but when accompanied with animated delivery. In this respect Mr. Kirwan excels his fellow-labourers in the gospel-vineyard, as he does in lively sallies of imagination, in assertions which have the air of paradoxes, and in a choice of striking popular topics; by these he keeps the attention upon the stretch without tiring. These strike the imagination, the animal spirits take a new direction, the moving fibres are shaken, the soul is moved, and reason appears triumphant: then it is that we feel ourselves changed, converted, regenerated. It is not noticed, that the state the soul is then in, is a state of violence: it suffers, if I may say so, a momentary torture from the impressions made by the voice, the tone, the gestures, and the eloquence of the preacher; and by the weight of his arguments. Every one who has heard Mr. Kirwan can bear testimony to the accuracy of this picture. How happy is it, that such brilliant talents are employed solely in the service of religion and humanity!—To be able to rescue from distress and corruption numberless innocents, are godlike acts, and the most precious incense that can be offered to the Almighty.

Mr. Kirwan's example has been valuable in another point of view, by exciting others to pursue his plan: and I with great pleasure add, that the Rev. Mr. Greaves, of the college, the Rev. Peter Lefanu, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Walker, of the college, Mr. Troke, Mr. Kelly, and others, have great merit as preachers; and deserve much praise for

adopting this new mode, and reviving the ancient spirit of christianity. I abhor the wild rants of methodists and fanatics, who, if they subdue one vice, plant in its stead some wretched unmeaning dogma. Nor would I have the clergy, who have not as yet tried this new mode, to be discouraged from attempting it: tho' I am of opinion, an orator must be born such, as well as a poet; yet moderate talents, with constant exercise of composition and speaking, will soon enable him to appear gracefully and successfully before any congregation. Every subject regarding the present and future happiness of man is of so dignified and exalted a nature, that it is not difficult to be eloquent on them—

Facile est ventis dare vela secundis,
Fæcundumque solum varias agitare per
artès.

MANIL.

I shall at present, Mr. Editor, take up no more of your elegant and useful publication, than to express my wishes, that you will find a place for these thoughts in it, which will oblige

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Kilebeg, May 21, 1793.

We are much obliged to the foregoing correspondent, whose candid, liberal, and ingenious inquiry into the merits of Mr. Kirwan as a preacher, must be perused with pleasure by every reader.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia Hibernica*.

SIR,

THE eye of a poet, "rolling in a fine phrensy," finds something in every object that presents itself, either in art or in nature, wherewith to enrich his fancy. Dante, while travelling in France, and revolving the plan of his *Inferno* in his mind, borrowed hints from the supreme court of judicature in Paris, for the embellishment of his description of the tribunal of Minos. This appears from the following

N O T E.

ⁱ Cicer. de Orat. lib. iii. Quintil.
lib. ii. c. 3.

following passage in *The Life of Benvenuto Cellini*; a passage which seems to have escaped the notice of the numerous commentators of the father of Italian poetry.

Entangled in a troublesome suit, Cellini determined to appear in court, in order to act as his own lawyer:—"I made my appearance," says he, "in the great hall of the Palais, at Paris, in order to plead my own cause; where I saw the king's lieutenant for civil affairs, seated upon a grand tribunal. This man was tall, corpulent, and had a most austere countenance: on one side he was surrounded with a multitude of people; and on the other with numbers of attorneys and counsellors, all ranged in order upon the right and left; others came one by one, and severally opened their causes before the judge. I observed that the counsellors who stood on one side sometimes spoke all together. To my great surprize, this extraordinary magistrate, with the true countenance of a Pluto, seemed by his attitude to listen now to one, and now to another, and constantly answered with the utmost propriety.—As I always took great pleasure in seeing and contemplating the efforts of genius, of what nature soever, this appeared to me so wonderful, that I would not have missed seeing it for any consideration.—As the hall was of a prodigious extent, and filled with a great multitude of persons, particular care was taken that none should enter, but such as came about business; so the door was kept locked, and the avenues were guarded by doorkeepers: these men, in opposing those who were for forcing in, made sometimes such a noise, that the judge reprimanded them very severely. I stooped down several times to observe what passed; the words which I heard the judge utter, upon seeing two gentlemen who wanted to hear the trial, and whom the porter was endeavouring to keep out, were these, 'Be quiet, be quiet, Satan, and leave off disturbing us;' the terms in French were, *Paix, paix, Satan, allez, paix.* As I had by this time thoroughly learned the French language, upon hearing these words, I recollected what Dante said, when he, with his master Virgil, entered

the gates of hell: for Dante and Giotto, the painter, were together in France, and visited Paris with particular attention, where the court of justice may be considered as hell."

The words to which Cellini alludes, may be found in canto VII. of the *Inferno*, and are as follow:—

Taci, maladetto lupo!

Cease, hell-hound, cease!—BOYD.

But the strong resemblance which the tribunal of Minos bears to the Parisian court of justice, as described by Cellini, is not less deserving our notice.

Così discesi del cerchio primajo
Già nel secondo, che men luogo
cinghia,
E tanto più dolor, che pugne a guajo.
Stavvi Minos orribilmente, e ringhia:
Esamina le colpe nell' entrata;
Giudica, e manda, secondo ch' avvin-
ghia.

Dico, che quando l' anima mal
nata
Li vien dinanzi, tutta si confessa;
E quel conoscitor delle peccata,
Vede qual luogo d' inferno è da
essa:
Cignesi con la coda tante volte,
Quantunque gradi vuol, che giù sia
messa.

Sempre dinanzi a lui ne stanno
molte,
Vanno, a vicenda, ciascuna al giudizio:
Dicono, e odono, e poi son giù volte.

CANTO V.

Of less extent a region now appear'd,
But shriller shrieks of anguish thence
were heard,
For Minos there the souls impleaded
hears,
There, stern examinant! their hidden
crimes
Explores, and instant to the several
climes,
His struggling charge the grim at-
tendant bears.

The

The trembling shade attends the awful
call,

And to his frowning judge confesses
all,

And still a signal dire the sentence
shews.

A burnish'd dragon wraps the judge
around,

And each blue spire about his bosom
wound,

Marks a gradation of infernal woes.

Incessant crowds the awful presence
throng,

And still the grisly minister along

Bears the sad prisoner to the nether
goal.

Soon Minos—&c.

BOYD.

I am, &c.

EUBANTE.

Dublin, May 4, 1793.

POLYANTHEA.

(Continued from Page 344.)

THERE are some particulars respecting whales curious and deserving notice. Oppian, in the third century, mentions whales, and the manner of taking them with a hook, to which a cord was fastened. From the French Fabliaux, we are certain they abounded on the coast of France in the 12th and 13th centuries: they were numerous in the bay of Biscay, and some found in the Mediterranean. In the 16th century the tongues of whales, cut into slices, were sold in the markets in France, and the flesh was either boiled with peas, or roasted. The flesh and fat were, in Lent, the principal support of the poor. All this proves, that this fish was then common on the coasts of Normandy and Artois.

Velly, in his History of France, at the year 991, informs us, Udalric, bishop of Ausburg, was the first canonized saint: before the practice—"consistoit à mettre le nom du saint dans les sacrés dyptiques, à eriger sous son invocation des églises, ou des oratoires, avec des

autels pour y offrir le saint sacrifice, et à tirer son corps de son premier sépulture."

When Augustus Cæsar expressed quickness in doing any thing, he usually said—it was done before you could boil asparagus. This makes me think we lose much of the flavour and value of this elegant vegetable, by boiling it to a disgusting softness. The ancients had various species of asparagus; but that from Ravenna and Verona were most esteemed, being of a large size. The diminutive sort cultivated among us seems to have arrived here from France, where it was used as a salad, and eaten with oil and vinegar. If reared in hot-houses, the size and flavour would probably be improved.

The most rapturous and luxurious description of beauty I think I ever read, is that of the Turkish officer's favourite sultana, in Lady W. Montague's travels. "On a sofa, raised three steps, and covered with fine Persian carpets, sat the kahya's lady, leaning on cushions of white satin embroidered; at her feet sat two young girls, about twelve years old, lovely as angels, dressed perfectly rich, and almost covered with jewels. But they were hardly seen near the fair Fatima (for that is her name), so much her beauty effaced every thing I have seen, nay all that have been called lovely in England or Germany. I must own I never saw any thing so gloriously beautiful, nor can I recollect a face that would have been taken notice of near her's. She stood up to receive me, saluting me after their fashion, putting her hand to her heart, with a sweetness, full of majesty, that no court breeding could ever give. I confess, though the Greek lady had before given me a great opinion of her beauty, I was so struck with admiration, that I could not for some time speak to her, being wholly taken up in gazing. That surprising harmony of features, that charming result of the whole, that exact proportion of body, that lovely bloom of complexion, unsullied by art, the unalterable enchantment of her smile!—But her eyes! large and black, with all the soft languishment

guishment of the blue! every turning of her face discovering some new grace."

I confess all Lady Montague has said is angelic and divine; yet I think there are Irish beauties who would rival her Fatima. The superior fascinating magic of the latter lay in her dress, no doubt wonderfully graceful; and in a most captivating and irresistible softness of manner, which widely distinguishes the inhabitants of warm and cold countries. The most beautiful woman, if petulant and forward, loses half, perhaps the whole, effect of her charms. The *die-away* seldom makes a conquest; but the happy graceful mean can triumph over the coldest heart, and rivet it in everlasting chains.

Water-Ordeal. Hollinshed tells us, that "in the country of Kilkenny they use (1570) a solemn trial by water, called *Melafhee*; the property of which water is, to gush out at the navel of the perjured person." The Irish should not be *Melafhee*, but *Mealladh*—as, the water of deceit: that is, which tries falsehood and truth. Can any of your correspondents point out the place of this ordeal-water?

Whether it be good to be drunk once a month?—An ingenious ancient English physician thus solves this quere:—"It is a common flattery of sensuality, supporting itself upon physic, and the healthful effects of inebriation. The thing seems plainly affirmed by Avicenna, an Arabian doctor of great authority, and whose religion prohibiting wine could less extenuate ebriety. But Averroes, a man of his own faith, was of another opinion, restraining ebriety to hilarity; and, in effect, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incallescence and regulated astuation from wine; or what may be conceived between Joseph and his brethren, when the text expresseth they were merry, or drank largely; and whereby indeed the commodities set down by Avicenna, that is alleviation of spirits, resolution of superfluities, provocation of sweat and urine may also ensue. But as for dementation,

fopition of reason and the diviner particle from drink, though pagan piety of old hath practised it, christian morality will not allow it."

The ladies are very little obliged to the schoolmen, who make a doubt, whether they will rise as women at the last day. (See the supplement to Aquinas) This notion they have adopted from Plato and the Rabbins, who conceived the first man to be an hermaphrodite: thus: God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them: applying the singular and plural unto Adam, they made it denote, that in one substance and in himself he included both sexes, which after were divided, and the female called woman.

Livers of geese were the greatest luxuries among the Romans. It is therefore with reason, says Pliny, that it is inquired, who found out so excellent a thing?—*quis primus tantum bonum invenit?* They had the art of feeding them so, that the liver sometimes weighed two pounds: figs and milk-meats were the principal aliments.

It will amuse most readers to know the dress and garnitures of Roman females more than fifteen hundred years ago.

Silk, immensely dear, was much worn in Seneca's age: this, says he, cannot be called clothing, which neither hides their body or shame. It must have either been so transparent, or so closely fitted, as to discover every part.

Manilius informs us, the head, neck, and hands were decked with precious stones; and the ladies' snowy feet shone with chains of gold. I have seen, says Pliny, Lollia Paulina, wife of the emperor Caligula, dressed, not in her best manner, with rows of emeralds and pearls totally covering her head and neck: bracelets on her wrists; rings on her fingers, and ear-rings. But he has no patience when he speaks of their wearing precious stones on their feet, that is, on their slippers, every part of which was covered with them.

They painted their faces and eyebrows.

*Sanguine quæ vero non rubet, arte
ruber.*

OVID.

What may be esteemed singular, they curled their hair with hot irons—

*Quam se præbuerant ferro patienter
et igni?*

Ut fierent torto nexilis orbe sinus.

OVID.

The last author assures us, they dyed their hair to give it a more fashionable and pleasing colour.

They commonly wore false hair.

And had artificial teeth. Thais, says Martial, has black, Lecania white teeth : what is the reason? Why, the last bought her's, but the former's are her own.

Their looking-glasses were as tall as their bodies, with gold and silver borders, and embossed with precious stones.

Ovid mentions the numberless little boxes that adorned their toilets, filled with paints, perfumes, ointments, and various compositions ; and emitting such a smell as frequently affected his stomach.

The multitude of servants in some families almost exceeds belief.

As the Roman ladies were belles, we cannot doubt but the Roman gentlemen were beaux.

Seneca complains, that men even exceeded the effeminacy of the other sex in adorning their bodies. The coloured cloth they wore was light and meretricious ; and that they had a wanton, mincing pace, and seemed not to walk, but creep.

They curl their hair like the women, says the same writer. They speak with a low and affected small voice, and endeavour to rival the ladies in delicacy of body. How would they chafe if the friseur was negligent, or did he once betray by his actions that he was trimming and dressing a *man*? How do they rage, if any lock should be accidentally cut, if every thing was not exact, and

the curls fall gracefully in ringlets? They would, continues Seneca, the state was rather disturbed than their head-dress : they are more solicitous of the beauty of the latter than of their health, and prefer being fine to being virtuous. They platted their hair behind, and highly anointed and perfumed it.

They also changed the colour of their hair by a lotion.

They wore perukes, and used paint.

Otho, the emperor, was daily shaved, and rubbed his face over with moistened bread, to prevent his having a beard.

This article is sufficiently long.—Has the luxury of modern surpassed that of ancient times? The comparison of one with the other is well worth making.

Martin, in his Western Islands, relates a dispute between a Roman catholic and a protestant, about eating the flesh of seals in lent. The former insisted that they were sea-creatures and lived upon fish, and therefore were fish. The latter replied, that they were amphibious, they lie, creep, eat, and sleep on land ; and, adds he, with a tone of triumph, they have a faculty which no fish possess, *they let wind backward*.—This decided the point ; the other could not bring so strong an argument.

Pierre de Corbian, a Troubadour, who lived A. D. 1200, intending to shew himself a profound and learned scholar, gives the following account of his erudition :—He understood the seven liberal arts, grammar, the Latin language, the decretals of Gratian, music according to Boethius and Guy Aretine, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, the ecclesiastic computation, medicine, pharmacy, surgery, necromancy, geomancy, magic, divination, and mythology ; *better than Ovid and Thales le menteur* : the histories of Thebes, Troy, Rome, Romulus, Cæsar, Pompey, Augustus, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, who took Jerusalem, *the twelve Cæsars down to Constantine* ; the history of Greece, and that of Alexander, who, dying, distributed his acquisitions among his *twelve peers* ; the history of France, containing the transactions of Clovis, converted by St. Remi ; Charles Martel, who established

tithes; King Pepin, Charlemagne, and Roland, and the *good* King Louis; the history of England, from the arrival of Brutus in England, and his conquest of the giant Corineus, the prophecies of Merlin, the redoubted death of Arthur, the adventures of Gawaine, and the amours of Tristram and Bel Isould; the history of the bible and of the patriarchs down to the *day of judgment*. He was skilled in plain chant, in singing to the lute, in making canzonetts, pastorals, amorous and pleasant poesies, and in dancing; he was beloved by ecclesiastics, knights, ladies, citizens, minstrels, squires, &c.—In all these Corineus is very serious: the recital is curious, as it points out the studies and books known by the most learned and accomplished men of that age.

D.

On Card-playing.

THE admirers of this universal and fashionable amusement are profuse in its praises, but they have found powerful opponents. The first say, it required the concurrence of many causes to polish Europe, and effectually to remove the rust of barbarism. The abolition of feudal tenures brought the proud baron more upon a level with the rest of society. The discovery of America extended commerce and riches, and soon raised the industrious plebeian to a respectable rank; and the invention of printing enlarged men's minds, by freeing them from religious bigotry and the horrors of persecution. Yet these causes, powerful as they were towards civilizing mankind, were greatly assisted by the use of cards.

Previous to the introduction of these, there was less connexion between the sexes. Men met in clubs and taverns: they censured government, they plotted and formed conspiracies. Not having it in their power of satiating their eyes with the charms of women in full counter-view before them, the tender passions were more inflamed, and carried to the utmost violence: but cards, by connecting the sexes daily, have changed love

into gallantry and politeness, and created numberless acquaintances, but not one friend.

But the most zealous advocates for card-playing do not deny that it enervates the body, by the sedentary life and late hours which this amusement demands; and that it creates a new system of manners, temper, and constitution. The magic of card-playing forms the common point of concurrence of almost all the passions in miniature: they all find nourishment in it. A confused idea of good and bad luck presents itself; vanity itself finds its account in it; play seems to establish a false shew of equality among players: it is the call that assembles in society the most discordant, the most incongruous individuals: avarice and ambition are its movements; the universal taste for pleasure flatters itself with procuring its satisfaction by this amusement: the ladies being of the party; that love, of which gallantry takes the name in vain, must be of it too. The sphere of our passions becomes contracted and confined to a petty orbit. Time heavy on hand, leisure, laziness, avarice, ambition, devour together, in common, a light unsubstantial food, which enervates their force and activity; and as it is from the fermentation of the great passions that there commonly results more evil than good, human-kind has gained more than it has lost. There are no longer great virtues, but then there are not such great crimes as formerly; assassinations, poison, and all the horrors of a civil war are incompatible with the state of a nation, in which the men and women lose so great a part of their time at cards. On the whole, from various observations that may be made on the influence of this social kind of amusement, this inference may be drawn, that card-playing has served to prepare the human head and heart for receiving the impressions which the progress of knowledge, and of the new lights thrown upon things, might operate on the government and on manners.

The opponents of card-playing do not deny, that its general prevalence may have powerfully, though insensibly, concurred

curred with other causes to an apparent favourable change of manners in mankind, still they insist, that its mode of operation, by weakening at once the vices and virtues, affords no better idea of such an amendment, than that of a rake, who, after his having been, by the fire of youth and excess of constitutional vigour, betrayed into the intemperances of debauchery, should grow reformed at the expense of his manhood: reformed, not by the strength of his mental powers, but by the weakness of his bodily ones. But, surely, a man thus lamentably tamed by impotency, would no more represent a man essentially made better, than one qualified for an opera-singer, in his half petticoats, plumes, and paste-diamonds, resembles a real man, or a real hero. An age rendered less rough by any thing so consummately futile, so effeminate as card-playing, would be soft, but emasculate. Nor will any one think the mark is overshot by treating cards with this contempt, who will but consider, that any taste for them is inconceivably and eternally, at best, the stamp of *mediocrity*; since the annals of human kind may be defied to produce a single instance of a man of true genius, or real greatness of character, who did not heartily despise this frivolous way of murdering time, under the false pretence of relaxation: it is a false pretence, because the true motive is, an *utter incapacity of taste* for objects worthy of filling the leisure of a rational creature. Has mankind, at bottom, any advantage from this superficially plausible amusement of society? I do not ask, whether the pious murders of innocent persons, merely for their dissent in matters of religion, are less frequent? or, whether the inquisition has put out for ever its horrid fires? but I ask, whether the human blood now flows in lesser streams? The millions of lives lately sacrificed in France seem unhappily to prove, *that men may be at once frivolous and sanguinary, ridiculous and deplorable.*

An Account of the Lottery at Florence.

THERE are ninety numbers. You write on a blank ticket any five

numbers you please, contained within the ninety. Few purchasers go beyond the number three, which has long been observed to be fortunate. The lowest price is a paolo (sixpence) a ticket. You may go as much higher as you please: you will be paid according to the price at which you purchase. Let us suppose you purchase five numbers for a paolo: if one only of your five numbers be drawn a prize, it is of no consequence, for it sinks into the other four as blanks; if two are drawn prizes, you are entitled to twenty paolos; if three, you are to receive twenty-four crowns; if four, twenty-five zeccheens; a zecheen is something less than ten shillings; if all your five numbers are prizes, you are entitled to an hundred zeccheens.

These lotteries (for there are two, one at Leghorn, and another at Florence) are drawn once a month, at different times; so that destruction comes round once in a fortnight. No instance has been, or probably ever will be known, of five numbers arising prizes to the same person. Every poor wretch, who can command two or three paolos, drowns them most eagerly in this ocean of imposition. The miserable experience of ill success has no effect on the minds of the vulgar: they pawn their cloths to procure money for tickets. The superstitious part of the imposition is this: the purchasers of tickets, in order to be successful, must fast during six and thirty hours, must repeat a certain number of *Ave Marias*, &c. must not speak to any living creature during the whole time; must not go to bed; must continue in prayer to the Virgin and the saints, till some propitious saint or prophet appears, and declares the several numbers destined to success. The watchers, tired out with expectation, fasting, and prayer, fall asleep, see the saint, hear, and forget the numbers; acknowledge their forgetfulness, own the goodness of the holy vision, and remain thoroughly convinced that the oracle must be infallible. Again they buy tickets, again fall asleep, again see prophets, and at last are ruined.

Two months ago a maid servant purchased five numbers: she declared that the prophet Jeremiah, in the dress of a capuchin,

capuchin, had named to her the numbers. Jeremiah is at present the saint in vogue. The lottery fills more and more, in honour and confidence of that son of Hilkiah; who had less influence living in the land of Anathoth, than he has dead in the land of Tuscany. It was shrewdly suspected the farmer of this branch of the public revenue, finding his lottery decreasing, discovered, at the expence of four and twenty crowns, an effectual method of raising it again to its former baleful influence. The nobility, it is presumed, do not throw away their pallos and zecheens in this manner; but their servants and tradesmen certainly do: and it is equally certain, that the ill consequences of the vices in the lower people will be felt, sooner, or later, by the higher.

A TRAVELLER.

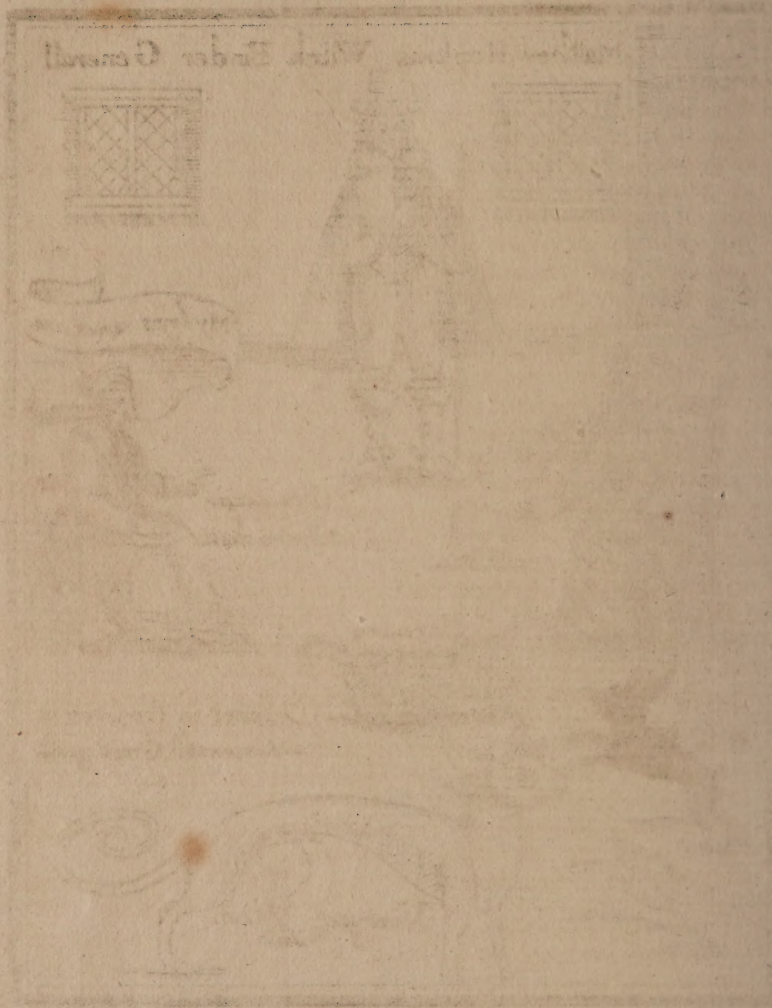
Memoirs of Matthew Hopkins, Witchfinder General for the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdon:—with an Engraving.

THE statutes of the 33 Hen. VIII. and 1 James I. but particularly the act of the 28 Elizabeth, A. D. 1586, recites—"Where at this present no ordinary ne condign punishment provided against the practices of the wicked offences of conjurations and witchcrafts, whereby many devilish persons have devised and practised invocations and conjurations of evil and wicked spirits, and have used and practised witchcrafts, enchantments, charms, and forceries, to the destruction of the persons and goods of their neighbours, and other subjects of this realm, and for other lewd and evil intents and purposes, contrary to the laws of Almighty God, to the peril of their own souls, and to the great infamy and disquietness of this realm."—The act then provides, that if any be destroyed or killed by means of witchcraft, the offender shall suffer death. If any be consumed or injured in his body or goods, the penalty is one year's imprisonment, and standing four times in the pillory. If any pretend to discover

hidden treasure, stolen goods, or procure the love of another by witchcraft, the offender to be imprisoned a year and pillored. This law confirmed, by its high authority, the opinions concerning the existence and power of witchcraft, and was, for many years, the cause of much innocent blood being shed. I say, existence and power of witchcraft: for, notwithstanding the respectable opinion of Judge Blackstone, that "to deny the possibility, nay, actual existence of witchcraft and forcery, is at once flatly to contradict the revealed word of God; the thing itself is a truth, to which every nation in the world hath in its time borne testimony," I am confident the Creator never permitted mankind to enter into confederacy with the devil, nor did he suffer the devil to play the absurd and foolish vagaries ascribed to him. That scripture mentions witchcraft it is allowed, but that no more gives it reality, than the acts before adduced; it only shews, that the old world was infected by a silly and dangerous superstition, which it endeavoured to abolish. Lord Bacon, whose talents and judgment infinitely exceeded that of Blackstone, speaks more rationally on this subject:—"Men may not too rashly believe the confession of witches, nor yet the evidence against them: for the witches themselves are *imaginative*, and believe oftentimes they do that which they do not; and people in that point are ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. It is worthy the observing, that both in antient and late times (as in the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded by so many late confessions) the great wonders which they tell, of *carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies*, &c. are still reported to be wrought, not by incantation or ceremony, but by ointments, and anointing themselves all over. This may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all (if they be laid on any way thick), by stopping the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely; and for the particular



*Correctly Copied from an extreme Rare Print in the
Collection of J. Bindley Esq^r.*



cular ingredients of those magical ointments, it is likely they are opiate and soporiferous; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, head, backbone, we know is used for procuring dead sleeps. And if any man say that this effect would be better done by inward potions, answer may be made, that the medicines that go to the ointments are so strong, that if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them, and therefore they work potently though outwards. The ointment that witches use, is reported to be made of the fat of children, digged out of their graves; of the juice of smallage, wolfsbane, and cinquefoil, mingled with the meal of fine wheat: but, I suppose, the soporiferous medicines are likeliest to do it, which are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium, saffron, poplar-leaves, &c." Thus far this great luminary.

About 1692 one hundred and fifty were executed in New England for witchcraft. Neither integrity of manners, nor the strongest protestations of innocence with their dying breaths, were sufficient to move compassion, or stop the tide of popular phrensy. No wonder, when the clergy were the prime actors in this bloody business. Dr. Cotton Mather published an account of the devil's proceedings in New England, with as much accuracy, as if he was his secretary. Among other things, he says—"Think on vast regiments of cruel and bloody French dragoons, with an intendant over them, overrunning a pillaged neighbourhood, and you will think a little what the constitution among the devils is. It is to be supposed there is a sort of arbitrary, even military, government among the devils."—In this strain he goes on through a long work.

Where, it may be asked, are devils, witches, and fairies now fled? Is the organization of man less adapted to their impressions now than heretofore; or has any strong antidote been discovered to counteract their influence? An antidote has been discovered in the decay of superstition, and the illumination of learning.

Never did the notion of witchcraft so generally predominate, as during the fanatical period of the usurpation; when a public officer, stiled Witch-finder General, was appointed, by public authority, for certain districts. One of these was Matthew Hopkins, whose curious memoirs we shall now lay before our readers.

Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, who was witch-finder for the associated counties*, hanged, in one year, no less than

N O T E.

* In the years 1644, 1645, and 1646, Matthew Hopkins of Manningtree, in Essex, and one John Stern, and a woman along with them, went round from town to town, thro' many parts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire, to discover witches. Several clergymen preached and spoke against them as far as those times would suffer, and particularly Mr. Gaul, of Stoughton, in Huntingdonshire, opposed very heartily the trade that these people drove. In the beginning of his book, he hath printed a letter that Hopkins wrote to one in his town. I will put down the letter just as Mr. Gaul printed it, because it shews us the man, and the gainful trade they made of it, and how any that opposed them were discouraged by the committees.

M. N.

"My service to your worship presented, I have this day received a letter, &c. to come to a town, called Great Stoughton, to search for evil disposed persons called witches (though I heare your minister is farre against us through ignorance) I intend to come (God willing) the sooner, to heare his singular judgement in the behalfe of such parties; I have known a minister in Suffolk preach against their discovery in a pulpit, and forced to recant it (by the committee) in the same place. I much marvaile such evil members should have any (much more any of the clergy, who should dayly preach terrour to convince such offenders) stand up to take their parts, against such

than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex. The old, the ignorant, and the indigent; such as could

neither plead their own cause, nor hire an advocate, were the miserable victims of this wretch's credulity, spleen and avarice. He pretended to be a great

N O T E.

as are complainants for the king, and sufferers themselves, with their families and estates, I intend to give your town a visit suddenly. I am to come to Kimbolton this week, and it shall be tenne to one but I will come to your town first, but I would certainly know beforehand whether your town affords any sticklers for such cattle, or willing to give and afford us good welcome and entertainment, as elsewhere I have been, else I shall wave your shire; (not as yet beginning in any part of it myself,) and betake me to such places where I do and may persist without controule, but with thanks and recompense. So I humbly take my leave, and rest

Your servant to be commanded,

Matthew Hopkins.

In the 77th page of his book, after the mention of twelve very ridiculous signs of witchcraft, too much made use of at that time, Mr. Gaul proceeds—"To all these I cannot but add one at large, which I have lately learnt, partly from some communications I had with one of the witch-finders, (as they call them,) partly from the confession (which I heard) of a suspected and committed witch so handled, as she said, and partly as the country people talk of it. Having taken the suspected witch, she is placed in the middle of a room, upon a stool or table, cross-legged; or in some other uneasy posture; to which if she submits not, she is then bound with cords, there is she watched, and kept without meat, or sleep, for the space of four and twenty hours. (For they say, that within that time they shall see her imp come and suck.) A little hole is likewise made in the door, for the imps to come in at; and lest it should come in some less discernable shape, they that watch are taught to be ever and anon sweeping the room, and if they see any spiders or flies, to kill them. And if they cannot kill them, then they may be sure they are her imps."

N O T E.

It was very requisite that these witchfinders should go to no towns, but where they might do what they would, without being controuled by sticklers; but if the times had not been as they were, they would have found few towns where they might be suffered to use the trial of the stool, which was as bad as most tortures. Do but imagine a poor old creature, under all the weakness and infirmities of old age, set like a fool in the middle of a room, with a rabble of ten towns round about her house; then her legs tied cross, that all her weight might rest upon her seat. By that means, after some hours, the circulation of the blood would be much stopped, her sitting would be as painful as the wooden horse. Then must she continue in pain four and twenty hours, without either sleep or meat; and since this was their ungodly way of trial, what wonder was it, if, when they were weary of their lives, they confessed any tales that would please them, and many times they knew not what? And for a proof that the extorted confessions were mere dreams and inventions to free themselves from torture, I will add some of the particulars that they confessed:—Elizabeth Clark, an old beggar with only one leg, they said had an imp called *Vinegar Tom*; another called *Sack and Sugar*; and another that she said she would fight up to the knees in blood before she would lose it. She said the devil came to her two or three times a week, and lay with her like a man; and that he was so very like a man, that she was forced to rise and let him in when he knocked at the door, and she felt him warm. Ellen Clark fed her imp. Goodw. Hagtree kept her imp with oatmeal a year and a half and then lost it. One killed her imp for doing mischief. Susan Cocks's imp worried sheep, Joyce Boans's imp killed lambs, and Ann West's imps sucked of one another.—Hutchinson's Essay on Witchcraft, p. 61.

critic in *special marks*, which were only moles, spots, or warts, which frequently grow large and pendulous in old age, but were absurdly supposed to be teats to suckle imps.

His ultimate method of proof was by tying together the thumbs and toes of the suspected person, about whose waist was fastened a cord, the ends of which were held on the banks of the river by two men, in whose power it was to strain or slacken it. Swimming upon this experiment, was deemed a full proof of guilt; for which King James, *who is said to have recommended, if he did not invent it*, assigned a ridiculous reason: "That, as such people had renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuses to receive them." Sometimes those who were accused of diabolical practices were tied neck and heels, and tossed into a pond; "if they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned." The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself, in his own way, and he was upon the event condemned, and, as it seems, executed as a wizzard. Dr. Zach. Grey says, that he had seen an account of betwixt three and four thousand persons, who suffered death for witchcraft, in the king's dominions, from the year 1640 to the restoration of Charles II.* In a letter from Serjeant Widdrington to Lord Whitlock, men-

tion is made of another fellow, a Scotfman, of the same profession with Hopkins. This wretch received twenty shillings a head for every witch that he discovered, and got thirty pounds by his discoveries.

Remarks on the Liturgy.

THE necessity and usefulness of liturgies have never been denied by rational sober men; the unsteady nature and weakness of our minds make preconceived forms of prayer indispensably necessary. But in the composition of liturgies churches vary, and will probably continue to do so, as no archetype exists in scripture for their direction.

In early ages, each bishop appointed a curfus, or office, for his diocese; so that there were as many liturgies as dioceses. When the spiritual sovereignty of Rome extended over the world, these were suppressed, and the Roman office alone was permitted and used. Gregory the Great allows this office was not of divine authority, but the work of a private person. Calvin framed a liturgy for Geneva, as Luther did for Germany. One was also compiled by the reformers in England. This has always, by impartial men, been looked on as perfect a form as could well be devised, notwithstanding it bears a strong resemblance to the Roman office.

However, objections have been made to it by the authors of the Candid Disquisitions

N O T E.

* Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 11.

Dr. Grey supposes, with great reason, that Hopkins is the man meant in the following lines of Butler:

"Has not the present parliament
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empowered to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he, within a year,
Hang'd three-score of 'em in one
shire?
Some only for not being drown'd,
And some for sitting above ground

N O T E.

Whole days and nights upon their
breeches,
And feeling pain, were hang'd for
witches;
And some for putting knavish tricks
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,
Or pigs that suddenly deceast,
Of griefs unnat'ral as he guest,
Who after proved himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own
breech."

Hud. part ii. canto 3.

quisitions and Confessionals, and others have selected particular parts for animadversion. The psalms of David, it has been said, though allowed to be an amazing store of the most sublime and animated parts of devotion, viz. adoration, praise, and thanksgiving; affording the most lively views of the majesty and goodness of God, and of the psalmist's pious joy and delight in his providence; yet some of them are of a private nature, and others were composed only for the Jews, to be used at particular times, and on particular occasions, and are, therefore not adapted to christian worship. How few can apply to themselves psalm 10, 12, 38, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 69, 73, 74, 94? The execrations and curses in psalm 5, 7, 18, 35, 83, 105, 129, are contrary to God's express commands in many texts of scripture; the very reverse of our mild and benevolent Saviour's precepts and example. These rather cherish than extinguish the innate malignity of our nature, and should find no support from the sacred oracles, and therefore ought to be omitted.

Such are the objections to the indiscriminate use of the psalms in public worship. To these it may be answered, that though adoration, praise, and thanksgiving are indispensable parts of the liturgy, yet many other things are necessary for edification. Such are the failings of the best of men when left in the hands of their own councils, without the controuling influence of divine grace. These examples of human imbecillity are the proper subjects for preachers to dwell on; which, if regularly done, would convert the malignity of these objectionable parts into wholesome and heavenly nutriment. But instead of this apostolic mode, one sect of christians must be entertained with—*scripture-politics*;—another with—*moral essays*;—another with—the abstruse doctrine of—*faith and election*;—others with hell-fire, and so on. In a word, the sacred oracles contain the most brilliant topics, and most striking illustrations any where to be found. Let teachers but do their duty, and every objection will vanish.

The Anthologia being chiefly devoted to the literary productions of our learned and ingenious countrymen, we hope the following treatise, written by Dr. Kelfo, a native of the north of Ireland, will be acceptable to our readers; particularly as it was not originally printed for sale, but distributed by the doctor to his learned friends. He also sent copies to the heads of the colleges in Great Britain and Ireland; and to many members of the Royal Society, who, by their president, Sir Joseph Banks, to whom it is inscribed, returned him their thanks.—The following is printed from a copy, with which we have been favoured by the ingenious author.

A Treatise on Elementary Air.

*Principio cælum, ac terras, camposque
liquentes,
Lucentemque globum lunæ, Titaniaque
astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per
artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore
misceat.*

VIRG.

CHAP. I.

*Of Air in general, and the Pabulum Vitæ
of it.*

ATMOSPHERIC air is a mixed, transparent, compressible fluid, which covers the whole terraqueous globe, and goes upwards to an unknown height, and is composed of cœlestial air, which consists of inert evanescent particles: and elementary air, which consists of active, pellucid, and compressible particles, which give the cœlestial air density and motion.

No two portions of atmospheric air are ever of the same weight in two parts of the atmosphere, which demonstrates atmospheric air must be a mixed fluid.

The existence of cœlestial air is proved by toads, vipers, eels, insects of all kinds, and

and fish living some time in the exhausted receiver.

From atmospheric air at various times and places, being composed of various quantities of elementary air, mixed with the celestial air, and from elementary air in a pure state, arise all the possible phenomena produced by air.

Atmospheric air and elementary air can only be the subject of human investigation.

From observations it is found the greatest gravity of the air in Europe, is equal in equilibrio with $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches of quick-silver in the barometer, and the least raises it only to $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the year 1784, in a balloon made for the purpose, three or four persons ascended in the presence of the kings of Sweden and Naples, at Naples; they ascended to the height of two Italian miles, and came down very safe. Had they passed the centre of the atmosphere, they would never more have been heard of; therefore the least possible height of the atmosphere is four English miles; how far its altitude is, is not, nor probably never will be, proved by any satisfactory experiment. Elementary air reaches to an unknown height: for had the density of the atmosphere decreased with the pressure, the people in the balloon would not have had air sufficiently dense, so very high, to breathe in.

Air is every where necessary to the life, vigour, and action of natural bodies. By experiment, a gallon of common air is found sufficient for a man to breathe in only for one minute: it appears, in passing through the lungs, to be deprived of its vivifying spirit, or *pabulum vitæ*, which is the elementary air.

Objection. What becomes of the elementary air?

Answer. It is retained in the vesicles of the lungs to distend them, by which respiration is continued, and the blood, after passing through the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, receives the last attenuation, acquires a more uniform density and a red colour.

As the same quantity of one gallon of common air is requisite for a candle, of twelve in the pound, to burn for one

minute, the same change is wrought in it by fire.

Objection. What becomes of the elementary air when diminished by fire?

Answer. It is escaping by degrees into the atmosphere through the chimney, and every breach in the room that communicates with the common air, and in exact proportion to the rarification of the air in the room. The necessity of its being allowed to escape when the common air is rarified, may be seen by considering the fatal effects of it when sailors have covered their chimneys at night, and not put out their fires.

This salutiferous principle, which the air may thus be deprived of, some have attributed to its being impregnated with the vitriolic acid, others to the nitrous acid, and others to an alkali being blended in it.

In a chemical experiment where any of those salts are used, the vapour or confined air flying off, may be a little impregnated, but that cannot be a general property of the air; neither have these salts, by any experiment, been found to sweeten foul air, or to resist putrefaction in a sufficiently eminent degree; much less restore to sweetness what is already putrid, beside the evidence of our senses, which tell us that pure atmospheric air is composed of too evanescent particles to be known by taste or odour, it is plain, then, none of these mixtures are the *pabulum vitæ* of the pure air.

As the different climates of the world have this quality the air has of sustaining the vital functions, so property blended for animal existence, it must be a general one. And this is not owing to its impregnation with any substance whatsoever; but to an uniform quality which accompanies the air of every region.

Had this quality of the air depended on the solution of any foreign substance in it, it might in some places be overcharged, and in others deficient, which its equal distribution contradicts: this equal distribution of it, and the equilibrium preserved between the air in the lungs and the external air, by the constant supply of fresh air, and the power of the animal æconomy to receive, and

when unfit for respiration, expel it, accommodate our frame to the variation of pressure in the different changes of the atmosphere, and we are never fatiated with this vital fluid.

Had the *pabulum vite* of the pure air depended on any salt, we might in any region add to its healthfulness, by dissolving and scattering a quantity of it in the common air of it; or, by saturating it with its opposite salt, stagnate the source of health, and thus have the lives of the animals of it, and product of the soil in some measure in our power.

CHAP. II.

Elementary Air gives Cohesion to solid Bodies, and may be inspired.

EXPERIMENT.

A tea-cup half full of water, in which were put ten drops of vitriol, was balanced, and twenty grains added to the weights; into the tea-cup were put twenty grains of salt of tartar; as the tartar dissolved, and the noise continued, the scale holding the cup grew lighter and lighter, and in the end, five grains weight put into the cup made an exact balance.

Elementary air is detained in solid bodies, as it were, with reluctance, and eagerly returns to the atmosphere, as their cohesion is destroyed.

Elementary air is the cohering principle of solid bodies, and adds considerably to the bulk and weight of those that are volatile.

Persons of delicate constitutions, frequently carry bottles of volatile salts to smell to, which they find refreshing; therefore elementary air can be safely drawn into the lungs, and never hurts any animal by its quality, but by its quantity.

Objection. In the calcination of metals there is a visible emission of fumes; nevertheless the weight of the calx proves greater than that of the metal employed.

Answer. In calcination by detonation, it is supposed a portion of the nitre

adheres to the calx; and in other cases the necessity of admitting the free access of the air to every part of the subject, and its becoming much lighter in proportion to its bulk, implies it holds its elementary air with great tenacity, and imbibes from the atmosphere a portion of moisture, and a little elementary air, which increased its bulk and still kept it together.

Hence a degree of heat sufficient for the fusion of metals into a calx, is not sufficient thoroughly to destroy their cohesion, which is proved by a stronger heat rendering some volatile and others unfusible.

CHAP. III.

Different States of Elementary Air, and how to discover it.

Elementary air, 1st, is in the atmosphere at perfect liberty; 2d, in its passage from the atmosphere, and to it; 3d, over the terraqueous globe.—1st. In the atmosphere it is known by giving it density and motion. 2d. Nothing less than a convulsion of the elements can force its separation from the atmosphere; then it shows the appearance of air, fire, noise, like an earthquake, and water, altogether, and its descent destroys all animals within the sphere of its attraction. In its return to the atmosphere, its flight is notified by a motion raised in every part of the body it is freed from, a noise proportioned to its quantity, a vapour or exhalation, and where it is concentrated, a great noise and flame. 3d. Upon the terraqueous globe, it is known by giving cohesion to solid, and density and motion to fluid bodies.

The elastic force of the pure air being nearly in a direct ratio of its density, and the elementary air giving motion and density to the atmosphere; a portion of air that is exceeding dense, is also exceeding full of elementary air, and may, by means of a very small degree of heat, acquire the greatest resisting force.

An iron rod fixed to the side of a building, with an iron wire from it, suspended

pended inside, on which a bell is hung, will, on the bursting of a thunder-cloud, attract it, and ring the bell. The matter attracted is elementary fire, and is found to have the same properties with that produced by the electrical machine.

The electric fluid is extracted by friction from the surrounding atmosphere.

The elementary air in both cases, like the rays of the sun, brought to a focus, is concentrated, and brought to a point, which gives it a luminous appearance and irresistible force. If into a glass, holding twenty grains of salt of tartar, a tea-spoon-full of weak spirits of vitriol be put, the elementary air will be concentrated and feel warm.

When animals are electrified, the circulation of their blood is increased.

An additional quantity of elementary air put into the stomach, increases the motion of the food.

Into an alkaline solution any small bird, worm, &c. being put, and after the solution saturated with an acid one, it is immediately killed.

Animals when a thunder cloud bursts, who are within the sphere of the attraction of the elementary air, are immediately killed.

Animals who are electrified from an accumulated and too powerful charge, are immediately killed.

In the first case, the elementary air is set free by the solution of a solid body containing it, the bird or worm hinders its escape to its natural abode, the atmosphere, by being within the sphere of its attraction. This is proved by the experiment, where the worm will be seen surrounded with innumerable globules of air.

In the two latter cases, the elementary air seems to be brought by violence from its proper mansion.

1. As in a room where a fire is, the heat equally diffuses itself throughout the room; so elementary air is still endeavouring to diffuse itself throughout the atmosphere.

2. Elementary air, when a quantity of it is scattered in any place, whether

it descends as thunder, or ascends as after a battle, or burning of a town, purifies the common air of that place.

CHAP. IV.

Immutability of it proved.

It is not in the power of human art, to generate or destroy elementary air.

Hartshorn may be preserved for ages, On a chemical examination of some which had been kept above fifty years, and was grown hard and dry, it contained elementary air not in the least changed.

This will appear by considering a general property of air.

It is not confirmed by any observation, that fire is able to multiply itself by changing its own *pabulum*, or any bodies, into true fire, by assimilating them into its own nature; it is only rendered discernible where it did not appear before. In like manner, it is not confirmed by any observation, that elementary air is able to multiply itself, by changing any body it was lodged in into true elementary air, by assimilating them into its own nature; it is only rendered discernible where it did not appear before.

This is deducible from the experiment of the saline mixture, and is the case in the digestion of our food.

When that which is contained in every part of our food is mixed with our drink, and the various fluids it meets with on its way to, and in the stomach, which are the very best for the purpose, a solution takes place, which destroys the cohesion of the component particles, by which the elementary air is set free, and resumes its original nature, at the same time, as it cannot escape to the atmosphere, its action there being confined to the stomach, must be determined to the aliment, where it must, therefore, act upon, thus rarified and expanded by the heat it meets with in the stomach, with great force.

(To be continued.)

Some Account of Dramatic Writers.

(Continued from Page 368.)

THOMAS OTWAY.

LITTLE is with any certainty known of the great author of *Venice preserved*.—In the licentious days of Charles the 2d, it is believed neither the *virtues* nor the *vices* of Otway were sufficiently prominent to distinguish him.

His father, Mr. Humphrey Otway, was the rector of *Wolbeding* in *Suffex*—Thomas the poet was born on the 3d of March 1651. He was first sent to *Wickenham* school, and thence removed to *Christ-church*, Oxford, of which he became a commoner in 1669.

On leaving the university, the *histrionic* frenzy possessed him.—He found the bent of his mind led him to the theatre, but he mistook the part he was to perform there: instead of exciting emotions himself upon a stage, he was to furnish others with a *cue for passion* as long as the language he spoke should exist. He made as an actor but one attempt, and in that he is said to have failed.

The army and Otway had as little congenial between them.—He served in *Flanders*, but, versatile and facile, he soon became disgusted, and at length resolved to write for the players. How well he succeeded is impressed upon every heart.

Imprudence, however, is said to have left him never above want, and sometimes, it is reported, had plunged him into all its severities. We hear continually an idle reproach upon the ingratitude of an age which can suffer the indigence of genius. But it should be considered that, for the most part, such dilemmas are voluntary infictions, and that he has slender claims upon the sympathy of men, whom calamity cannot make wife, and whom pride prevents from soliciting relief.

Otway died in 1685, but it is hoped, the wretched fate said to have attended him, is fictitious. Nothing, however, can with any certainty be advanced respecting his end.

Few of the professors of literature offer so striking an example as Otway of the sublime pre-eminence and indiscreet abasement of genius.

VENICE PRESERVED, OR A PLOT DISCOVERED,

Is a play evidently the result of acute remark upon the influence of passion on life. The author seems to have consulted nature in his own mind, and unfortunately his own mind was corrupt.

Hence his characters, except indeed *Belvidera*, excite little sympathy at their fate. The traitor to his country expires upon the wheel, and the betrayer of his friend is the *slayer of himself*.

In the works of some dramatists, there is danger lest vice should wear the wreath of virtue from the fascination of specious qualities—it is thus in the *School for Scandal*; where the character of Charles is a seducing *poison to our blood*. Otway's Rascals are, however, sufficiently despised—Pierre is sunken by cruel ambition—Jaffier by meanness unmanly and contemptible. On the one side of the *Amor Patriæ* he is paralytic—he can support the idea of destroying his country, but poverty, the importunities of a wife, or the reflections of treachery to a friend agonize him with compunction to despair.

Belvidera, unhappy, duteous, tender and virtuous, claims our full commiseration, and claims it *alone*.

NICHOLAS ROWE.

Nicholas Rowe was the son of John Rowe, Esq. serjeant at law.—A place called Little Berkford in Bedfordshire had the honor of the birth of this poet in the year 1673; a private seminary at Highgate gave him the rudiments of learning, and, that he might be perfect as a classic, he was sent to Westminster under Busby.

His father designing him for his own profession, entered him at 16 years of age a student of the middle temple, but he was destined to rise alone in the temple to the muses. He had some law there

there is no doubt, but he had more poetry.

Business of a graver nature, however, he at a distant period accepted—he was under-secretary of the duke of Queensberry, when that nobleman was secretary of state.

Under the reign of George 1st he united two emoluments not often combined; for he became poet laureat and land-surveyor of the customs. He was further clerk of the privy councils, &c. but death frustrated the honours of office, December 6th, 1718, in the 45th year of his age.

He sought the public approbation by various channels.—He edited Shakspear—he translated Lucan, and he composed the following plays:

Ambitious Stepmother,	1700,
Tamerlane,	1702,
Fair Penitent,	1703,
Biter,	1705,
Ulysses,	1706,
Royal Convert,	1708,
Jane Shore,	1713,
Jane Gray,	1715.

FAIR PENITENT.

This tragedy has the usual characteristics of Rowe, suavity—pomp, a sententious morality, little action, less passion. He wins upon the ear—he never irresistibly seizes on the heart.

Dramatically, Rowe must be considered as the founder of a subordinate idea of the nature of tragic structure.—He is content to be graceful, and occasionally aims to be grand—his characters sooth and satiate—they are wearisomely uniform. Sympathy he has seldom the secret to command—Shore does draw tears, and only Shore.

This play bespeaks Italian reading, and of Italian, Rowe knew so little that he sounds Sciolto a trisyllable. What is his merit it may be asked?—Moral purpose? not always. Verification is nearly the whole of it. But though majestic and harmonious, it is not the verification best adapted to the stage. It is too perpetually polished—his lines are not sufficiently broken by pauses.

AARON HILL.

He who can survey the recorded life of this gentleman without exultation, must be dead to virtue; he, who is not proud of the lustre it reflects upon his species, feels nothing of the enthusiasm that warms into kindred excellence.

Aaron Hill was a native of the capital, and born in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, on the 10th February 1684-5. Paternally, his exemplar was a bad one, for his father, George Hill, Esq. was lavish and indiscreet, and the legal right of a property of 2000l a year, which would have devolved upon him, his father so involved as to render it of no value to the family.

The young gentleman, however thus unfortunate, was well gifted other ways; he was adorned by much mental power, and promptitude that carried that power to the best account—his mind was formed for enterprise, inventive and indefatigable. He had scarcely gone through Westminster, and completed his 14th year, when he sought after fortune in other climes; and surely with a sufficient disregard of distance, for he undertook a voyage to *Constantinople*. His expected advancement was baffled by a mean woman, as far as was pecuniary, but the advancement in the best knowledge the *savoir vivre*, he who mixed so much with variety of character, and possessed the mind of Aaron Hill, could not but find a commodity readily convertible into wealth.

Few men have been more multifarious in pursuit than this—For he made plays who could also make *beech-oil*. Among his struggles after pre-eminence, he sought to rival the Russians in *potashes*, and the Highlander first ventured down the Spey upon *floats* at the suggestion and example of Hill. He cut down the forests of timber that Johnson could never have discovered, and shewed the English builder that Scottish timber was perfectly applicable to ship-building.—He was occupied at once by the cultivation of the art of acting, and that of planting, and his imagination vibrated between

tween South Carolina and the theatre in the Haymarket.

Hill was one of those with whom Pope commenced a war, that dishonoured his great talents.—For something, or for nothing, he made Hill dive, and arise without spot from the mud of darkness; and the retort of Hill should be remembered as the keenest characteristic of Pope's literary life.

Tuneful Alexis on the Thames' fair side,
The ladies' *play thing* and the muse's pride,
With merit popular, with wit polite,
Easy though vain, and elegant though light,
Desiring and deserving others praise,
Poorly accepts a fame he ne'er repays,
Unborn to cherish, sneakingly approves,
And wants a soul to *spread* the worth he *loves*.

I have little more to add to this mention, but that in marriage he was happy, and deserved his happiness; he was studious, and his labour was not in vain; he attracted the love of man, and it is imagined lived strictly that life which he believed most acceptable to GOD.—Active usefulness attended him till he died, this happened in 1750. The shock of the great earthquake immediately preceded a shock so fatal.

He died in his 65th year, and was interred in the same grave with his lady in Westminster-abbey. His dramatic pieces are the following:

Elfrid,	-	1710,
Walking Statue,	-	1710,
Trick upon Trick,	—	—
Rinaldo,	-	1711,
Fatal Vision,	-	1716,
Henry 5th,	-	1723,
Athelwold,	-	1732,
Zara,	-	1735,
Alzira,	-	1736,
Merope,	-	1749,
Roman Revenge,	-	1753,
Insolvent,	-	1758,
Merlin in Love,	-	1759,

Muses in Mourning, - 1759,
Snake in the Grass, 1759,
Saul.
Daranes.
Fatal Extravagance.

ZARA.

If it were merely from the groundwork of the piece that this play should be estimated, much of our admiration would abate. Religious differences are now neither felt with that horror, nor do they, thank heaven, produce now the miseries that bigotry and ignorance formerly originated.

But Zara has other and strong claims—from the natural delineations of the passions. M. Voltaire was the original author, but even his play is an *English* one, and the French stage grew animated by the transfusion of the manly energy of Shakspeare. The present is obviously an elegant liberal translation from the *Zaire* of Voltaire, with some trivial alteration of names and sentiments.

In this piece Mrs. Cibber made her theatrical debut in the character of Zara.

JOHN HOME.

The author of the tragedy of Douglas was originally designed for the ministry. The *bi graphia* remarks, that looking upon tragedy as a moral poem, inculcating the purest principles of religion, he did not imagine the particular designation of his life as at all exempting him from thus indulging in the strong bent of genius:—he accordingly composed the tragedy of Douglas.

The Kirk of Scotland however, conscientiously no doubt, endeavoured to win over this stray child from presumed perdition, and finding him resolutely bent upon standing the hazard of the die, they charitably persecuted not merely himself, but those who encouraged our young bard.

If he bore up against all this inveterate wrong, he had the success of his piece to console him for what he might lose, and what was certainly better still
far

for Home; the attention of the earl of Bute, who like a true *Macenas*, introduced him to the knowledge of his Augustus, our present gracious Sovereign, then prince of Wales: this assured Mr. Home the comforts of a *pension*, and we believe a *place*.—He “has kept the noiseless tenour of his way,” known only to his friends and to the muses.

The following are his dramas:

Douglas, printed	1757,
Agis, -	1758,
Siege of Aquileia,	1760,
Fatal Discovery,	1769,
Alonzo, -	1773,
Alfred, -	1778.

DOUGLAS.

Mr. Gray offers an opinion upon this tragedy so consonant with that of the present writer, that he claims permission to cite it, as, poetically, an authority perhaps the *highest*. “I am greatly struck with the tragedy of Douglas, though it has infinite faults: the author seems to have retrieved the true language of the stage, which had been lost for three hundred years; and there is one scene between Matilda and the old peasant so masterly, that it strikes me blind to all the defects in the world.”

This tragedy abounds in nervous, picturesque and pathetic writing; the chief incidents are extracted from an antient Scottish ballad, entitled “Child Maurice.”

An Appeal to common Sense.

ABOUT the year 1782, French philosophers and French philosophy had made large strides towards sapping the foundations of religion and morality. Many men of piety and virtue pathetically lamented the too rapid progress of scepticism and infidelity in private; and a few were bold enough to attempt stemming a torrent which was about to overwhelm the world in chaotic anarchy. Among these Mons. Dutens, long distinguished for his talents

and erudition, was not the least conspicuous. His—“*Appel au bon Sens*”—of which we shall give an extract to the reader, was published at Rome, Turin, Paris and London, and lastly at Geneva. A work which breathed the purest benevolence to the human race, and love of social order, was received and read with the greatest avidity and pleasure. In it we may perceive the embryo-germinations, which when matured by time, have laid in the dust the glory of the French monarchy. If it possessed no other merit, it has clearly that of oracular prediction, and is a convincing proof of great strength of intellect in our author. What he foresaw has been realized, so that simply in this point of view, we do not hesitate to give this tract as a matter of curiosity.

AN APPEAL.

Citizens of every rank, of every sect, of every nation, a man, whose affections are not limited to any country, finds himself urged to give you advice of the last importance. Your happiness both now and hereafter depends on the effect produced by this address. Read it with the utmost attention; it is the cause of each individual, nor should be neglected by any. Your great error is, not distinguishing your friends from your enemies. Suppose you were told, that a person whom you had received into your house and who partook of your hospitality, had become a traitor, and was not only undermining your happiness, but was bent on your destruction; you would hardly believe the intelligence: but if on enquiry it proved true, what horror would you not conceive at the attempts of such a monster, and instantly expel him! The case is exactly similar to that I shall now state: in the midst of you are a select number of persons, who usurp the specious title of philosophers, the better to surprise you. I shall remove the veil that covers their hypocrisy, and expose the danger you run in listening to them.

By the word philosopher has been always understood a virtuous and enlightened man, whose study it is to commu-

nicate

nicate his superior wisdom and improvement to mankind: a friend to civil order, he is careful neither to write, speak or do any thing to disturb it. Such were Pythagoras, Socrates and Plato, such were some of the Roman emperors, who honoured a throne and human nature, the Antonines and Marcus Aurelius; and such in our days were Descartes, Leibnitz and Newton: but such certainly are not those authors whose writings, dangerous in proportion as they are ingenious and agreeable, sap the foundations of religion, that strong fortrefs of morality, that impregnable rampart against the violence of passions and licentiousness.

I can scarcely persuade myself that men can be so infatuated as not to perceive and be alarmed at the malice and designs of those enemies of the human race, and the horrid confusion in which their easiness and credulity must eventually involve them. The common laws of society do not reach them, religion alone can prevent their baneful influence. The laws do not punish ingratitude, avarice, and a thousand other vices which are the sources of the most afflicting disorders and the blackest actions. Pride and perfidy for ever triumph over modesty and innocence, nor can the secular arm punish such delinquences, it is religion alone that paints their enormities and speaks a language penetrating the heart and the soul: it is she that announces rewards to the just, and terrifies the guilty with the fear of punishment. Take away the salutary restraints of religion, and more odious crimes will instantly appear than the most barbarous state ever produced. Our false philosophers strive to disseminate what they call, principles of independence, and freedom from every religious coercion. But they never dream of substituting in the place of the latter any object or belief equally powerful. What fury, what madness is it not to pull down and destroy a beautiful fabrick? such conduct to most is incomprehensible. Perhaps the following observations may throw some light on it.

When these philosophers have outraged

religion by their discourses and writings, they then feel its yoke insupportable and endeavour to withdraw themselves from it. Its celestial light dazzles and confounds them: they form and catch at the most futile arguments in favour of their opinions, and at last they bring themselves to believe that they are free from the shackles of reason, from prejudices and mental weaknesses. They spare no pains to strengthen their party and numbers, to sacrifice every thing to the vanity of being thought superior to vulgar notions. I have the strongest reasons for speaking thus; no one is better acquainted with the designs of these enemies of society, their plots, and their secret and public hatred of religion. I know them intimately; I have studied their actions and their conversations, and I have penetrated their motives and intentions.

Thus our excellent author goes on. I shall give the conclusion of this invaluable discourse in his own words.

Je vous prie donc, vous qui lisez ceci, de réfléchir sérieusement sur ce que je viens de vous dire: si vous êtes jaloux de votre propre bonheur et de celui de vos enfans, gardez-vous bien de donner la moindre entrée dans vos cœurs aux maximes de vos ennemis, pas même à un de leurs argumens. Enfin, chaque individu faisant partie du public, l'intérêt public evident en un certain degré celui de tout particulier: je n'ai donc pas pu voir se répandre parmi nous un feu dévorant destructeur de la société, sans vous mettre en garde contre ces dangereux incendiaires, dont j'admire d'autant plus l'ardeur infatigable, qu'ils ne paroissent pas avoir grand intérêt à voir réussir leurs desseins; & que, nouveaux Erostrates, ils semblent ne vouloir exciter un si grand embrasement, qu'afin de jouir du plaisir funeste d'acquiescer un peu de célébrité. E.

The Life of Cervantes, the celebrated Author of Don Quixote.

MICHAEL de Cervantes Saavedra was born at Madrid about the year

year 1549. He early applied himself to the study of Spanish and Italian authors in the lively and entertaining walks of literature. Being in Italy, he entered into the army and served some years under the brave Mark Antony Colonna. He was at the battle of Lepanto, where he lost his left hand. In a little time after he was taken by the Moors and carried to Algiers, where he remained a prisoner five years.

On his return to Spain he composed many comedies, which were well received, not only as being better than those of his predecessors, but also on account of the theatrical decorations with which they were exhibited, being his own invention. The principal of these comedies were—*los Tratos de Argel*—*la Numancia*—and *la Batalla naval*. He also writ some esteemed tragedies. In 1584, he published his *Galatea*, which he dedicated to Acagne Colonna, then Abbat of St. Sophia, and after Cardinal de la sainte Croix of Jerusalem. In this novel he discovered the fertility of his imagination and the elegance of his taste. It was however objected, that he introduced too many episodes, and was not sufficiently attentive to regularity of style. But these errors did not injure the general reputation of the work.

His admirable production—the *history of Don Quixote de la Mancha*—soon after appeared. This was written to damp the rage for books of chivalry, which were then the only favourite study. They had bewildered every head, and corrupted every heart, and the best antidote against this desperate folly was this celebrated romance. The first part was printed in Madrid in 1605; it was received with universal applause, and went through many impressions in Spain, Portugal and the Low Countries. The remainder was expected with impatience, but Cervantes was in no hurry to give it. This induced a writer to publish a second volume of the adventures of Don Quixote at Tarragona in 1616, under the name of *Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda*, a native of Tordesillas, a town in old Castile; but his harsh and barbarous language betrays him to have been

June 1793.

born in Arragon. This pretended continuation was despised and rejected from the moment of its first appearance. The public were at length gratified with the sequel by the real author, in 1616. While he was composing this delightful romance, he found leisure to work up some lighter novels, which were printed in 1613, under the title of—*Novelas Exemplares*,—these amounted to twelve. The next year came out his—*Viajo del fernasso*—his voyage to Parnassus; in this he satyrizes his poetic contemporaries, and deplores his own bad fortune. He employed much time on a romance—*Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda*,—the griefs of Persiles and Sigismunda, but he had not the satisfaction of seeing it made public: he was attacked with a dropsy, which, though it debilitated his bodily, seemed to add new vigour to his mental powers, for he preserved his spirits and gaiety to the last. He received extreme unction the 18th of April 1616, and the next day dictated the dedication to his *Persiles*, which was addressed to the Conde de Lemos, his patron. How long he lived after is uncertain: his death happened before the impression of his *Persiles*, for the privilege for it was granted the 24th of September, 1618, to Catharine de Salazar, his widow.

Curious Notices respecting Mathematics and Mathematicians.

PLATO and Aristotle are profuse in their praises of mathematics. The first calls this science in the 7th book of his republic, *Propaedia*, the first institution, the elements of, or path to learning. In other parts of his writings he repeats the same. But of all the instances that can be adduced of the value he annexed to this study, his putting this inscription over the portal of his school is the most decisive—"Let no man enter who is ignorant of geometry."

Other sects of philosophers, particularly the Cynics and Stoics, acknowledged no other philosophy but morality, or the science of living happily. However the title of mathematician was honourable to the time of Cicero, from

which it was daily losing ground by the base art of judicial astrologers and necromancers, who gave themselves this appellation. It is then no wonder the civil laws endeavoured to exterminate them, and that the canon law placed them in the same rank with heretics and forcerers. St. Austin's opinion of astrology is singular. He thought it was permitted to the birth of Christ, because necessary for magicians; but from that era it became criminal. The christian emperors condemned mathematicians of this order. Among other punishments they underwent, that of Cod. de episc. aud. is remarkable. It orders them to carry their books of superstition to be burnt before the eyes of the bishops. This was but an imitation of similar procedure recorded in Livy, Suetonius, Philostratus and Cicero, against astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Of this description were the mathematicians noticed by Tacitus in his first annal.—"A sort of men, says he, hated by the powerful, deceiving the credulous, who are forbidden, and yet retained in our city." The reason of the last remark is obvious: the Romans were at all times superstitious and great observers of dreams and fond of magic. The nobility were equally infected there, of course they were charmed with a profession which flattered their projects and their hopes of a change of affairs; and the emperors themselves consulted these impostors and gave credit to them. Suetonius declares this of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Otho and Vitellius. A late king of Sardinia kept two of those astrologers in his palace constantly, for no other purpose, (though he pretended the contrary) than to preserve the nobility in their duty.

The application of mathematics to improper objects contributed to bring them into disrepute; thus John Craig, in his *mathematical principles of Christian Theology*, printed at London, 1699, calculates algebraically, that the christian religion will lose its characters of credibility after 1454 years, when Christ will come to judge the quick and the dead, lest the faith should be destroyed on earth. How

random soever this conjecture may be, one part of it has been verified, for on the revival of learning which succeeded the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1451, the truth of christianity began to be impeached, and soon after appeared that celebrated atheistical work—*de tribus impostoribus*.—From that time to the present, the foundations of religion have been sapping, and very lately the French have intirely overthrown them. So that a gloomy mind has some grounds for predicting the near conclusion of human affairs.

The cabballistic Jews find all religion in the mystery of numbers. In 1724, Henry Bernard Koster, a German, promised to demonstrate arithmetically and geometrically the mysteries of the Trinity, incarnation and apocalypse. In the same manner another calculated the number of sins each man committed in the space of a year. Comparing what our Saviour orders of forgiving seventy times seven faults in a day with other places, and supposing a proportion to exist of faults committed against God and man, it is manifest, says he, that we sin more than 490,000 000 times a day, and more than 178,850,000,000 times a year. This is an alarming calculation, and ought to be accompanied with some consolatory explanations; but our author brings us into difficulties, and leaves us to get out of them as well as we can. I shall conclude this memoir with observing, that some excellent English writers, as Hutcheson, Wollaston and others, are not free from the imputation of misapplying their mathematical knowledge, when they undertake by them to demonstrate religion and morality. See Berkeley's Analyst.

H. D.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The Philosophy of Nature.

Letter 3d.

On the Properties of Matter.

HAVING in the last letter, shewn matter can have no real existence of

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

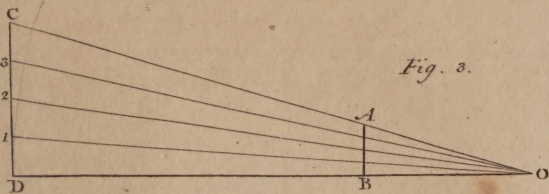
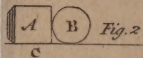


Fig. 3.

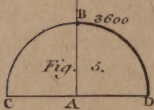
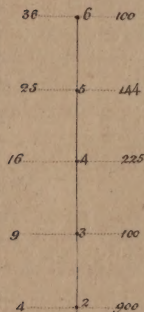


Fig. 5.

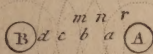


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

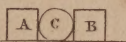


Fig. 8.

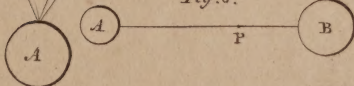


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

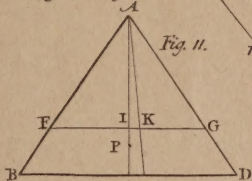


Fig. 14.

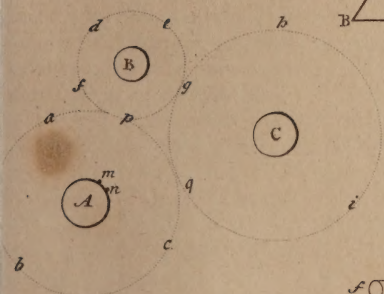


Fig. 12.

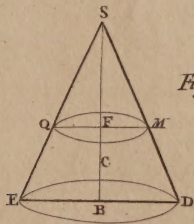
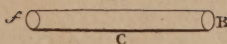
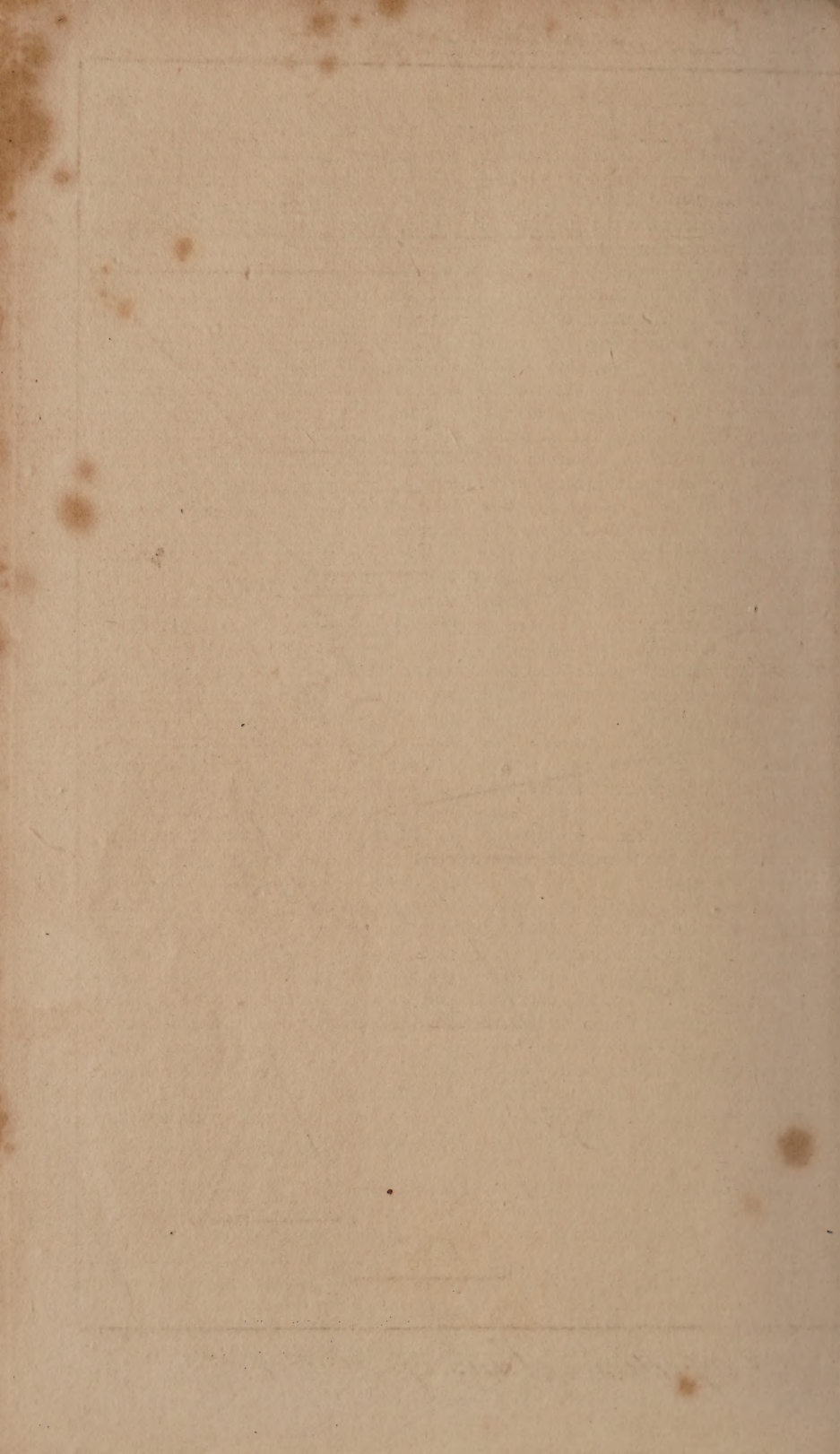


Fig. 13.





of itself, being only the effect of divine essence on the senses of those finite beings, which by his almighty power he has brought into existence:

Matter therefore as the substance of which the several bodies of the universe are composed is no other than the modification of spirit. But to conceive how a subtil universal spirit, can be so variously modified, as to compose such a variety of substances, is no easy operation of the human mind. We find by experiments that matter in the constitution of the terraqueous globe, consists of four elements, fire, water, air and earth. Each of these elements, in their pure and unmixed state, consist of homogeneous and uniform particles. Wherefore, if we suppose the primogenial particles of any of these elements to be in the form of any regular geometrical body, as a globe, cube, prism, &c. in the formation of which, if we suppose the universal spirit to be collected or resolved, so as to form a body of the figure and magnitude of any of the said globes or cubes, we may conceive in our minds some idea of the modification of spirit, by which matter is composed in the formation of the several elements. But whether the primogenial particles of any species of matter, be globular, or in the form of any other figure, we are entirely ignorant, the faculties of our minds not being adequate to the attainment of such knowledge. But of whatever figure or form they may be constituted, it is easy to conceive, that a quantity of spirit may be collected, in such a form, and if a number of forms be united, they will compose one species or element; also if a quantity of the same spirit, be collected in the form of any other figure, and a number of such figures are united, they will compose another element; and so of the other species. Whence, as matter is the modification of spirit, so are the several bodies constituting the universe, the organization of matter.

Though under these considerations, matter has no separate existence from the deity, yet in respect to us, finite and subordinate beings, as far as we are capable of discerning by our senses, it has a real

and permanent existence; and as such I shall consider it in the ensuing discourses, in order to avoid the confusion of ideas, which would unavoidably arise from the consideration of one uniform substance so variously modified.

In this light matter is endowed with several properties, laws, species and formations.

The properties are certain qualities which equally appertain not only to bodies and their constituent elements and particles, but to the primogenial particles of every element, as far as they affect our sensations and the faculties of our minds. These properties are extension, solidity, divisibility, moveability and inactivity.

Extension is that property of matter, by which every particle or part thereof, occupies some place in the infinitude of space. Whence all bodies or particles of matter have extension in length, breadth and thickness, let their magnitude be what it will. This is true in a physical though not in a mathematical sense, for a point is said to have neither length, breadth or thickness, yet let a particle be ever so small as even the hundred millioneth part of an inch, it must occupy some space, and consequently have length, breadth and thickness; for let the particle A fig. 1. be of a cubic or any other form, it will extend from a to b, from b to c, and from c to d, occupying the space a b c d, and that it must do, let that space be ever so small. For to suppose a particle to have no breadth, it can have no extension, and having no extension it can have no place, and consequently not exist. Nor can the human mind form an idea of a substance which is no where, and not occupying some place and still exist.

Solidity, by some called the impenetrability of matter, is that property, by which every particle being situated in any place, or occupying any space, has a tendency to exclude all other particles out of that space during its continuance therein. Thus if a particle A be situate in and occupies the space C fig. 2, it will prevent the particle B from occupying the

the same space. Therefore if the particle B will occupy the space C it must first remove the particle A. Whence we learn that no two bodies or substances can occupy the same space or be in the same place at one time; also in consequence, one and the same body cannot occupy or be in two places at the same time. From whence it is evident that any substance occupying all space, must be one body or substance, as before observed^a. By this property we also learn, that the primogenial particles of the elements of matter, and the constituent particles of bodies, are equally hard and solid. Thus the particles of water and those of flint are of the same solidity and hardness; and it is equally necessary to remove the particles of each, before any other body or substance can occupy the same place.

The divisibility of matter, is a property, by which the primogenial particles of matter, and the constituent particles of bodies, however minute, are capable of being divided ad infinitum or for ever. This property has thus been endeavoured to be demonstrated, let AB fig. 3, be a particle of matter infinitely small, O a point at some distance therefrom, and C D an infinite line, situated at an infinite distance from the particle AB. Now as the line CD. is supposed of an infinite extent, it may consequently be supposed to be divided into an infinite number of equal parts. And if from the extremities of this line CD, lines be drawn to the extremities of the particle AB to the point O, and likewise if from every one of the parts on the line CD, lines are drawn to the point O, they will cut the line or particle AB into as many parts as the line CD was divided into; and as CD was supposed to be divided into an infinite number of parts, the particle AB will likewise be divided into an infinite number of parts, and consequently capable of infinite division.

But this property though so apparently capable of demonstration, is in fact not strictly just. For the line CD to be divided into an infinite number of parts,

must be of infinite extent, consequently can have no extremities C and D from whence to draw the lines CO and DO. Therefore as the parts on the line CD cannot be infinite, the parts on AB cannot be so. Whence, though the particles of all bodies may be so divided, as to the comprehension of finite beings, as to be innumerable, and may in some respects amount to infinity, yet physically considered is not, and only shews that the primogenial particles of matter may be so divided, until they are reduced to the essence from which they proceeded, but no farther. This property of matter therefore has no real existence of itself, but arises from a false conception of the human mind.

Moveability is that property of matter, whereby every body and particle thereof, is capable of being moved from one place to another, which is so evident to every comprehension, that it needs no demonstration. It however depends on the fluidity of the universal substance, whereby it is kept continually in motion; for if every part of the immensity of space was fixed, the constituent and primogenial particles could not give place to each other, as no body or particle can move until it has, according to the solidity of matter, dispossessed another, and consequently not only motion but every production of the earth would be null.

Inactivity, by some called the vis-inertia, is the property of matter, whereby it is incapable of acting of itself. Therefore whatever state it is put in, whether of motion or rest, it would ever continue in that state, until changed by some superior power acting thereon. Whence it is evident, this property depends on matter being considered as having a separate and permanent existence, and being a dead and inactive principle, otherwise it can only be circumstantial, arising from the property of the divine essence, remaining in that state into which it resolves itself, until changed by its own action, either by itself, or by one part on another.

These are all the properties ascribable to matter, which may be reduced to three positive ones, that is extension, solidity and moveability, whereby it exists as a substance

substance on our senses; the other, divisibility and inactivity are only circumstantial, arising solely from the effects of the divine essence.

The other properties which are asserted by some to belong to matter, as fluidity, fixidity, softness, hardness, &c. they are the qualities of bodies not the properties of matter, and will be treated on in their proper place.

Having thus considered the properties, I shall proceed to that of the laws of matter.

By the laws of matter we are not to suppose, that matter has any existing in itself; but the laws or regulations which the divine essence observes in the formation, direction and preservation of the several parts of the universe. These laws are neither various, changeable nor contradictory; but uniform, constant and unalterable; and so far from consisting of a multiplicity, there is only one general law observable throughout all nature, and that is,

The law of attraction or gravity, whereby the primogenial particles of matter, and the constituent particles of bodies, have a tendency to approach and unite with each other, and arises from the nature of universal spirit. For as observed before, this spirit being of an uniform and homogeneous quality, will endeavour to preserve that uniformity so consistent to its nature, throughout the whole. Whence if we suppose every particle of matter, to contain a quantity of this spirit, or rather that every particle is constituted of a proportion of the divine essence, we must conclude, that the primogenial particles of matter throughout the immensity of space, have a tendency to unite, and every where to preserve an universal plenitude. This grand and general law, acts uniformly through every formation of the universe; and though in some cases it may seem to vary, that variation is only apparent; for, ever constant to itself, and agreeable to its original design, it consists only of the following properties.

1st. It abounds most in bodies which contain the greatest quantity of matter; for as these bodies contain the greater

number of particles, consequently the greater proportion of the universal spirit, have therefore the greater power of attraction.

2^{dly}. The power which any body or quantity of matter, has to attract any other body or quantity of matter, or any particle thereof, decreases as the squares of the distance increase from the attracting body. This is evident if we suppose A fig. 4 to be a body of matter endowed with the attractive faculty, whose power is always equal to the quantity of the universal spirit, or proportionate to the quantity of matter contained therein, and from whence this spirit proceeds in every direction as from a point; wherefore at the distance of one semidiameter of the body from its surface, the attractive power will be expanded in a space equal to the surface BCDE, at two semidiameters equal to the space or near FGHI, at 3 semidiameters on the area KLMN, and at four on the area OPQR. Now as the same quantity of spirit occupies each of these spaces or areas, it is evident that it must be weaker or less in quantity on the space abcI of the area FGHI than it is on the equal space fghE in the area BCDE, and that in proportion as the area FGHI to BCDE. In the same manner the power on the space abcI on the area FGHI is greater than the power on the equal space defL in the area KLMN, also the power on the space defL is greater than on the equal space ghiP in the area OPQR, and that in proportion as the areas. Whence as these areas are as the squares of the distance, the attractive power in any body must decrease as the squares of the distance increase. Thus if the power which the body A fig. 5 has to attract another body or particle at one semidiameter from its surface, be equal to 3600 at 2 semidiameters it will be only 900, and at 3 semidiameters 400, and at four only 225.

In this demonstration, spirit has been considered as proceeding in every direction from the attractive body in right lines; from whence however, we must not conclude that spirit has a constant emanation from any body, but that the uniformity

uniformity which it endeavours to preserve, acts in the manner before mentioned, after the nature of fluids being put in motion from a centre. Thus suppose the body A fig. 6, by an act put in motion the universal spirit between it and the body B, the spirit will proceed in a succession of circles as a, b, c, d, until they strike the body B, which will in consequence be put into motion and revibrate in the succeeding circles, l, m, n, r, and the two bodies A and B following the motion of the spirit in order to preserve an uniformity, will approach each other. And the power by which they approach or attract each other, will be as the squares of their distance combined with the quantity of matter in each. And this universally throughout nature, not only with respect to bodies, but also the constituent particles of such bodies and the primogenial particles of matter, as will be more fully shewn in our next.

MENTOR.

Beautiful Thoughts on the first Sight of Death. From Gesner.

WE (Adam and Eve) were going on when we saw just above our heads a bird fly with feeble wing: its feathers were rough and disordered: it cast forth plaintive cries, and having fluttered a little in the air sunk down without strength among the bushes. Eve went to seek it, and beheld another lie without motion on the grass, which that we had before seen seemed to lament. My spouse stooping over it examined it with great attention, and in vain tried to rouse it from what she believed to be sleep. It will not wake, said she to me, in a fearful voice, and laying the bird from her trembling hand. It will never wake more!—She then burst into tears, and speaking to the lifeless bird said, Alas! the poor bird who pierced my ears with his cries was perhaps thy mate. It is I—It is I—unhappy that I am, who have brought misery and grief on every creature. For my sin these pretty, harmless animals are punished.—Her tears redoubled. What an event, said she turning to me? How stiff and cold it is!

It has neither voice or motion. Its joints no longer bend. Its limbs refuse their office.—Speak, Adam, is this death?—Ah! it is—How I tremble! An icy cold runs through my bones. If the death with which we are threatened be like this, how terrible?—What, dearest Adam, would become of me, if, like the feathered mate of this poor bird, I am left behind to mourn?—Or what of thee, if death tear thee from my fond arms? Should God create another Eve to fill my forfeit place in thy loved bosom, she will not—cannot love like me, thy partner in distress and banishment. Unable to say more, she wept, and her expressive eyes tenderly fixed on mine made my feeling heart partake her anguish. I prest her to my breast, I kiss her cheek and mixt my tears with hers. Cease, dearest Eve, I cried, these fond complaints. Dry up thy tears. Have confidence in the Supreme being. Though we cannot penetrate into the designs of his providence, though his majestic tribunal is surrounded by darkness, we may rest assured, mercy and love remain near his throne. Why should we anticipate misfortunes? Or why should we, guided by a gloomy imagination, seek for them in futurity? Was our reason given us only to make us wretched? Shall we ungratefully turn our eyes from the repeated instances of his loving kindness and tender mercy, at the hazard of plunging ourselves in misery by our blindness? It is his wisdom and his goodness that regulate and appoint what shall befall us. Let us with humble confidence proceed under his direction, and devoutly acquiesce in his appointments, without seeking to know what he hath not condescended to reveal.

An Account of the Roman Catholic Fears of Ireland.

Plunket, Earl of Fingal.

THIS noble family is of great antiquity and early had large possessions in the counties of Meath and Louth. In the 11th century, John Plunket was seated

feated at Beaulieu in the co. Louth, where he died August 5, A. D. 1085. From him descended Sir Christopher Plunket, who in 1432, was deputy to Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Camden thus speaks of this family, "The Plunkets in Ireland have been very eminent ever since Christopher Plunket (a person of great valour and wisdom, who was deputy to Richard, Duke of York, Viceroy in Hen. VI's time) was raised to the dignity of Baron of Killeen, which came to him by his wife, as heir to the family of the Cusacks." In 1403, he married Joan, daughter and sole heiress to Sir Lucas Cusack, Lord of Killeen, Dunfany and Gerardstown, in the co. Meath, and in her right became Lord of Killeen.

John, the second Lord Killeen, married Janet, a daughter of Bellew of Bellewstown, and by her had Sir Christopher Plunket, third Lord Killeen. He also married into the family of Bellewstown. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wells, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (by his wife a daughter of Barnewall of Crickston) by whom he had a daughter Genet, married to Nicholas, the 16th Baron of Howth. He died in 1449, leaving issue by his first wife, who died in 1464, two sons; the younger of whom Broughton, was killed at the battle of Stoke, June 6, 1487, fighting for the impostor, Lambert Simnel.

Emond, the eldest, succeeding his father, became the fourth Lord of Killeen. In the years 1488, 1493, and 1509, he received general pardons for all offences, which he had or might have committed against the state. In 1490, (6 Hen. VII.) and 12 September 1493, (9 of that reign) he was one of the lords in parliament, and was summoned to the parliament which met at Castledermot, 28 August 1498, (14 Hen. VII.), but was fined 40s. for non appearance. He attended the earl of Kildare, L. D. in his expedition into Conaught, and commanded one of the wings of the bowmen, at the famous battle of Knocktowie, fought against the Irish rebels, 19 August

1504^a. He married first, the daughter of — Fitzgerald, by whom he had an only daughter Elinor, (who married Sir Bartholomew Dillon of Riverstown, chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1533); and secondly Ellin, or Ellenor, daughter of James lord Slane (by his wife, the said Elizabeth Wells) and deceasing 18 August 1510, left issue by her, one daughter Catherine, who married James Cusack of Portrairie, and three sons, viz. John his heir; Edward, who married the daughter of — Golding of Archerston; and Thomas in holy orders, and rector of Killalon.

Sir John Plunket, Knt. the fifth lord Killeen, was of the privy council to K. Henry VIII. in 1529; 27 December 1549, he with Robert lord Dunfany, and others of the nobility confirmed the election of Francis Brian as chief governor^b; and by inquisition taken at Dunboyne, 4 Edward VI. (1550) he was found to be seised in fee of the manors of Killeen, Killalon, Tollaghnoe, Clonmaduffe, Karegan, &c. and that 21 May, 1527, (19 Hen. VIII.) he enfeoffed Thomas Cad-dil and Henry Plunket, clerks, therein; to the intent that dame Margaret Preston, his wife, should receive thereout yearly, 40 marcs for her jointure, as also 20 marcs for her clothing, over and above 3l. which she was to receive thereout, for the clothing of her children, until they came to the age of 12 years; and until his daughter Anne, and her two sisters should receive, each of them, 100 marcs, for their marriage, good money of Ireland; and if any of them died, the survivors to have her portion. Also 20 July 1536, (28 Hen. VIII.) he enfeoffed Henry Plunket, vicar of Killeen, and Thomas Plunket, rector of Killalon, of and in Tullaghnoe, and Clonmaduffe; to the intent that his wife Genet should receive 40 marcs yearly; and in case, that if any *deforce*, according to the laws of the holy mother church, be hereafter had between them; then, if he purchas-

N O T E S.

^a Cox. I. 197.

^b War. Ann.

ed or got a dispensation and licence, as our sovereign Lord the King's laws will promote and suffer, to be good to remarry together; and, if she do refuse the same, after a reasonable request *by me* in writing made unto her, and after a due manner, according to the laws of holy church, then this deed of feoffment to be void. 1 June 1538; (30 Hen. VIII.) it was covenanted between his lordship and fir Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown, in consideration of 20 marcs then paid, and 40 marcs yearly, to be paid at Christmas, and St. John's Feasts, 'till the sum of nine score marcs be paid, by the said fir Christopher, to his lordship, that his son Christopher Plunket should marry Ellice, daughter of Sir Christopher, according to the laws of the holy church, if she should thereunto assent and agree; and if there happened any cause of impediment, that the said Christopher Plunket, or any of his younger brethren, and the said Ellice, or any of the said fir Christopher Barnewall's daughters might not marry according to the laws of holy church; that then his Lordship should procure a dispensation, according to the laws of our sovereign Lord the King, at their equal expence; and the aforesaid feoffees to stand seized of such lands in the parish of Killeen, as should be of the clear yearly value of 20l. to the use of the said Ellice, as a jointure; and if she died before she married the said Christopher, or one of his younger brethren, then to the use of such other of her sisters, as should marry the said Christopher, or any of his younger brethren; and after her death, that, and all his estate in Ireland, to the use of the said Christopher and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Henry and James Plunket, in tail male; remainder to his lordship's heirs by any other wife; with a power to his lordship to make a jointure of 40 marcs a year, for any such wife, over and above all charges; and to give Patrick Plunket (one of his sons) 10l. a year for his life; as also 20l. a year in Clonmaduge, and Tullaghnoge, until his feoffees should receive 200 marcs for the preferment of his daughter Anne, who, God willing, shall be mar-

ried unto Richard Butler, Esq. second son to the Right Honourable *Piers*, earl of Ormond and Offory; and for performance of this agreement, they reciprocally bound themselves in the sum of 500l. 3 December (34 Hen. VIII). his lordship also enfeoffed the said Henry Plunket, vicar of Killeen, and Thomas Barnewall of Newtown, near Trim, Gent. in all his lands of Clonmaduffe, Ballemona, &c. to the use of Ellen Barnewall his wife, during her life. "And (says he) I do make my wife, Dame Ellen Barnewall, my sole executor; and the lands to go to my son James Plunket, begotten on the body of the said Ellen, after her death, and the heirs male of his body; and my feoffees to stand seized of the manor of Rathregan and my other lands in that parish, to the use of my son James, and his heirs, &c. and I will, that the feoffees of the rest of my land in Meath, stand seized thereof to the use of my *poor* son, Patrick Plunket, in discharge of my conscience, of the value of 20l. yearly, during his life; and to stand seized of all the rest of my lands, to the intent that my daughter Margaret, or her mother Ellen Barnewall, receive for her preferment to her marriage 200l. considering her tender age; and that Sir Patrick O'Mullyne, chaplain, considering his good services, and to the intent to pray for me, have, during his life, 60 acres of arable land in Killeen, freely without any rent; and that Robert Dillon have his holding in Trim for 6s. 8d. per annum."

Hence it appears that the said John lord Killeen, was thrice married, first to Margaret, daughter of William Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, by whom he had

Patrick, his heir, Christopher, Henry, and Anne, who married Richard Butler (her intended husband) by her father's deed of feoffment, created Viscount Mountgarrer; but being divorced from him, in the first year of their marriage, she became the wife of William Fleming. By his second wife Jenet, he appears to have had a son Patrick, mentioned as his *poor* son Patrick, in the deed of feoffment. His third wife was Ellen Barnewall,

by whom he had James, and a daughter Margaret. His lordship died (as found by the said inquisition) March 1549-50 (4 Edw. VI.) and was succeeded by

Patrick, the sixth lord of Killeen, aged 28 years, at his father's death; 25 May 1550, (for the fine of 12l.) he had a special livery of his estate, and a pardon of intrusion and alienation: and for the fine of 68l. 6s. 8d. the like pardon was granted to the said Ellin Barnewall, the said Jenet Plunket of Tullaghanoge, widow, Christopher Plunket, son of the said lord John, and others, dated 7 June 1550^c. He married Margaret, daughter of William viscount Gormanstown, and left issue two sons, Christopher and James, successive lords of Killeen, and a daughter Anne, married (in her father's life time) to William Betagh of Moinalty, in county of Meath, Esq. by whom she had issue

Christopher, the seventh lord of Killeen, was joined in commission, 13 April 1559, with Christopher lord Dunfany, and Patrick Cusack of Gerardstown, Gent. sheriff of the county of Meath, to execute martial law in the province of Morgallien, Kenlis, and the half barony of Fowre, county of Meath; and was present in the parliament held by Thomas earl of Suffex, 12 January 1559. In 1557, he married Ellice, daughter of sir Christopher Barnewell of Crickston, Knt. (by Catherine, daughter of Christopher lord Slane) and had issue three daughters his coheirs, viz. Maud (married first to Patrick, third baron of Louth, and secondly, to — Shergold); Catherine, to David, son and heir to Gerot Sutton of Castleton, county of Kildare, Esq. who was suspected for abetting the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald; and Margaret, to Nicholas, younger son of Bartholomew Aylmer of Dullardstown, Esq.

James, the eighth lord Killeen, succeeded his brother Christopher. In 1567, he was possessed of his title; and 26 April 1585, was one of the lords of

parliament^d. 24 September 1593, his lordship, (with the lord Dunfany) and the other branches of the Plunket family) brought 24 horsemen to the general hosting at the hill of Taragh, for the barony of Skrine. 15 April 1589, he enfeoffed James Dillon of Newtown, son and heir to sir Lucas Dillon of Moymet, in the manor of Killeen, and divers other lands to the use of himself and the lady Margaret his wife, during their lives, in lieu of her dower, and the third part of his lands; and in the lands of Clonmaduffe and others to the use of his son and heir apparent, Christopher, and Jenet Dillon his wife, during their lives, and to the heirs male of the said Christopher; remainder to his own heirs male; and the said feoffee to stand seized of the said manor of Killeen, and all his estates to the use of himself for life; remainder to the uses declared in an indenture, made between his lordship and sir Lucas Dillon, Knt. 10 June 1573, (15 Eliz.) in consideration of the sum of 400l. Irish; remainder to his said son and heir Christopher, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of sir Christopher Plunket, late of Killeen, Knt. deceased, and of his wife Johann Cusack; and in default thereof, to his own right heirs for ever. He married Margery, daughter to Richard Fitz-John of Fyanstown, county of Meath, Esq. (by Genet, only daughter of Gerald, son of sir Alexander Plunket of Rathmore); and dying 13 January 1595^e, left issue five sons and three daughters, viz. Christopher his heir; John; Edmund; Richard (who married Mary, daughter of — Taaffe of Braganstown, county of Louth, Esq. and left a daughter, who married William Plunket of Grange, Esq.); Patrick; Margaret; Catherine; and Anne; and it appears by an inquisition taken at Ratoath 25 April 1609, that James, baron of Killeene; Patrick, baron of Dunfany; Richard Plunket of Rathmore,

N O T E S.

^d Cox. l. 383. and War. Ann.

^e Inq. post. mortem 38 Eliz.

N O T E.

^c Lodge and Rolls.

Rathmore, Esq. and Oliver Plunket of Balrath, Gent. were then masters of the said fraternity or guild, consisting of brethren and sisters, which was founded in the parish church of the Virgin Mary, in Killeen, in the north part of the chancel.

(To be continued.)

Capacity of Former Reigns.

THERE are many people of so restless and unquiet a temper, as to be dissatisfied with any government or any administration. The tyranny of the executive and the venality of the legislative branches of our constitution, are the thread-bare topics they constantly adduce. To charge an individual with corruption, is punishable at common law; much more criminal is it to calumniate a government administered with as much integrity and impartiality as human nature admits. Some few instances of the abuse of official situations will at times occur, but the aggregate of them is very inferior in turpitude and extravagance to the following in the reign of Charles I.

“ A copy of a paper, with the king’s hand to it, of such monies as he allowed the lord treasurer Portland to receive to his own use.

When your most excellent majesty was pleased to confer on your most humble servant the place of Treasurer of England, he made your majesty acquainted how unable he was to support that estate, and how unwilling I was to draw any of your majesty’s profit, or revenue appertaining to your majesty: you were pleased to give him leave to acquire some means himself by such suits, and businesses which passed through his hands, which without your majesty’s knowledge he would not have done; and hath from time to time acquainted your majesty therewith; but doth now, for your majesty’s better satisfaction, make remembrances of such monies as he hath had, to be subject to your majesty’s view.

I. When your majesty made a grant of the preemption of Tin,

tho’ the present farmers pay more yearly than the former would give, yet they freely gave your humble servant - £.1000

II. Within a while after you were pleased to bestow, of your majesty’s abundant grace, on your servant for his present support - 10000

III. James Maxwell gave him for the office of the Clerk of the Court of Wards - 1000

IV. Sir William Wittingpoole for pardoning his burning in the hand - 500

V. The Earl of Cork at his departure presented your servant as a New Year’s gift - 1000

VI. The Dukes of Buckingham gave him - 1000

VII. Sir Sackville Crowe - 1000

VIII. Sir Philip Carey’s office - 1000

IX. Burlimachie for a lease of Sugar - 9000

X. Mr. Fanshaw for the office of Clerk of the Crown - 1000

XI. Sir Allen Apsley at several times - 4000

XII. Of the Earl of Berkshire for the Green-Wax - 1000

XIII. Of Sir Arthur Ingram, for the changing the lives of his patent of the secretaryship of Yorkshire - 2000

XIV. Sir Cornelius Vermuden for my part of adventure in the Lead Mines, which allowed and after redeemed of me - 6000

XV. Of Mrs. Bagnal for her ward - 500

XVI. The third part of the imposition upon coals - 4000

I have taken all these several particulars into my consideration, and do acknowledge your clear and true dealing with me in the matters and sums above mentioned, and in acquainting me with them from time to time, and weighing with myself the good services you have done me in the treasureship, and the great charge you have and must be at in sustaining

sustaining that place, I do approve and allow of all these monies by you to your own use received, amounting to 44,500l. sterling.

Charles R."

Conjectures on the Situation of the Elysian Fields.

IN the life of Obregon, the founder of the Spanish hospital—Minims the writer says: "the fruitful plains of Andalusia, so celebrated by the antients as the Elysian fields, and the resting place of departed happy souls, cannot be exceeded for fertility of soil, or benignity of climate, or beauty of land and water. So enchanting is the plain of Malaga, such the fragrance which impregnated the gales that play among the gardens, full of orange and lemon trees, flowering all the year round, that one must fancy himself to be in some part of Paradise, for as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing but what delights the senses. The sight is entertained with a noble prospect of the sea, and a country full of the most beautiful trees: the ears are charmed with an infinite variety of little singing birds, who night and day never cease their chearing song. Provisions are in plenty, and exquisite for taste and health; and the manners of the people are mild, affable, and courteous."

Here the ingenious author of the "Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," seems to place the Elysian fields: in this he follows Bochart, who took the idea from Strabo. But more accurate critics, 'as Lipsius, Brodæus, and others, do not hesitate to declare, that what Strabo advances of the Elysian fields being in Spain, is nothing more than a wanton display of fancy and ingenuity; for that not a tittle of Iberia was known in his age to the Greeks. The Phœnician name of *Mechos Elysoth* of Homer's biographer is, then, as whimsical and unfounded as every other part of his narration, and contradicts Eustathius and Hesychius, who derived Elysus from α and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, because the soul in

Elysium enjoys an indissoluble and immortal state.

Windet has endeavoured to prove, that scripture paradise was the archetype of the Greek Elysium: but for this there is not the shadow of reason; both, indeed, seem to have one common origin, from Egypt. The Homeric Elysium agrees with the garden of Eden in many particulars, but we are acquainted with no medium by which a knowledge of the latter could reach the Greeks; but the intercourse was early and continued between Greece and Egypt; the latter being confessedly the mistress of all the learning possessed by the former.

It is therefore as vain a pursuit to look for and attempt to realize the identical spot of the poetic Elysium, as it is to look for Eden's delightful garden.

Antient English Oaths in Chaucer.

THE host swears by *his father's soul*.

Sir Thopas by *ale and bread*. Ar. cite by *his pan*; i. e. his head. Theseus by *mighty Mars the red*. Again, *as he was a true knight*. The carpenter's wife by *St. Thomas of Kent*. The smith by *Christ's foot*. The Cambridge scholar by *his father's kin*. Again, by *his crown*. Again, for God's *benes*, or *benison*. Again, by *St. Cuthbert*. Sir Johan of Boundis by *St. Martin*. Gamelyn by *God's book*. Gamelyn's brother by *St. Richere that is in Galis*; i. e. in Gallicia. A porter by *God's beard*. Gamelyn by *his bals*, or neck. A master-outlaw by *God's rood*. A host by *the precious corpus Madrian*. Again, by *St. Paul's bell*. The man of law, *Depardeux*. The merchant by *St. Thomas of Ind*. The sompnoir, by *God's arms two*. The host by *Cocks bonis*. Again, by *the blood and nails of Christ*. Again, by *St. Damian*. Again, by *St. Runion*. Again, by *corpus Domini*. The Riottour by *God's digne bones*. The monk by *his Porthose*, or Breviary. Again, by *God and St. Martin*. And the host by *arms, blood, and bones*.

POETICAL BALANCE.

				CRITICAL ORDNANCE.	PATHETIC ORDNANCE.	DRAMATIC EXPRESSION.	INCIDENTAL EXPRESSION.	TASTE.	COLOURING.	VERSIFICATION.	MORAL.	FINAL ESTIMATE.
SHAKESPEARE	-	-	-	0	18	18	18	10	17	10	18	18
HOMER	-	-	-	18	17	18	15	16	16	18	17	18
MILTON	-	-	-	17	15	15	17	18	18	17	18	17
ARIOSTO	-	-	-	0	15	10	15	14	15	16	10	13
BOILEAU	-	-	-	18	16	12	14	17	14	13	16	12
CERVANTES	-	-	-	17	17	15	17	12	16	—	16	14
CORNEILLE	-	-	-	15	16	16	16	16	14	12	16	14
CHURCHILL	-	-	-	10	12	14	14	15	10	10	15	11
DRYDEN	-	-	-	14	16	12	15	16	14	14	17	12
DANTE	-	-	-	12	15	8	17	12	15	14	14	13
EURIPIDES	-	-	-	15	16	14	17	13	14	—	15	12
HORACE	-	-	-	12	12	10	16	17	17	16	14	13
LUCRETIVS	-	-	-	14	5	—	17	17	14	16	0	10
MOLIERE	-	-	-	15	17	17	17	15	16	—	16	14
PINDAR	-	-	-	10	10	—	17	17	16	—	16	14
POPE	-	-	-	16	17	12	17	16	15	15	17	13
RACINE	-	-	-	17	16	15	15	17	13	12	15	13
SOPHOCLES	-	-	-	18	16	15	15	16	14	—	16	13
SPENSER	-	-	-	8	15	10	16	17	17	17	17	14
TASSO	-	-	-	17	14	14	13	11	13	16	13	12
TERENCE	-	-	-	18	12	10	12	17	14	—	16	10
VIRGIL	-	-	-	17	16	10	17	18	17	17	17	16

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

" *Dissertation sur les Variétés Naturelles, qui caractérisent la Physionomie des Hommes des divers Climats et des différens âges, avec une manière nouvelle de dessiner toutes sortes de Têtes avec la plus grande exactitude. Ouvrage posthume de Pierre Camper.*" 4to. Paris.

THIS is the most curious and interesting treatise on physiognomy that has hitherto appeared, and conducted on principles very different from those of Lavater, or other writers on the subject. He examines the distinguishing features of the principal nations on the globe; the physical causes of the different forms of heads; the differences of the facial line, and the changes that naturally result from them; with physical observations on the difference of features considered in front, &c. On these, and many other topics, we meet with comprehensive views, acute reflections, and ingenious remarks.

" *La République Universelle, par Anacharsis Cloots.*" 8vo. 2s. 6d. Paris.

THE reader will be eager to know what sort of a republic the orator of the human race wishes to establish.—First he maintains, that "atheism is the only solid pillar on which an universal republic can rest." This is the tone of the ruling party in France. Next he would annihilate all bodies-politic; for his republic would subsist with individu-

als only, without the aid of religion or government. France is to be the head of an universal confederacy: Paris is to lead France; the Jacobins, Paris; and Cloots, the Jacobins. The political sectarists in France are as wild as the theological ones were in the time of Cromwell.

" *Euripidis Tragædiæ, Drama Satyricum et Fragmenta. A Chris. Dan. Beck.*" 8vo. Vol. I. Lips.

THE editor proposes to give the Tragedies, the Satyric Drama, and Fragments of Euripides, revised from the best authorities; to which he will add a Perpetual Commentary, and a Glossary of Uncommon Words. To each piece will be prefixed an argument, with a critique on the plan and principal character: the whole to be completed in four volumes. We have here Hecuba, Orestes, Phœnissæ, and Medea. The same editor, Beck, has published, at Leipsick, in 8vo, the first volume of Pindar, in Greek, with the entire scholia corrected, various readings, critical remarks and indexes. The work will be finished in three volumes.

We are promised a new edition of Griesbach's New Testament, improved by the collation of two hundred MSS.

Mr. Coxe immediately sets out for Germany, to collect materials for the General History of Europe; and Mr. Wrexall

Wraxall will soon favour us with his great work on the History of Manners and Society in Europe for the three last centuries.

As classical literature is no where more successfully cultivated than in Germany, the Editor of the Anthologia has opened a correspondence with the great company of booksellers, *Wilde and Altheimer*, at *Utrecht*, by which he will be enabled to supply those who honour him with commissions, on the easiest terms, and in the shortest possible time. Their large Catalogue he will soon receive, he has a smaller one for the inspection of the curious.

"*General Instructions for the Choice of Wines and Spirituous Liquors.* By *D. Macbride.*" 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE danger of using adulterated spirits and wine is here judiciously pointed out, as well as the means of detecting sophistications in both. On these subjects he discovers much medical knowledge, and communicates much valuable information on points extremely interesting to the public, in a pleasing and agreeable manner.

"*Geometrical and Geographical Essays; containing a Description of the Mathematical Instruments used in Geometry, civil and military Surveying, Levelling, and Perspective; with many new Problems, illustrative of each Branch.* By *George Adams.* With thirty-three Plates." 8vo. 13s.

THE title-page sufficiently explains the nature of this work, which possesses great merit. It is the best treatise that has hitherto appeared, for explaining the use and describing the adjustments of mathematical instruments. His account of an improved pair of triangular compasses, a small pair of beam compasses with a micrometer, four parallel rulers, and other instruments, have never before

been described. There are also some new geometrical problems; and the whole is well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of this branch of learning.

"*The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within ten Miles of the Capital; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes.* By the Rev. *Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S.*" 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

THIS is formed on the plan of Pennant's London, but very superior in information and execution, for Mr. Lysons is an excellent scholar and antiquary. Our author had permission to examine the records in the tower, and in the augmentation and rolls offices, and from these repositories has drawn very valuable stores. The portraits of eminent persons, and many original views, are such additions to our general stock of these subjects, as well deserve our thanks. In this first volume Mr. L. treats only of Surry, and exhibits an entertaining account of twenty-eight parishes in that county, with some considerable hamlets. The remainder of this work is eagerly expected; and we hope to see a Dublin edition of it, to complete Pennant's London, which has been very handsomely printed, by Archer, in this city.

"*Principles of Moral and Political Science; being chiefly a Retrospect of Lectures delivered in the College of Edinburgh.* By *Adam Ferguson, LL. D.*" 2 vol. 4to. 1l. 16s.

DR. F. has been long known and admired as a metaphysical writer of the first class. What he here advances is founded on the principles of reason, distinct from other authority. He here treats of mind, or the characteristics of intelligence, taking a view of knowledge in general; of the sources of knowledge and measures of evidence; of the laws

or canons of evidence; of observation; of memory, imagination, abstraction. Of the primary sources of inclination in human nature, and of caprice, and of adventitious affection or passion; of will and freedom of choice; of the nature and origin of moral science; of the sources of religion among mankind, and of the origin of evil. On all these topics he is original and profound, and supports the reputation he has justly acquired.

nation of the evidences on which it is founded.

"*The History of Spain, from the Establishment of the Colony of Gades, by the Phœnicians, to the Death of Ferdinand, surnamed the Sage. By the Author of the History of France.*" 3 vol. 8vo. 11. 1s.

A Regular history of Spain has been long wished for: that of Mariana and others is so filled with apocryphal and extraneous matter, that it excites rather disgust than curiosity. The present writer confines himself to his subject, and is correct and impartial throughout.

"*The Diffonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the Evidences of their respective Authenticity examined. By E. Evanston, A. M.*" 8vo. 6s.

THIS is a bold attack on the canonical books of scripture. He maintains that Mark's gospel is composed from Matthew's and Luke's, and that John's was written by some Platonic christian; and, of course, that Luke's only is genuine, yet not without many interpolations. He also expunges from the canon the epistles to the Romans, to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Hebrews; the epistle of James, of Peter, of John, of Jude, and, in the book of revelations, the epistles to the seven churches of Asia. Mr. E. professes his belief in revelation, and seems sincerely to believe he does service to the cause of genuine christianity, by a severe exami-

"*The Irishman in London; or, the happy African. A Farce, in two Acts. By William Macready.*" 8vo. 1s.

OUR author gives us the following bit of an Irish planxty:

SONG.—MURTOCH.

If you'd travel the wide world all over,
And sail across quite round the globe,
You must set out on horseback from
Dover,
And sail unto sweet Balinrobe.
'Tis there you'll see Ireland so famous,
That was built before Adam was
breech'd,
Who liv'd in the reign of King Shemus,
Ere he was at the Boyne over-
reach'd.

CHORUS.

With my whack, fal de ral, &c.
&c.
Oh! the land of shilelah for me.

There you'll see Ulster, and Munster,
and Leinster,
Connaught and sweet Kilkenny like-
wife,
That city where first, as a spinster,
I open'd this pair of black eyes:
In this town there is fire without smok-
ing,
For a penny you'll buy fifty eggs;
And then there's such wit without
joking,
And rabbits without any legs.

With my whack, &c.

And there you'll see my ancestors glo-
rious,
The sons of the brave O's and
Mac's,
Who died whene'er they were vic-
torious,
And after that ne'er turn'd their
backs.

Our

Our heads are stout and full of va-
lour,

Our hearts are wise and full of
brains;

In love we ne'er blush nor change co-
lour,

And the ladies reward all our pains.

With my whack, &c.

St. Patrick is still our protector,

He made us an island of saints;

Drove out snakes and toads like an
Hector,

And ne'er shut his eyes to com-
plaints.

Then if you would live and be frisky,

And never die when you're in bed,

Come to Ireland and tipple the whif-
key,

And drink ten years after you're
dead.

With my whack, &c.

"A Discourse on the Evangelical History,
from the Interment to the Ascension of
our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By
the late Rev. Thomas Townson, D. D."
8vo. 5s. 6d.

DR. T. long distinguished as an able
divine and scripture critic, brings
new proofs of the resurrection, by judi-
ciously harmonizing the evangelists. He
sees no cause for rejecting these writers,
as Mr. Evanston does, but finds in each
some new and striking proof of the ve-
racity of what they relate.

"A Narrative of the Campaign in India,
which terminated the War with Tip-
poo Sultan, in 1792. With Maps and
Plans. By Major Dirom." Vol. I. 4to.
1l. 1s.

THE author, who was deputy adju-
tant general of the forces in India,
had every opportunity of being acquaint-
ed with the various operations of the
campaign, which terminated so glori-

ously for the British empire, in the East,
and he accordingly details them with
great accuracy. In an appendix he
gives a copy of the definitive treaty, by
which a territory was ceded, producing
a revenue of thirty-nine and a half lacs
of rupees.

IRISH LITERATURE.

"Verses occasioned by the Death of the
late unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth.
By John Macaulay, Esq. M. R. I. A."
6½d.

THESE verses are the effusions of an
elegant and feeling heart, and have
great merit as a poetical composition.

"Substance of the Arguments offered by
Dr. M'Kenna to the General Meeting
of the Roman Catholics, April 22d,
1793. With several Miscellaneous
Papers, written during the discussion of
the Catholic Affairs. By Dr. M'Ken-
na." Byrne. 1s. 1d.

IF the Roman catholics of Ireland are
indebted to any man for ably stating
their claims, it is to Dr. M'Kenna. His
writings, replete with sound reasoning
and political investigation, early distin-
guished him in the cause of emancipation,
and to his talents and arguments is to
be attributed the success of that cause.
It is, therefore, with concern we see
him complaining, in his preface to this
performance, of the base industry of some
persons, who have endeavoured to alien-
ate from him affections to which he was
well intitled. "Having been princi-
pally," says he, "instrumental in ex-
citing among the catholics a spirit of
political inquiry, it was an obligation of
honour to resist its perversion. Every
person must recollect a crisis, when too
many appeared desirous to inculcate, that
anarchy constituted the hopes of the ca-
tholics, to mingle the disposition to re-
publicanism with their grievances, and

to distort their honest claim to the purposes of confusion. It is true, that upon that occasion he took alarm; that, disdaining to act the part of an incendiary, he represented that ruin could not reform: that our emancipation was perfectly consistent with peace, as he had before demonstrated it expedient for the prosperity of the country; and that the means of tranquillity were most likely to secure it effectually. If this be culpable in the eyes of any description of Irishmen, he deserves their censure. The obloquy of that rabid democracy which has already shed so much venom on him, he receives as a cause of congratulation; for if it be enviable to be praised by the praiseworthy, the reverse must surely convey some compliment." Every reader of the foregoing must applaud the sentiments and conduct of Dr. M^K. they were patriotic, manly, and temperate. We have only to add, that in the pamphlet before us Dr. M^K. supports the reputation he has justly acquired for good sense, sound politics, and elegant writing.

"*A compendious Abstract of the History of the Church of Christ, from its first Foundation to the 18th Century. By the Rev. William Gahan, of the Order of St. Austin.*" 12mo. 3s. 3d. M^cDonnel.

THIS abstract, compiled from a variety of authors, and with a good deal of ingenuity and learning, is calculated to shew Roman catholics, that their church has, from the beginning, preserved the purity of the christian faith to the present time. It is highly commendable for the charitable and delicate manner in which it speaks of dissenters from the church of Rome. The author is well aware, the age of superstition, intolerance, and bigotry is at an end, and that polemic writings never served any other purpose, but to inflame the passions, and make men bad subjects and bad christians. The Roman catholic clergy of Ireland, highly to their honour,

are pursuing a different course, and Mr. Gahan may be well ranked in this number.

"*The Downy Bible.*" Folio. Reilly.

THIS work is intended to be comprised in fifty numbers, on a medium-sized folio, each to contain four sheets of letter-press, to be published weekly, at 1s. 1d. each. The editor, Mr. Reilly, on Aston's-quay, will give eleven plates, on sacred subjects, painted by Storhard, and engraved by Bartolozzi, Knight, and Schiavonetti. We have seen his first number, and it merits the encouragement which no doubt so expensive and well executed a publication deserves.

"*Democratic Rage; or, Louis the Unfortunate: a Tragedy. By W. Preston, Esq.*" 2s. 2d. Archer.

IN a postscript to this tragedy, Mr. Preston says—"There is not, perhaps, an event recorded in history, that leads to such serious and important reflections, as the tragical fate of Louis the Sixteenth; a prince on whose head the sins of his fathers have been most severely visited. In the foregoing drama I have attempted to delineate this affecting and awful story. The reader need not be informed, that this work is hastily written; but the good intentions of the author will, I hope, atone for the manifold defects of the composition. The candid reader will allow, that if I had adopted the precept of Horace—*nonum prematur in annum*—much of that energetic feeling which attends the transaction of the moment, would have evaporated, and my production would have lost in interest what it might have gained in correctness." In this opinion we agree with our ingenious author; and, as a specimen of the style of this tragedy, select the following speech of the Abbé Sieyès:

SIEYEB.

—The common herd retains
 A savage mem'ry of the past oppressions :
 Hence their excesses : hence the mourn-
 ful waste
 Of noble blood.—Ye rulers of mankind,
 O never drive the people to despair !
 Feed them with hope, and they will
 much endure :
 Still teach them to look upward to their
 king
 For cure of evils : let them not be
 taught
 To right themselves, and know their
 dangerous strength ;
 A fatal secret for the governor,
 And for the croud themselves : for that
 once known,
 First, they remove their wrongs and
 grievances,
 They next secure their rights ; but, this
 perform'd,
 Good in itself, injurious in the means,
 They rest not here content ; but, flush'd
 with conquest,
 From bond slaves, they become insulting
 tyrants,
 And use their pow'r with insolence, pro-
 portion'd
 To their past abject state.

“ *Bagatelles ; or, Poetical Sketches.* By
E. Walsh, M. D.” *Small 8vo.*

THIS volume of pleasing poems con-
 sists of sonnets, epigrams, monu-
 mental inscriptions, odes, &c. written,
 in general, with great correctness and
 taste. We select the following lines as
 a specimen of the author's talents as a
 poet ; and doubt not but they will be
 an inducement to our readers, to enjoy
 the pleasure they will receive from a
 perusal of the work itself.

*Extract from the “ Ode to the Garden
 God.”*

Should I, on some ill-fated day,
 From social joys be forc'd away
 By black Misfortune's stern com-
 mand ;

Nay, round my head should all her darts
 be hurl'd

Whilst doom'd to roam,
 Condemn'd, despis'd, an outcast of the
 world,

A wretched exile from my native home ;

Or to the dreary *Hebudes* driven,
 Where no tall tree e'er rears its verdant
 head,

But the brown cliff, and melancholy
 plain,

Lie bleak and naked to th' inclement
 heaven,

The north-wind howling, and cold
 drenching rain,

And languid Nature droops half dead ;

Or, plac'd on *Hecla's* thund'ring side,
 Near *Desolation's* burning throne,
 Where fierce extremes at once preside,
 O'er rocks of hissing ice the molten tide
 Pours roaring down ;

Or, in wild realms remote condemn'd to
 stray,

Near *Ethiopia's* utmost bound,
 Where, gushing through the bursting
 ground,

The secret *Nile* first drinks the solar
 ray ;

Or, yet impell'd to seek, by Fate,
 In *Lyban* wastes a sad retreat,
 Where the wide, joyless, arid plain
 Ne'er tastes the cool refreshing rain,
 Nor gelid brook, nor limpid flood,
 Relieve the wanderer's dreary road,
 But burning suns, with scorching ray,
 Pour down intolerable day ;
 In these parch'd sands, where Nature
 dies,

Man's cheerful dwellings never rise,
 But famish'd tygers nightly prowl,
 And fell hyenas dismal howl,
 And savage, yet more fell than they—
 The murd'ring Arab roams for prey.

There the whirling sand-spout flings
 Ruin from its burning wings,
 There the purple blast of death
 Stops at once the vital breath,
 While whole caravans remain
 Parch'd light corsees on the plain ;

Yet

Yet there, e'en *there*, should'st Thou,
propitious Pow'r!

But bring my fair-one to my arms,
Tempests may rage, and skies tremendous lour,

Blue lightnings glare, and muttering
thunders roll,

They ne'er would move my love-enrap-
tur'd soul,

7. } Ditto for another on a more ex-
8. } tensive scale.

9. } Another,
10. }

11. A design for a gateway.

12. A design for a rustic temple.

These designs exhibit great taste and
knowledge in this useful science.

"*Useful and Ornamental Designs in Architecture: composed in the Manner of the Antique, and most approved Taste of the present Day; the whole being peculiarly adapted for Execution. By Richard Morrison, Architect.*" Folio, Crosshwaite. Price to subscribers 12s. to non-subscribers 14s.

THIS work, which is dedicated to the Archbishop of Cashel, contains 12 plates, very neatly engraved. The author has prefixed an historical narrative of the rise, progress, and extent of architecture; and estimates for executing the plans and elevations in this, the first, number of his work. We wish Mr. Morrison had entered more at large into these estimates. Calculating by the *great square* is certainly erroneous; and we apprehend there is some mistake in saying—"any of these designs may be executed at the rates annexed in any part of the kingdom of Ireland."—Situation, the scarcity, and consequent value, of materials, and the price of labour, must make a vast difference; we doubt not at least a tenth in some places. If estimates are of any utility, let them be taken from what is the customary rate, suppose in Dublin, and then some fixed standard may be resorted to.—We trust our ingenious author will attend to this remark in his succeeding numbers. The following is a list of the engravings:

1. } Plan and elevation of a farm-house.
2. }
3. } Ditto for a hunting-lodge.
4. }
5. } Ditto for a villa.
6. }

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the learned and ingenious Essay—"On the best Means of providing Employment for the People,"—which obtained the prize proposed by the Royal Irish Academy, for the best dissertation on that very important subject, written by Dr. Crumpe, of Limerick, is now in the press, and will be speedily published. We hear it will be beautifully printed, in one volume octavo, and add, that we ardently long for its appearance: not merely from its bearing the *imprimatur* of the learned body, who have borne such a testimony, already, of its merit; but from our knowledge of the abilities of the eloquent author, who has given this truly interesting subject so ample an investigation.

IRISH

SHAKESPEARE GALLERY.

THE public-spirited proprietors of this noble undertaking (see Anth. Hib. p. 399) have lately added the five following pictures to their exhibition. And it gives us pleasure to hear, that the list of subscribers is daily encreasing. Early subscription to a national work, like this, not only acts as a stimulus to those concerned, to call forth every effort in their power to render their publication worthy of its patronage; but is also highly advantageous to the subscribers themselves, by securing them early impressions of capital engravings: for it is a well-known fact, that from ten to

fifty guineas premium have been given for an early impression of Boydell's Shakespeare; and we doubt not but the case will be similar with this magnificent edition.

- N^o 19. Measure for Measure—act 3.
fc. 2.—painted by Hamilton.
20. Richard II.—act 2. fc. 1.—by Northcote.

21. Midsummer's Night's Dream—
act 3. fc. 1.—by Fuseli.
22. Measure for Measure—act 2.
fc. 2.—by Hamilton.
23. Titus Andronicus—act 3.
fc. 1.—by Williams.

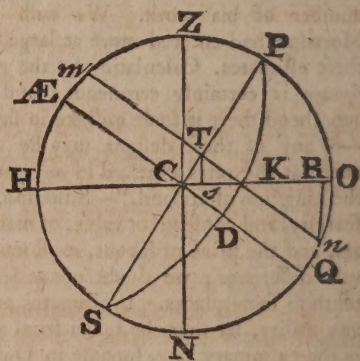
In our next number we will resume our account of this beautiful and delightful exhibition.

D. D. R.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

Mr. Mooney's Solution to the Question proposed by him in the Anthologia Hibernica, page 299.

LET ZONH represent an orthographic projection of the sphere, on the plane of the meridian of Dublin, then by the nature of the projection Ts and Rn will be the sines of the sun's altitude at fix, and depression at midnight; and the meridian PKDS, drawn thro' the point K, an ellipsis—Now, put $s = \text{nat. sine } 53^{\circ} 20'$; $t = \text{its tangent radius}$; $= 1$ $Tm = d = Tn$; $x = \text{sine of the sun's declination}$, then $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ = its tangent; and per spherics $1 : x :: s : sx = Ts$, the sine of the altitude at fix; again, $1 : t :: \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} :$



$\frac{tx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ the sine of the ascensional difference CD, by the property of the ellipsis 1

(CE) : $\frac{tx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ (CD) :: $d(Tn) : \frac{dtx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = TK$; then $Tn - TK = Kn$
 $= d - \frac{dtx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ lastly, $TK : Ts :: Kn : Rn = \frac{s\sqrt{1-x^2} - stx}{t} = \text{sine of}$

the midnight depression; then per question we have $\frac{s\sqrt{1-x^2} - stx}{t} = \frac{tx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

this cleared of fractions, &c. gives $s^2x^4 + s^2tx^4 + 2st^2x^3 - 2s^2x^2 - stx^2 + t^4x^2 - 2st^2x + s^2 = 0$; put $s^2 + s^2t^2 = a$, $2st^2 = b$, $-2s^2 - st + t^4 = -c$, $-2st^2 = -d$, and $s^2 = e$; then our equation becomes $ax^4 + bx^3 - cx^2 - dx + e = 0$; from which the value of x may be determined by exam. iii.

p. 153, Simpson's Algebra, 6th edition: then, the declination being given, the day of the month corresponding thereto will be also given.

The Same otherwife.

Put $s = \text{fine } 53^\circ 20'$, $t = \text{its tangent radius} = 1$, $x = \text{fine of the sun's declination for the required day}$; then $\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x^2}} = \text{its tangent, and per spherics,}$
 $1 : t :: \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x^2}} : \sqrt{\frac{tx}{1-x^2}} = \text{the fine of the ascensional difference, per nature of}$
 the orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the fine of the midnight depression is found $= \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{t} - stx}$ hence $\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{t} - stx} =$
 $\sqrt{\frac{tx}{1-x^2}}$ this cleared gives $s^2x^4 + s^2tx^4 + 2st^2x^3 - 2s^2x^2 - stx^2 + t^4x^2 -$
 $2stx + s^2 = 0$; put $s^2 + s^2t = a$, $2st^2 = b$, $-2s^2 - st + t^4 = -c$, $-2st = -d$, and $s^2 = e$; then our equation becomes $ax^4 + bx^3 - cx^2 - dx + e = 0$; from which x can be determined by exam. iii. p. 153, Simpson's Algebra, and from thence the required day.

Mr. Kennedy's Solution of the Question proposed by him in the Anthologia Hibernica for April, page 300.

BY Mayer's Tables, or Dr. Maskelyne's, the apparent zenith distance answering to the refraction $1' 8''$ 2 is 50 degrees; and by pursuing the method used in pages 133 and 134 of Mayer's, the declination of said star will be found $16^\circ 38' 8''$ north; then $50^\circ 1' 8'' = \text{the true zenith distance}$; and $50^\circ 1' 8'' + 16^\circ 38' 8'' = 66^\circ 39' 16''$, the latitude north as required.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

If you approve of the following solutions to the questions proposed in your last number, I hope you will give them a place in your entertaining miscellany.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

Limerick, May 12th, 1793.

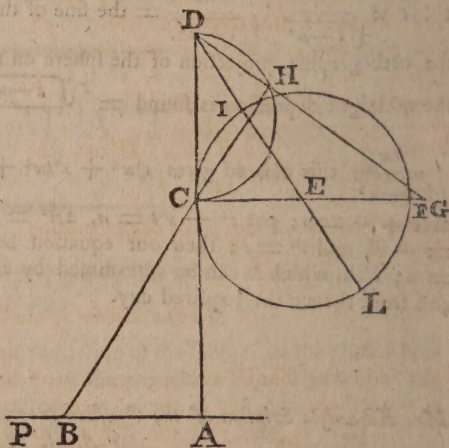
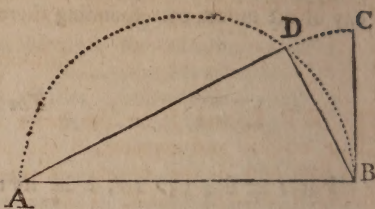
JOHN BARRY.

The solution of question 5th is extremely easy from the principles of algebra, I have therefore solved it geometrically, as follows.

SOLUTION.

SOLUTION.

SUPPOSE AB and BC to be the sides of the rectangle. On AB describe the semi-circle ADB, and make $BD = BC$, and draw AD. Now it is plain, that the square on AD is equal to the difference of the squares on AB and BD (or BC); which, together with the rectangle under AB, and BD, is given by the question. Therefore the problem is reduced to this:—To construct a right-angled triangle in which one leg, and the rectangle under the hypotenuse, and the other leg, are given, which may be done thus:—From any point A, in the indefinite right line AP, erect the perpendicular $AC =$ side of the given square. In AC produced take CD, so that $AC \times CD$ may be equal to the given magnitude, or area. On CD describe the semi-circle CHD. Make CF perpendicular, and equal to AC; and on CF describe the circle CIFL. Through E, its centre, and the point D, draw the right line DIL, and in the semi-circle DHC inscribe $DH = DI$; then draw HC cutting the right line AP produced (if necessary) in D, and ABC will be the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

$LD \times DI = \overline{CD}^2$ (per Euc. L. 3 prop. 36) also, producing DH to G, $GD \times DH = \overline{CD}^2$ per Euc. L. 6 prop. 8). Therefore $LD \times DI = GD \times DH$, but $DI = DH$ by construction. Therefore $LD = GD$, and consequently $GH = LI = AC$ (by construction) But $GH \times HD = \overline{HC}^2$ (per Euc. L. 6 prop. 8.). Therefore $AC \times HD = \overline{CH}^2$. The triangles CAB and CHD are plainly equiangular. Therefore $AC \times HD = CH \times AB$: hence $CH \times AB = \overline{CH}^2$; therefore $AB = CH$. Also by similar triangles $BC \times CH$, that is, $BC \times AB = AC \times CD =$ given magnitude by construction. Hence AB and BC are the sides of the rectangle required. *Q. E. I.*

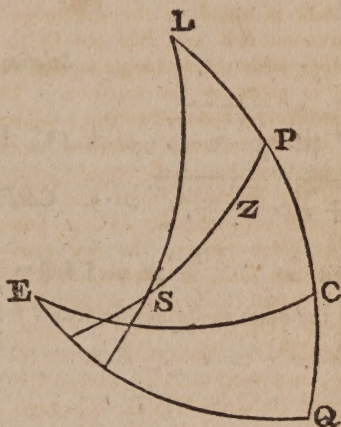
Solution to Question 6.

LET $a =$ tangent $b =$ co. sine, and $d =$ sine of $53^\circ 12'$ the given latitude, and let $x =$ tangent of the sun's declination. Then $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ and $\frac{b-dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ its sine and co. sine respectively. Now, per trigonometry, $\frac{b-dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} =$ the sine of the midnight depression. But by spherics $ax =$ sine of the ascensional difference. Therefore, per question, $xa = \frac{b-dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$. This equation reduced,

reduced, &c. gives $x = 27396$, fere the nat. tang. of $15^\circ 19' 15''$, answering to May the 1st.

Solution to Question 7.

LET L and P be the poles of the ecliptic and equator, S the place of the star, and Z the zenith. Then in the spherical triangle LPS, I have $LP =$ obliquity of the ecliptic $SL =$ co. latitude of the star; and the included angle $SLP =$ comp^t of the star's longitude. Hence I find $SP = 64^\circ 17' 15''$. Then per Fen's Course of Mathematics, vol. i. p. 105, as $33' : 1'$, $8. 2'' :: \text{tang. of } 88^\circ 21' : \text{tang. of star's zenith distance} - 3 \times 1'. 8. 2''$. Hence the star's zenith distance $= 50^\circ 9' 4. 6'' = SZ$. Therefore $PZ = 14^\circ 8' 11''$, and the latitude of the place of observation $= 75^\circ 51' 49''$. Q. E. I.



To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

If the following solutions to the questions proposed in your last number, and the new questions annexed to them, meet your approbation, I hope you will give them a place in your very valuable and entertaining magazine.

I am, Sir, your much obliged and very humble servant,

JOHN BARRY.

Limerick, June 4, 1793.

Solution to Question 8.

BY adding x^2y^2 to both sides of the first equation, and extracting the square-root, I have $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{b + x^2y^2}$, and from the second given equation I have $x^2 + y^2 = a - xy$. Therefore $\sqrt{b + x^2y^2} = a - xy$. Hence $x^2y^2 = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{4a^2} = 40000$: then $\frac{40000 - 300 + 200}{2} = 19950l. =$ his gross stock last year. Consequently he was worth $20050l.$ Q. E. I.

Solution of Question 9.

SINCE $x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$ &c. = hyp. Log. $\frac{1}{1+x}$, by multiplying both sides by x , putting the equation afterwards into fluxions, and then dividing by x , I have $2x - \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^4}{4} + \frac{6x^5}{5}$, &c. = hyp. Log. $\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{x}{1+x}$. Let this equation be again multiplied by x , then put into fluxions, and afterwards

afterwards divided by x , and there results $\frac{2 \cdot 2x}{1} - \frac{3 \cdot 3x^2}{2} + \frac{4 \cdot 4x^3}{3} - \frac{5 \cdot 5x^4}{4}$, &c. — h. l. $1 + x + \frac{3x}{1+x} - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$. Q. E. I.

Solution of Question 10.

$x^5 + \frac{t}{r} + \frac{rs}{t} \cdot x^3 + rx^2 + sx + t$ is evidently equal to $x^3 + \frac{rs}{t}$
 $x + r \times x^2 + \frac{t}{r} = 0$. Consequently from the solution of the simple quadratic $x^2 + \frac{t}{r} = 0$. I find $x = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{t}{r}}$ which are two values of x , and the other three may be found from the solution of the cubic equation $x^3 + \frac{rs}{t} x r = 0$. Q. E. I.

NEW QUESTIONS.

Question 11.

TO divide, geometrically, a given semicircle into two such arches, as that the chord of one may be a mean proportional between the radius and the chord of the other?

Question 12.

IT is required to determine the force which, acting in the direction of the abscissa, would cause a body to describe the catenaria?

Question 13.

SUPPOSE that a thread, the length of which is $2c$, is fixed in two points of the surface of a sphere, the distance of which from each other is an arch of a great circle $= 2a$, and then by extending this thread with a drawing pen, an ellipsis is described; then if the abscissa be assumed on the great circle in which the foci are taken, and computed from the half of the distance of these from each other, calling the abscissa x , and the ordinate y , it will be found that the tangent

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{(\sin. c)^2 - \sin. x \cdot \sin. c}{\sin. c \times \cos. \sin. c}} \times \frac{(\sin. c)^2 - \sin. x \cdot \sin. c}{\sin. c \times \cos. \sin. c}. \text{ Quere the investigation?}$$

Note. I met with this curious property, without a demonstration, in the Appendix to the 5th volume of the Monthly Review for the year 1791.

P O E T R Y.

*For the Anthologia Hibernica.**An Elegy; on the Miseries of human Life.*

TRAVERSE the world and all its regions
 o'er,
 From where Numidia's parch'd, ungrateful soil
 Averts the traveller's steps, to Lapland's shore,
 Where frosts eternal mock the labourer's toil.

And point me out a clime, where boding fears
 Can never once awake the soul to dread;
 Where never sorrow melts the eye in tears,
 Where ne'er repentance lifts her gorgon head.

The search were vain.—To perishable man
 No such exemption from life's ills is giv'n;
 If such a privilege you would obtain,
 Seek not for it on earth; it rests in heav'n.

Alas! from th' ills which crowd this vale of
 tears

No might can rescue, and no foresight save;
 These only we can fly, when full of years,
 Grim death consigns us over to the grave.

If riches can protect—ask Lydia's king,
 Why felt he e'er misfortune's rigid hand?
 If power can shield, or virtue safety bring,
 Why fell'st thou, CAPET, in thy native land?

Ev'n Philip's son, whose arm no might with-
 stood,
 Who reign'd proud lord of all beneath the skies,
 When, having waded thro' a sea of blood,
 The shore of conquest op'ned on his eyes;

Confess'd—
 joy
 Which life could give, mortality bestow,
 Was but an airy dream, a gilded toy,
 Existing not in substance, but in show.

Who then art thou, who dost on things be-
 low,
 On earth's vain trifles thine affections place?
 Correct thy wish, nor let a thought so low
 The generous impulse of thy breast disgrace.

For what is life?—A narrow gloomy vale,
 With goading thorns beset on all sides round,
 Which for a moment cease not to assail;
 At every step, we feel the bleeding wound.

June 1793.

Nor mourn we only for such single woes
 As life inflicts; such woes we well might bear;
 But man combin'd with these our common foes,
 Man seeks to urge his brother to despair.

If sleeps a neighbour in contentment's lap,
 If bliss domestic lull his mind to rest;
 Envious the basis of his peace we sap,
 And seek to plant a dagger in his breast.

Villains you'll find in ev'ry walk of life,
 Who with deceitful air, invidious art,
 Now pledge th' embrace, now wield the mur-
 d'rous knife,
 Smile in your face, and stab you to the heart.

Such th' ills we must encounter;—yet if
 aught
 Of bliss remain'd t' alleviate their smart;
 Patience might banish each despairing thought,
 And whisper peace and comfort to the heart.

But, ah! to man no consolations come,
 Nought to his mind can bliss unmix'd convey;
 No friendly star has he to gild life's gloom;
 And guide the weary traveller on his way.

Ah life, thou land of sorrows, land of woes!
 Where never joy can cheer the drooping heart,
 Say, why should man, fool man abhor thy close,
 As glad to dwell with thee, or loath to part?

Unnumb'ed are thine ills, thy comforts few;
 Friendship itself resides on earth no more;
 Long since indignant to high heav'n she flew,
 And left mankind her absence to deplore.

If fortune smile propitious on our fate,
 And shed her favours with a liberal hand;
 Thousands will crowd our court, our steps
 await,
 And round our portals take their ready stand.

But—mark the rueful change!—when
 riches fail,
 When frown the great, when fickle fortune
 lours,
 When losses grieve, when creditors assail—
 Where now th' associates of our happier hours?

All, all alas! are vanish'd from the eye,
 With studious care their once-priz'd friend they
 shun;

As summer birds the wintry climate fly,
Eager to bask in a more genial sun.

But, oh ! if heav'n were just, no pow'r, no
art
Could save the wretch from punishment and
shame,
Who dares in needful hour his friend desert,
And make a mock of friendship's sacred name.

Where then th' avenging hand ?—Such mis-
creants live ;
Ye earthquakes say, Why lull'd your rage to
rest ?
Why see we not (just heav'n the wish forgive)
The forked lightning smoking in their breast ?

If aught, ye winged messengers of heav'n,
To vengeance can your sleeping pow'r excite,
Here lend your fires, be here your fury giv'n,
Haste, haste to blast the villains from our sight.

But heav'n is deaf, regardless of our pray'rs,
Chance only rules below ;—in vain we mourn
That vice secure her brazen front uprears,
While virtue pines neglected and forlorn.

Adieu, then, life !—if riches, honours must
With fawning court the steps of vice attend,
O let me mingle with the kindred dust !
O let me shortly to the grave descend !

—But cease, proud worm, thy impious strains
forbear,
Seek not to blame th' Eternál's hidden plan ;
To scan his judgments let not reptiles dare ;
God's wisdom far outstrips the sickly reach of
man.

The day will come, (to faith's foreseeing eye
Arriv'd it seems) when ev'ry plaint shall cease ;
When all shall vindicate the Deity,
And each detraactive voice be hush'd to peace.

'Tis thine, futurity, 'tis thine t' explain
Each seeming error in great nature's plan,
To shew how falsely we of God complain,
And to assert his righteous ways to man.

Donnybrook.

W. I.

Lines addressed to Miss C. L. of Grafton-street.

IF aught could sooth to peace my troubled
breast,
And round its throbbing pulses twine ;
If aught could charm my plagues to rest,
Sweet girl ! that happy power is thine.

When night approached, a lover's feast,
Would then reward my panting heart :
Clasp'd in my Kitty's arms, and taste,
Such rapturous joys, I ne'er could part.

W.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

You were so kind as to insert in your last month's
publication some stanzas that I sent you, I
therefore leave the enclosed lines at your di-
rection, only requesting that you would sup-
press them if they appear to you unfit for pub-
lication. Perhaps, Sir, at some future period,
I may have it in my power to communicate
something more worthy your acceptance.

Trinity-College.

I.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Ode to Fancy.

FANCY, sportive goddess, hail !
Fleeting as the vernal gale,
Hail ! thou dear illusive power
Changing with the swift-wing'd hour ;
Now despairing, now reviving,
Now with tenfold vigour thriving,
Now tormenting, now delighting,
Now in midst of battle fighting :
'Tis thine, or to depress or raise
Whilst short-sighted mortals gaze,---
Gaze, at veil'd futurity
Astruated but by thee---
Fancy, place me by the shore,
Where the broken surges roar,
Where old ocean, Terra laves,
With his ever-rolling waves ;
In yonder forest's dusky gloom,
Next my vision'd soul entomb ;
Near yon mouldering castle's walls
Where the solemn screech-owl squalls,
Where the bat essays his flight,
In the solitary night ;---
Then in yonder shady grove,
Let me taste the sweets of love ;
Let me visit woven bowers,
Graced with variegated flowers ;
The woodbine and the jasmine gay,
With all the various sweets of May.

Wrap me in ærial wing.
Whilst thy various powers I sing,
Plunge me beyond mortal sight
In the murky realms of night ;
Then direct thy rapid course,
Goddess, with thy wonted force,
Swiftly bear me to the skies
Where the keen-eyed eagle flies,
And with more than mortal might,
Aid my intellectual flight.---

What inspires the poet's song ?
What bears his rapid tide along ?
What assists his daring flight ?
What directs his course aright ?
Can Roman or can Grecian lore,
Can arts make mighty genius soar ?
No---nature tells each generous heart,
That poetry's undeck'd by art ;

Let critics, let pedantic fools,
Establish art and settle rules;
'Tis fancy, powerful fancy wings
The poet's flight whene'er he sings,
Fancy strikes the living lyre,
Fancy sheds poetic fire!

Thus, when godlike Milton soar'd,
And the epic verse restored,
She inspired his heavenly verse,
Else how could the bard rehearse?
How could e'en great Milton trace,
The vast immensity of space:
How could he the fight abide,
Hosts of angels on each side;
Ere the heav'ns and earth were made,
Before light and before shade?

Thus erst, the mighty Shakespeare play'd,
As near Avona's banks he stray'd:---
When his soft melodious strains,
Charm the woods, and charm the plains;
When his elves and sprites are seen,
Tripping o'er the verdant green,
When in the enchanted isle,
Shades the mariners beguile;
In short, in every scene appears,
Fancy, queen of hopes and fears.
When Pope's warbling numbers glide,
Smooth as the unruffled tide;
When the sylphs and sylphids fly,
Thro' the azure of the sky;
When he sports on Windsor plains,
Fancy still unrivall'd reigns.

Fancy ever pours a lay,
Be the subject what it may,
Whether powerful music pleads,
For Orpheus, to the dismal shades:
Or whether Satan dares rebel,
Assisted by the powers of hell.

Fancy! to thy potent sway,
Whilst a tribute thus I pay;
Oft thy influence I feel,
Oft your powers, you reveal,---
Often in my thought aspiring,
Wild ambition strangely firing,
Now the air-built castles rise,
Towering to the sulgid skies;
Now these castles leave no trace,
In the empty azure space:
Lo! before my ravished eyes,
Now an humble cottage lies,
Whilst a distant view appears,
And with nature's beauty cheers,
Cheers the heart distress'd with care,
More than riches' envied glare;
But stop your vain career, my muse,
Endless 'twould be to name the views;
The various views, that fancy shews,
To lessen human cares and woes;
Fancy who alternate dwells,
In palaces, and moss-clad cells;
Fancy powerful o'er mankind,
Whose settled dwelling is the mind.

Trinity-College, May, 1793.

Some of the poetical correspondents of the *Anthologia* will perhaps favor the town with a translation of the following elegant lines. They are Buchanan's dedication of his Paraphrase of the Psalms to queen Mary, and supposed to have been written a short time previous to that unfortunate princess's nuptials with lord Darnley.

NYMPHA Caledoniae, quæ nunc feliciter
oraæ,
Missa per innumeros, sceptrâ tueris avos;
Quæ sortem antevenis meritis, virtutibus annos,
Sexum animis, morum nobilitate genus:
Accipe, sed facilis, cultu donata Latino,
Carmina, fatidici nobile regis opus.
Illa quidem, Cirrha procul et Permeffide lympha,
Pene sub arctai fidere nata poli.
Non tamen ausus eram male natum expromere
fatum,
Ne mihi displiceant, quæ placuere tibi.
Nam quod ab ingenio domini sperare nequibant
Debebunt genio forsitan illa tuo.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

A Tale---from Ossian.

IN ancient days, on Gorma's sea-beat land,
The youth Arindal dwelt, of deathless fame,
Swift flew the shaft from his unerring hand,
And great the glory of his martial name.

Strong was his bow, and fiercely roll'd his eye,
When thro' the battle's rage, it dreadful shone;
Bright flamed his shield, as in the stormy sky,
The red cloud flies before the crimson moon.

One sister blest'd him, she more sweetly sung
Than fair Minora---charmer of the isle,
Soft were the warblings of her tuneful tongue,
And softer still the magic of her smile.

Fair as the mountain-snow, the lovely maid
Unveil'd her beauties to the breath of May,
While health to beauty gave an artless aid,
And o'er her cheeks impress'd the roseate ray.

Such Daura was---sweet as the breathing gale
A matchless maid, for whom each warrior
strove,
But strove in vain---regardless of their tale,
She blessed one faithful youth with all her love.

Armar the brave---renown'd in mighty war,
Fierce as the storm, or lightning's rapid race,
Yet, when the battle ceased, or raged afar,
Calm as th' unruffled lake, his looks were peace.

Fair was the prospect of their opening day,
The youth Arindal saw it, and approved;
Her aged fire would oft in transport say,
"Love on my children, as ye first have loved."

Oft many a youth on Gorma's sea-beat coast
Advent'ring fell, by Armar's skill oppress'd,

Erath the fierce, now mourn'd his brother lost,
But kept revengeful fires within his breast.

Clothed as a mariner---in meet disguise,
He steer'd his barge along the craggy shore;
White were his rev'rend locks, and calm his eyes,
As thus, the lovely maid his pray'rs implore.

"O fairest nymph! bright as the blushing
morn!
Behold yon rock, that rises from the sea,
Here faithful Armar waits for thy return,
And there he mourns his Daura's long delay."

Theauteous maid ascends the vessel's side,
(Her unsuspicious breast no fear alarms,)
And now, unmoor'd, they float along the tide,
While rosy hope is dress'd in all its charms.

Soon at the rock's dark base, the vessel lies;
Lightly the lands upon the savage shore,
"Armar! my much loved Armar!" oft she
cries,
But Armar ne'er shall meet fair Daura more.

Nought but vain echo to her voice replies;
Low hung the clouds, and piercing was the
wind;
Swift o'er the sea the faithless Erath flies,
And leaves th' unhappy maid to mourn behind.

Alone and shiv'ring on th' unshelter'd strand,
Her shrieks hang wildly on the passing air,
At length, their trembling cadence reach the land,
And strike pale horror in Arindal's ear.

Down from the hill the wond'ring hunter
came,
Nor farther sought the pleasures of the chase,
Oft, floating on the breeze, he heard his name,
And plainly oft his sister's form could trace.

His fatal arrows rattled by his side,
Firm in his hand, he held the well-strung bow,
Down the steep hill, his rapid grey-dogs glide,
And range the solitary shore below.

He saw false Erath, (rapid was his flight
To snuff the fury of his vengeful hand)
But check'd his wrath, and saw, more welcome
sight,
The traitor's barge at anchor off the strand.

Soon o'er the deep he plies the lab'ring oar,
Beneath his stroke the parting waves divide,
"My faithful brother! shall I meet thee more?"
Faint from the rock, the lovely mourner cried.

A luckless tale! why light on Armar's ear?
Lo! to the shore he flies---one feather'd dart
He draws---it hisses thro' the trackless air,
And sinks, Arindal, in thy valiant heart.

Lifeless he falls, nor shall he rise again,
For trait'rous Erath too, the heroë dies;

And now th' unmanag'd boat was dash'd in
twain,
And strikes the rugged rocks, where Daura lies.

O dreadful hour! behold th' unhappy maid
Hang wildly weeping o'er the foaming flood,
Cold at her feet, the faithful youth is laid,
Stain'd are the waters with her brother's blood.

Armar afar perceives her trembling form,
And rashly plunges from the sounding shore
To save his love,---When lo! a sudden storm
Flies o'er the waves,---he sinks, nor rises more.

Forlorn, and weeping to the merc'less main,
Stretch'd o'er the rock the wretched Daura lies,
Oft was she heard in anguish to complain,
And ev'ry breeze was pregnant with her sighs.

Behind the snow-topt hill, declined the sun,
And cold and cheerless grew th' approaching
night,
Darksome withal---save where the yellow moon
Spread o'er the dreary scene her trembling light.

Hard beat the rain, and louder grew the storm
Pale was the glimm'ring of the lunar ray,---
Yet oft was faintly seen her frigid form,
Shrink from the tumult of the boist'rous sea.

Ere morning shone abroad, her voice was
weak,
Faint was the murmur of her feeble cries,
Faint as the breeze, that, ling'ring o'er the lake,
Steals softly on, and thro' the long grass dies.

Thus gently now she sinks from ebbing life,
A fragrant flow'r, and yields her balmy breath,
Opprest with grief---unequal to the strife,
Fair on the rock she lies in silent death.

Oft when the north winds lift the sea on high,
When midnight reigns, and thunders roll afar,
Their ghosts, half-viewless, thro' the tempest fly,
And hold sad converse in the troubled air.

And oft, slow wand'ring down the sullen
shore,
Their aged fire beheld them thro' the gloom;
Pensive he'd muse---then smite his temples
hoar,
And sadly weep around his childrens' tomb.

9th May 1793.

M—

Ode to Beauty. By Thomas Dermody.

O H! thou, whose blue, voluptuous eye,
And melting luxury of charms,
Can each superior bliss supply,
That glads the offspring of yon sky,
Still, softly fold me in thy twining arms!

Whether,

Whether, at tender dawn of morn,
Or, by eve's pensive gleam, I rove,
Let thy ambrosial light adorn
The blossoms of each dewey thorn,
And thrid the lonely twilight of the grove.

Meanwhile, from her sequester'd seat,
The Attic mourner pours her lay
In low notes, querulously sweet,
That lure the wandering lover's feet,
And chace by tuneful spell each terrene thought
away.

Still, lap'd in extacies divine,
Where, all adown the purpled steep,
Hangs the rich, ruby-tinctur'd vine,
While cloudless suns eternal shine,
Let me, in thy dear clasp, my amorous vigil
keep!

Or, roaming 'mid the spicy wood,
Where, wild th' uncultured musk-rose blooms,
Where, odorous floats a fragrant flood,
And teeming it's nectareous load,
The mailed cocoa sheds, aloft, its bland per-
fumes.

Fix'd on the splendours of thy face,
Oh! let me taste the seraph's bliss,
Now, sinking, wooe the free embrace,
Rove o'er the bosom's snowey grace,
And, now more ardent, steal the incense-breathing
kiss.

So, shall each hour my joys encrease,
My hoarded happiness improve,
Nor shall the pulse of rapture cease,
'Till numb'd by death's fiore hand to peace,
For while I live, dear maid, I only live to love.

An irregular Ode to the Moon.—By the same.*

1.
NOW, when faint purpling o'er the western
sky,
The Lord of day, his faded lustre weaves,
And, thro' yon wild-wood's trembling leaves,
Shoots his last, solitary ray,
O! let me wooe thee from thy saphire shrine,
To my rapt eye thy snowey breast display,
Glowing thro' the gloom of night,
The tranquil pause, the extacy divine,
The vision'd scene serenely bright,
And all the witcheries of the Muse, are thine!

2.
The poet's fabling fancy told,
How, erst, in silent pomp descending,
O'er LAT MOS' brow thy radiant crescent bend-
ing,

N O T E.

* See an irregular Ode to the SUN, in Dermo-
dy's Poems.

Thou cam'st to bleas a shepherd-boy,
And pouring thy delicious charms,
Forfook'st thy shining sphere
Immaculately clear,
To taste immortal love, in mortal arms.
But slander tun'd the felon lyre,
Retin'd, and chaste, thy vestal fire,
Averse to amorous pangs, and ruder joy,---
Queen of the pensive thought,
Forgive his fault,
Nor, to another bard deny,
The mildness of thy front, the fondness of thine
eye!

3.
Lo! from thy beamy quiver, fall
Arrowy points, that pierce the ground,
And light the glow-worm's twinkling lamp,
On the pale lake's margin damp,
The fairy phantoms dance around,
'Till scared by frolic echo's cavern'd call,
They quit their circle, shudd'ring flit away,
And meltingly, in thy wan veil of humid light
decay.

4.
Oft, let me, by the dimpled stream,
Kissing thy reflected gleam,
The solemn hour of midnight spend,
When no cares the bosom rend,
When sorrow's piteous tale is done,
And trouble sunk with the departed sun.

5.
For strife is his, and grisly war,
And deaf'ning tumult, never mute,
But, on thy silent moving car,
Wait peace, and dew-ey'd Pity's tender train,
And love, sweet-warbling to the soothing flute,
Whose dying note,
Is wont to float
Seraphic, on the night-gale's airy wing,
Tempting the planet-tribe their heav'nly hymns
to sing.

6.
Hear me! so, may the bird of woe,
Aye greet thee, from her bowery cell below,
And ocean's rapid surges stand,
Check'd by thy silver hand.

Original Epigrams.—By the same.

1.
A Problem.

ABOUT this filthy yellow stuff,
What scribbling, murd'ring, mounthing,
A little, prudent nature thinks enough,
The miser's satisfy'd with---nothing.

2.
TIME destroys all things below, or above,
And we destroy time---so we're equal by
Jove.

3.

To a Chymist.

GOD out of nothing extract'd this ball,
You, out of much, extract nothing at all!

4.

"THOU shalt not steal!" Good counsellor be still,
"Thou shalt not murder!" Doctor, spare thy pill.

5.

A free Translation.

CUPIENS vitare Charybdin, incidit in Scyllam,
From death patient flies to the doctor to kill him,
Stulti dum vitant vitia, in contraria currunt,
When we can't get our cash, we spend more on a warrant.

6.

COME, give me three kisses, my sweet, pretty dear,
Or a rich one, at least, from each lip?
"You will not, you cannot!" you poor silly sheep,
I'll take back my own then, I swear.

7.

JACK Whiskey, prince of quart, or can,
Your taste of such a sort is,
With *aqua vite* you began,
Pray, end with—*aqua fortis*!

8.

TO number, to add, or to multiply more,
Old miser, avails not in thy sad condition,
To give thee some gust with thy ill-gotten store,
Then, prithee, lean penitent, learn—*divisjon*.

*For the Anthologia Hibernica.**Une Epigramme.*

LES François ont, dit on, de la sottise épris
De la religion tout sentiment perdu;
Mais voilà un faux pas qu'ont fait leurs ennemis,
Car tout le monde fait qu'ils n'en ont jamais eû.

A. B.

From the Author to his Wife.—During absence.

WHEN tir'd by absence I essay
To muse the tedious hours away,
Each rolling wheel, that meets my ear
I say, "perhaps my love is near;
But when I view it passing by,
I turn my disappointed eye,
And from my bosom heave a sigh;

And must another lonely night,
Be pass'd without my heart's delight?
But hold, the welcome post arrives,
My spirits cheer, my hope revives,
And how I read the period sweet,
In which she tells when we shall meet:
So, when the subtle sportsman wakes,
With his shrill call the ruffet brakes,
I've seen the simple partridge fly,
Thinking he heard his fellows cry;
He comes on expectation's wing---
Aside he turns with sudden spring,
Alas! 'tis quite another thing;
But, if he haply scape the snare,
And see the object of his care;
Where she in haste to meet him flies,
Away with heart elate he hies;
And in her presence blest'd at last.
Forgets the toils and troubles past.

R. R.

Epigram on the Death of a celebrated Physician;
contradicted by himself.*

YOU say I'm dead—there, friends, you lie;
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em:
If after that my patients die,
Why verily——I lets 'em.

Published near 30 years ago in a London paper.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

Having been highly delighted with a sentimental ode on Donnybrook, in your last month's Magazine, I fell asleep in the midst of it; when my fancy still hovering on that poetic spot presented to my view a number of enchanting objects, which I know not how they escaped the elegant author of the pindaric. As soon as I half awoke, and before the vision entirely faded from my sight, I wrote the inclosed; which, as your magazine gave rise to it, I conceive to be in some measure your property.

FUNNIGENE.

Donnybrook.---An irregular Ode.

I.

MUSE that on Dodder's sedgey banks
With Alpheus lov'st to sport,
And titter at the young trout's pranks,
And teach the grown to court,
Assist my lays,
Inspire the praise
Of thy most favour'd haunt,
The scene of blifs,
To many a mis,
And many a spruce gallant.

NOTE

* Dr. J. C. Lettisom, of London.

2. My

2.
My fancy kindles at the thought
And mounting like a blazing squib,
Across the village takes a vault,
And darts into a tea-house crib.
See Harlequin beckoning,
'Tis the grotto of ease,
If you pay but the reckoning
You may do as you please;
The youths are more hot than the picnates they
swallow,
And the nymphs are so fair that their bloom ap-
pears fallow.

3.
But hark! amid their frolic play
A mingled noise astounds,
As if all Bedlam pass'd that way,
A hunting with mad hounds;
Or as if Noah's ark had form'd
A national convention,
Where birds, and beasts, and women storm'd
With equal, free dissension!

4.
Ah! muse debonnaire,
Let us haste to the fair,
'Tis Donnybrook tapsters invite;
Men, horses and pigs,
Are running such rigs,
As the cockles of your heart will delight.
Such crowding, and jumbling,
And leaping, and tumbling,
And kissing and fumbling,
And drinking, and swearing,
And carving, and tearing,
And coaxing, and snoring,
And scrambling, and winning,
And fighting, and flinging,
And fiddling, and singing;
Old Dodder enchanted refuses to flow,
But his mouth waters fast at each kiss and each
bowl.

5.
But ah! how false the joys we so desire;
Like Jack o' lantern's gleaming in the bogs,
That soufe the silly traveller in the mire,
Making him look like one of Circe's hogs.
The lord-mayor comes,
With all his Bums,
Pulls down the tents,
Nor e'er relents,
'Till all the jolly blades and wenches friskey,
Are forc'd—O sad reverse,
Which grieves me to rehearse!
To Bridewell and water, from the fair and whif-
key.

6.
And now a melancholy stillness reigns
Around the black and desolated plains;
Save that from yonder birchen-furnish'd hall,
Some bum-flogg'd school-boy sends a dismal
bawl:
Or mimic thunder from the *Anne Ville's* roll'd,
Forg'd by the force of fulminating gold.

The muse's veins
Are fill'd with pains;
A torpid chillness o'er her creeps,
She nods---she sinks---she sleeps.

To the Editor of the *Anthologia Hibernica*.

SIR,
As the following moral sentiment, peculiarly
conceived in Irish poetry, has never, that I
know of, been transferred to any other lan-
guage, perhaps you might be good enough to
give it a place among the poetic pieces in the
number for next month, of your justly valued
Publication. The thought is indeed simple,
but yet truly valuable, for the wholesome ad-
monition which it conveys; and its expression
in the original is peculiarly happy, for altho'
from a literal translation epithets may appear
crowded, yet the omission of one would distort
the thought. I subjoin the literal translation,
together with an attempt in English poetry, to
point out the measure.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,
THEOPHILUS O'FLANAGAN.

Trinity-College, Dublin,
21st May, 1793.

J'S buartha bhí na Dafine 'ndeifir gan chóir,
'San uadh dhá líonadh dhiobh go minic 'fa
loigh;
Ní luaithe dhó'n chill an faoi theal fuirse, dreoil,
'Na'n mor-fhear graidhe, nó'n naoinán leinbh
big, oig!

Literal translation.

How mortals are ever agitated in unrightful
strife,
While the grave is filling of them, often in the
day;
The decrepid, aged, wither'd seer is not sooner
to the cemetery
Than the vigorous valiant hero or the infant
little young child.

Attempt in Verse.

How strange that mortals should be e'er in
strife?
And yet they know how faithless mortal life;
The feeble seer, the child, the youthful brave,
Alike are hurry'd to the ruthless grave.

The Incantation of *Herva*.---From the Northern
Mythology.*

HERVA.

A WAKE, Angantyr!---wandering wild,
Thine, and Sufa's only child,
Herva bids uplift thy head
From the slumbers of the dead.
From the tomb thy aid afford;
Give, oh! give the harden'd sword

N O T E.

* See five pieces of Runic Poetry.

Which

Which to 'Sufurlama brave
The spirits of the mountain gave.

Hervadyr! Hior! Rani! hear!
Where with shield, and bloody spear,
With helmet, mail, and falchion keen,
You lie by human eyes unseen.
Where the trees o'er shade the ground,
Where they spread their roots around,
With Angantyr heed my call,
From sleep, from sleep, I rouse you all.

Sons of Angrym, heed my lay!
Are you turn'd to silent clay?
Once exulting in the fight,
Are you whelm'd by endless night?
Heedless of their daughters' cries,
Will none of Eyvor's offspring rise?
In your mansions deep and drear,
Hervadyr! Hior! Rani! hear.

May your wasted bodies lie
As the carcase for the fly;
May your rib-clos'd hearts decay,
And melt in tainted steams away;
If you refuse the polish'd blade,
By the mountain spirits made;
If you refuse my hands to hold,
The glorious belt which flames with gold.

ANGANTYR.

Daughter! whose spells of magic breath
Rouse me from my sleep of death,
Cease--- thy purpos'd aim forbear---
Ruin dire awaits thy prayer.
Madly-rash thy footsteps tread,
Desperate thou to wake the dead.
Me, nor friend, nor father, grac'd,
In my tomb by strangers plac'd,
Others wav'd the glittering blade,
By the mountain spirits made,
Still a warrior lives to hold
Tirfing, and its belt of gold.

HERVA.

Falshood issues through the gloom;
So may Odin guard thy tomb,
As, every word to truth allied,
The falchion now deserts thy side.
Thy only child, Angantyr, know;
The inheritance she asks bestow.

ANGANTYR.

Herva, listen! I survey
Future times in dread array.
Bid a long farewell to joy,
Tirfing shall thy race destroy.
Scarce a man remains alive,
Yet a stripling shall survive,
Again to wield the sword of fame,
Heidrek bold the warrior's name.

HERVA.

Be all my mystic charms exprest!
Never shall the dead have rest,

'Till, Angantyr, to my hand
Tirfing yields the fatal brand,
Sharp devourer of the shield,
Which pierc'd Hialmar in the field.

ANGANTYR.

Virgin of intrepid brow!
Surely more than woman thou:
At midnight thus alone to rove,
To seek the tombs and solemn grove;
The helm and mailed coat to bear,
To shake the magic-graven spear,
And brave with stern and threatening call
The terrors of our yawning hall.
[The tomb opens.]

HERVA.

Ere it unfolded to my sight,
I fancied thee of matchless might.
Give from the tomb with speed of thought
The work the mountain spirits wrought,
Whose edge all arms of proof defies;
No longer hide it from my eyes.

ANGANTYR.

Beneath my shoulders, wrapt in flame,
Hialmar's death, the sword of fame,
Tremendous rests.---No virgin's hand,
Whate'er her birth, or native land,
Will surely dare excite its ire,
And grasp it mid furrounding fire.

HERVA.

This hand shall seize it in the tomb;
Nor will, I trust, the flames consume,
Which quivering round thy face I see,
But dreadless, and despised by me.

ANGANTYR.

Rash, and unthinking maid, retire,
Left in a moment thou expire.
These flames are death to all who live---
Herva, the fatal sword I give;
No longer from thy eyes conceal'd
Take it from the tomb unveil'd.

[He throws it to her.]

HERVA.

Well didst thou cast it forth unveil'd,
No longer from my eyes conceal'd,
Offspring of heroes! well for thee---
O prince! that now I wield it free,
With joy sincerer throbbs my breast
Than if all Norway I possess.

ANGANTYR.

Woman! to the future blind!
Self-illusions cheat thy mind.
Tirfing, source of fancied joy,
All thy offspring shall destroy.

HERVA.

Hark! my sea-men chide my stay;
To them I haste without delay.

Let my sons hereafter wage
Mutual war, with mutual rage.
King of men, be foresight thine,
To laugh at future ills be mine.

ANGANTYR.

Keep Hjalmar's fatal dread
'Till many a year rolls o'er thy head;
Its edges touch, their keenness feel,
Poison dire imbues the steel:
Avenger stern, which shuns repose,
Fierce devourer of its foe!

HERVA.

I shall keep the fatal brand;
Lo! I grasp it in my hand.
In the field, or on the main,
Let my future sons be slain.
Death-doom'd prince! no fears I feed,
Let them struggle, let them bleed.

ANGANTYR.

Daughter, I resist no more---
Twelve I grant thee, steep'd in gore,
Heroes twelve to press the plain:
Give thy ardent soul the rein,
'Till thou hold in strict embrace
The heritage of Angrym's race.

HERVA.

I relax my potent spell;
In your tombs securely dwell.

[The tomb closes.]

With haste I go from whence I came,
For round me glows portentous flame.
With speed I t'ward my ships retire;
For here I breathe and move in fire.

K.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

A Pastoral.

FAIR Bell is return'd from town,
Ah! Collin, how lovely her air,
We danc'd 'till the sun's going down,
I thought the whole village was there.

How quick to the musical sound,
Yet graceful and smooth did she move!
She spread such a magic around,
I thought her the goddess of love.

To Delia my heart would be true,
Yet wander'd away for a while,
Ah! Collin, say what cou'd I do,
When she can bewitch with a smile?

Beware, silly swains, how you stray,
For catch but the fire of her eye,
Like moths round the taper you'll play,
And court the bright flame 'till you die.
June 1793.

*An Ode * to the Memory of Capt. James Cook, of
His Majesty's Navy. By Sir Alexander Schom-
berg, Knt. Commander of His Majesty's Yatch
the Dorset.*

—Molliter ossa quiescant!

VIRGIL.

PART I.

I.

WITH haggard look, in wild affright,
Gazing from yonder mountain's height,
Which over-hangs the flood;
With heart sur-charged, with troubled mind,
Unshelter'd from the shrieking wind,
Aghast! the poet stood.

II.

On yon tall bark he fix'd his eye,
---Her half-hung banners flout the sky,
Portending mighty woe!
Conscious he snatch'd the lyre in haste,
And thus athwart the wat'ry waste,
He bad his sorrows flow:

III.

"Hurry down the western sky,
"Grief disorbs the sun and moon;
"Midnight darkness fet mine eye!
"Midnight darkness! sorrow's noon!

IV.

"Hark! the awful peal is rung,
"The nightly raven strains his throat,
"Atropos the dirge has sung,
"A deed is done of dreadful note!"

V.

See th' insidious savage band,
In aukward march along the strand,
Advance in friendship's guise;
The Son of Science, free from guile,
Steps fearless on the fatal ile,
An ill-starr'd sacrifice!

VI.

Foremost of the gorgon band,
A monster strode with hideous pace,
In his doughty, giant hand,
He rais'd aloft the pond'rous mace.

VII.

"Wing the lurid light'ning's speed,
"Avenging pow'rs! prevent the deed,

N O T E.

* This beautiful ode is intended to be set to music, and performed the ensuing winter, for the benefit of the Hibernian Marine Society, under the patronage of the most respectable amateurs in this metropolis.

"Assert fair virtue's cause!"
 -- No light'nings flash---the thunder slept!
 The muses from their mountain wept,
 And nature seem'd to pause!

VIII.

Yes, sisters, yes, awhile indulge your grief,
 In each particular tear a med'cine lies;
 The stream of sorrow yields you sure relief,
 And loud laments are female obsequies.

IX.

Not so the Son of Man!--to him unkind,
 Nature forbids the lucid orb to roll,
 The woe sits heavy on his conscious mind,
 And stamps the record deeply in his soul.

P A R T II.

AWHILE he ceas'd the plaintive song,
 But soon again
 He chang'd his hand, and to the naval throng
 He rais'd the lyric strain.

I.

Heroes of the wat'ry realm,
 Sons of Neptune! hear my call;
 Quit awhile the steady helm,
 Help to bear a brother's pall!

II.

Not the customary vest,
 Which the pageant heralds throw,
 Nodding with a pluming crest,
 ---Outward form of fancied woe!

III.

But deeply put the sorrow on,
 Wear it deeply in your heart,
 Lament a brother ever gone!
 Lament the *garland* of your art!

IV.

The mighty loss, ye nations, know---
 Monarchs! suspend your rage awhile---
 Indulge the sabbath of our woe---
 Ah! wither'd is the *garland* of our isle!

V.

Through all her classes Science mourns;
 Great Cam and Isis catch the theme,
 And from their willow-fringed urns,
 Profusely pour the hallow'd stream.

VI.

Pure, not commixing with the wave,
 The sacred stream shall onward flow,
 Nor stop their waters, till they lave
 The shore---which manifests our woe!

VII.

Cancer marks the utmost bound,
 Where Apollo guides his car;

Cancer marks the hallow'd ground,
 Where declin'd our naval star!

VIII.

When you reach the sacred goal,
 Phœbus, stop your fiery steed;
 Slowly let your chariot roll,
 Ere the solstice checks your speed.

IX.

Flame your glories round the bed
 Where the gallant Briton lies,
 Round the son of Neptune shed
 Elemental obsequies.

X.

Ye summer-swelling breezes, blow,
 Etesian waters! murmuring flow!
 The muse invokes your aid;
 Ye stellar fires, benignly shine,
 O! consecrate the hero's shrine,
 And soothe his troubled shade!

XI.

No more he'll wing the flying sail,
 The vast abyss of ocean to explore;
 Expecting nations shall bewail
 The Son of Science, now no more!

XII.

Ah! what avails vain man's assiduous toil,
 On boundless seas, or in the measur'd camp?
 The rustic labors of the grateful soil?
 The sage's study by the midnight lamp?

XIII.

In various circlets thus, with filmy wings,
 The summer insects on the waters glide;
 The rippling eddies form succeeding rings,
 And the last circle---dies upon the tide.

P A R T III.

I.

"**T**HUS far, ye mighty waters, may ye flow,
 "Thus far, ye mighty billows, may ye
 roll!
 "Thou great and lesser light, your orbits know,
 "Alternate darkness vest the dusky pole."

II.

So sang th' anointed bard,---Lo, *Eden* blooms,
 And *chaos* sinks beneath the solar blaze;
 Adorning *seraphs* shake their golden plumes,
 While high *Hesannas* speak Jehovah's praise!

III.

And are no limits then prescrib'd to man?
 How far, ye sons of Adam, will ye go?
 A mighty maze! a never-ceasing plan,
 "A godlike attribute it is, to *know*."

IV.

Lo! Emulation, with gigantic stride,
Stalks o'er the globe with high erected crest;
Science, with starry crown, the faithful guide,
And flaming ardor fires the human breast.

V.

What will not mortals dare? Say, what withhold
Th' aspiring youth, when *honor* bids him on?
Patient he bears the utmost *Thule's* cold,
Nor heeds the scorching of the burning Zone.

VI.

So the sons of Vulcan glow,
When from each repeated blow,
The iron notes rebound;
The fiery sparks diverging fly,
While crowding scintillations vie,
To cast a glory round.

VII.

What though the transient flying fires,
Their golden honours cannot bear;
What tho' the glitt'ring spark expires,
And mixes with the empty air;

VIII.

The star of science soars on high,
And bears the impress of the sky,
In constellated flame!
Meteors may flash and pass away,
But thou shalt beam perpetual day,
IMMUTABLY THE SAME!

IX.

Hang on high the wondrous story,
Record of the Hero's glory;
Sons of care, his toils relate,
Envy not, but IMITATE!

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE OF SAXE-COBURG, TO GENERAL LAMARCHE, READ IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE 13TH MAY.

A LETTER from M. Le Brun, of Paris, has within these few days come to my hand, containing long reasonings and long menaces to engage me to liberate captain Lecointre. As I have not the honour to know M. Le Brun, and as in quality of a General commanding an army, I correspond with the enemy's Generals only, I request of you, sir, that you will be pleased to reply to him in my name, that, upon the details he has given me on an object to which my attention had been prevented by a multitude of much more important affairs, and in consequence of the inquiries I have made to that effect, I shall give orders to have captain Lecointre conducted, with proper attention, to the advance posts of the French army. I not only make no difficulty in giving up this officer, but am also ready to restore, with him, five other persons, one of whom is a lieutenant-colonel. They were delivered up to me as assassins; I abandon them to your trust, either to recompense or punish them.

"In the letter of M. Le Brun, much is said about justice, civilization, and laws. I am certainly on every account very far from bringing into a comparison the affair of M. O'Donoghue, Counsellor Pensionary, and that of M. Van Caloen, burgomaster of the magistracy of Bruges, both of them violently torn, without any cause whatever, from their families and their country;—but I shall ask, on what principles of civilization and equity these two aged and infirm men have hitherto been detained, in defiance of all humanity, of all justice, and of all remonstrances which till this very day have been made? I shall also ask, whether this great loyalty of principles authorises the dragging, throughout the whole extent of France, of fourteen hundred unfortunate prisoners, who, three months ago, (agreeably to the precise terms of a cartel, scrupulously observed on our side, and openly violated on yours, should have been no longer in your hands? On this I shall make no other comment. Justice, reprisals, the laws of humanity, and those of war, are unceasingly spoken of:—but what example am I furnished with, of delicacy and exactitude in fulfilling the engagements of loyalty and virtue, that I should be tempted to follow? Reasonings persuade me by evidence only; menaces never terrify me. I shall with the greatest

FAMARS, May 25, 1793.

greatest eagerness seize every occasion to soften with all my power the calamities of war.

"As to the resentments M. Le Brun wishes to make me dread, have the goodness, sir, to let him know, that I have never been determined by similar motives. The vengeance alone (for in his letter he speaks of vengeance) that can ever be exercised against me, is in the field of honour, and with arms in hand.

"I send you annexed several letters from Maëstricht, which you will be pleased to convey to their destination.

(Signed) "COBOURG."

REPLY.

"Head quarters at Valenciennes May 11,
"Second Year of the Republic.

"SIR,

"I am not an orator, but a soldier, and shall not therefore per phrase. I shall faithfully keep to the engagements I shall contract with the enemy's generals, because I belong to a nation which loves to keep them.

"The letter which the minister Le Brun addressed to you had a just motive, the claiming of captain Lecointre, lieutenant-colonel Pille, and the other five victims who have been delivered up to you, but whom the smallest principle of equity, as well as the rights of war, should have prevented you from receiving. Should, indeed, any other prisoners be known, except such as are taken with arms in their hands, in the field of honour? And can those be considered as such, who have been delivered up by Dumourier, a traitor, whom, far from caressing, you should have despised, and driven from you, abandoning him to the remorse that awaits him.

"I send to the war minister a copy of your letter, to make him acquainted with your claim of the fourteen hundred prisoners, of the counsellor pensionary O'Donoghe, and of burgomaster Van Caloen, to the end that he may enable me to do justice to your demand.

"Habituated, in conformity to the principles of the French nation, to wage war with loyalty only, I see with indignation that you tolerate the devastations by fire practised by your troops on the unfortunate peasants, whose deplorable situation you ought to respect. I send you the Dutch lieutenant Nave, and the serjeant of the Walloon grenadiers, and trust that on your part, you will send back the six persons imprisoned at Maëstricht."

WHITEHALL.---May 27.

Captain Crauford, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the duke of York, arrived here yesterday evening, with a dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bt. Adjutant-General of the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy :

SIR,

I am happy to have the honour of informing you, that the Combined Forces, under the command of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

A body of sixteen battalions, viz. the Brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian Guards, two battalions of Hanoverian Grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian Infantry, with six squadrons of British Light Dragoons, four of Hanoverian and eight of Austrian Cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day-break upon the bank of the Ronelle near the village of Ortie to establish bridges to pass the river and turn the right of the enemy.---Another column of nearly equal force under Gen. Ferraris was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness as circumstances might direct: A column, under the command of Gen. Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another under Gen. Otto, to cover Quefroy.

The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of Hussars.---A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After some time spent in cannonading, two divisions of Hussars passed the river without opposition at a ford in the village of Mershe.

His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired success; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

Gen. Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked, upon his file, and carried the entrenchments by assault. The troops of the different nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major General Abercromby.* I enclose a return of their loss. Seven

N O T E.

* The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalions of grenadiers. Lieutenant

ven pieces of cannon, and near 200 prisoners were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, tho' superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde de Corps. The contest was of the severest kind; the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, tho' not without considerable loss to the Garde de Corps; the regiment had upon that, and other occasions, three officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded non-commissioned officers and privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about 35 men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionate benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important position is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who has been joined by the rest of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing that they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Derain. Capt. Crauford, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the river, took two squadrons of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 prisoners, and 8 waggons and 30 horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment: they however effected their retreat with the loss of only 3 men killed and 3 horses. The enterprise and good conduct of captain Crauford upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfait, upon his side, attacked and carried the Heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men, which must be deemed very inconsiderable when compared with the importance of the object which

has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side: That of the combined armies is very small upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 killed and wounded: That of General Clairfait's corps of Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably greater.

Captain Crauford, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the killed and wounded of the second Brigade of British Infantry, commanded by Major General Abercromby, in the action of the 23d of May, 1793.

Flank Corps, 14th regiment. Two rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 37th regiment. 1 drummer killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 53d regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

14th regiment. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, and 12 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.
Major-General.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
SUNDAY---JUNE 2.

WHITEHALL---JUNE 1, 1793.

Captain Mailand, of the 63d regiment, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Major General Cuyler to Mr. Dundas, of which the following is a copy:

Head Quarters, Tobago,
April 18, 1793.

SIR,

In my letter of the 4th inst. I had the honour to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the arrival of Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey to carry into execution the contents of your letter of the 10th of February last.

Having

N O T E.

Lieutenant General Walmeden commanded the British and Hanoverians.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary artillery, stores, provisions and camp equipage, on board of some fast-sailing schooners hired for the purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th inst. at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's ships the *Trusty*, of 50 guns, and *Nautilus*, of 18, being equally so, the embarkation of the detachment of royal artillery, and of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th inst. These, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's ship, composed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which I have the honour herewith to enclose to you. The *Trusty*, *Nautilus*, and hind schooners being insufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted the voluntary offer of Capt. Spencer, of the merchant ship *Hero*, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed: The 14th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The necessary orders having been given for the disembarkation and disposition of the troops on landing, the whole was on shore by three, together with 25 marines from the *Trusty*, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within sight of the enemies fort, whence I sent a summons to M. Mountell, Lieut. Col. of the 32d regiment, and the commandant of the island, to surrender. He refused.

The situation of the enemy's work, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increased this strength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a siege.---Seeing there was no time to be lost, I determined to assault the post that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted, until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half past one, leaving the artillery under the care of lieutenant Hope and the detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the bayonet; the smallness of our number not justifying a diversion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the North West side, where I had reason to believe the work was most imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiscovered; but here we were fired upon from a house by some of the French inhabitants, which gave the garrison the alarm; however, no return of fire or delay was made.

In consequence of a negro, who served as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column separated in mounting the hill; this occasioned a delay and separation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated, however, as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry

and a part of the grenadiers on that side where the fort was most defenceless, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier under a heavy fire of grape shot and musquetry, which drew the attention of the enemy to this part of the work; and the flank companies at that moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the work; upon which the enemy surrendered, and the humanity of the British troops accepted of them as prisoners of war.

Great praise is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Major Baillie and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and solicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Vice Admiral Sir John Laforey, for his ready and zealous exertions and assistance to us in every step of the business. I am also greatly indebted to Lieut. Col. Myers, of the 15th regiment, and to Lieut. Col. Lloyd, of the royal artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had chosen him as a proper person to be at the head of the Quarter Master General's department in this country, to which I have appointed him deputy, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Inclosed I have the honour to send you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the prisoners taken in the fort, also of the enemy's artillery and stores.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by captain Maitland, of the 60th regiment, Acting Deputy Adj. Gen. who has been with me these five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

C. CUYLER.

Disembarkation Return of his Majesty's Troops under the Command of Major General Cornelius Cuyler, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, the 14th of April, 1793, at Great Courland Bay, in the Island of Tobago.

STAFF.

His Excellency Major General Cuyler.

Lieut. Col. Myers, 15th regiment, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd, royal artillery, attached to the commander in chief.

Captain Maitland, 60th regiment, deputy adjutant general.

Captain Paumier, 15th regiment, aid de camp to the commander in chief.

Captain Gottsched, 60th regiment, major of brigade.

Captain Fiddes, royal engineers.

Patrick Lindsay, inspector general of hospitals.
— Straghan,

— Straghan, mate of general hospital.

Royal artillery. 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 first lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 5 bombardiers, 36 gunners, 2 drummers.

9th regiment, flank company. 1 major, 4 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 85 rank and file.

4th Battalion, 60th regiment. 1 major, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 15 serjeants, 11 drummers, 282 rank and file.

Marines. 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file.

N. B. Lieutenant Walker, of the 60th regiment, was left at Great Courland Bay, with 25 men, as a baggage guard.

A corporal and 10 men left to take care of the knapfacks and blankets at Morne Grace.

The royal artillery remained with 2 brass six pounders and 2 howitzers, at the ground where the troops halted in the evening, and were not in action.

F. MAITLAND, Dept. Adj. Gen.
Tobago, April 14, 1793.

Being ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler, to proceed with a flag of truce to the fort, to summon the commandant of the French troops to surrender to the British forces, I left the General at a quarter past four, at the distance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half past five; and being blindfolded at the first barres, was conducted to the commandant, to whom I delivered the following summons:

"The Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces desired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the French troops of his having landed on the island with a considerable force, and is to be supported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in some part of the island. He summonses you to surrender prisoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage shall be safe, and they will be exchanged as soon as a cartel is settled between the two nations. The British General reserves to himself the power of exchanging prisoners either in this country or in Europe."

THE COMMANDANT'S ANSWER.

"I am obliged to the British General for his information and kindness, and should betray the trust reposed in me to surrender without having tried the strength of the enemy. I have between four and five hundred men to depend on; and will not surrender until compelled to do so by a superior force within this fort."

F. GOTTSCHED,
Major of Brigade.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Attack of Fort Caftries, in Tobago, the 15th of April, 1793.

60th regiment, grenadier company of the 4th battalion. 1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 4th battalion. 2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, light company. 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.

9th regiment, light company. 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file wounded.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Stopford, of the 9th regiment grenadiers.

Lieutenant Gayer, of the 67th regiment, but doing duty with the light company of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

F. MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of French Prisoners taken in Fort Caftries, the 15th of April, 1793, by his Britannic Majesty's Troops, under the Command of Major-General Cuyler, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

STAFF.

M. A. Roque Montel, 1st lt. col. of the 31st regiment, and military commandant of Tobago,

1 captain of engineers,
1 Sais lieutenant de Port,
1 Commissary of the colony,
1 Interpreter of the English language,
1 Storekeeper of the artillery,
1 Treasurer,
1 Commissary of arms,
1 Physician to the hospital,
1 Surgeon to ditto,
1 Commissary of Provisions,
1 Ordonnateur,
5 Municipal officers,

Artillery. 1 Captain, 10 gunners,
31st Regiment. 1 captain, 2 first lieutenants,
2 second lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 58 rank and file,

Sailors, about 100.

And it appears very evidently there must have been full that number of inhabitants, armed, called National Guards, and a number of Mulattoes and Negroes, who escaped in the dark when the fort was stormed; many of whom have since been taken, and others are surrendering daily.

The French had 15 killed and wounded.

F. MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, found on a survey at Tobago, Fort King George, April 20th, 1793.

		S. R. U. To.	
Iron Ordnance.			
18 Pounder,	-	19	0 0 19
9 Ditto,	-	9	0 0 9
6 Ditto,	-	18	0 2 20
4 Ditto,	-	2	0 0 2
Swivels,	-	6	0 11 11

Brass

Brafs Ordnance.

9 Pounder,	-	2	0	0	2
10 Inch Mortar with brafs bed,	-	1	0	0	1
6½ Inch ditto,	-	2	0	0	1
Royal howitzer,	-	1	0	0	1

Carriages on Batteries.

18 Pounder,	-	11	2	1	14
9 Pounder,	-	5	0	2	5
6 Ditto,	-	5	0	0	5
9½ Inch mortar bed,	-	1	0	0	1

Carriages difmounted.

18 Pounder,	-	34	0	0	34
9 Ditto,	-	6	0	0	6
6 Ditto,	-	2	0	0	2
9 1-half inch mortar bed,	-	1	0	0	1
Iron trucks for standing car.	209	0	0	0	209
Sling caft,	-	1	0	0	1
Spare wheels for travelling carriages, pairs	-	3	0	0	3

[This return contains likewise a very long list of military stores, tools, &c. taken in this fortress; among the principal of which are 9,000 cannon shot, 138 barrels of powder, 30 cwt. of musquet shot, 1100 musquets, fuses, and carbines; and 423 bayonets.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

JUNE 1—1793.

Captain Laforey, of his Majesty's sloop the

Fairy, arrived this afternoon at this office, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

"Trusty, Great Courland Bay,
Tobago, April 22, 1793.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, for their lordships information, with the capture of the island of Tobago.

"I sailed with a part of my squadron from Barbadoes the 12th instant, accompanying Major General Cuyler, with the land forces destined for the expedition, and put them on shore in this Bay on the evening of the 14th, where General Cuyler, having received intelligence that rendered it necessary to lose no time in his advances, marched immediately across the island to Scarborough; and at three o'clock on the next morning, after having summoned the fort to surrender, ineffectually, stormed the works, and carried them against a strong resistance, with some loss, the number of the enemy that defended them being fully equal to that of his Majesty's troops who made the attack.

"I dispatch Captain Laforey, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Fairy, with this account.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN LAFOREY."

Philip Stephens, Esq.

G R E A T - B R I T A I N.

The following Letters were delivered to Lord Grenville, (No. I. and No. II.) on Friday the 26th of April last, by Mr. John Salter, of Poplar, at his Lordship's Office, Whitehall, on his Lordship's requisition, after having perused Mr. Salter's authority:

NUMBER I.

"My Lord,
"The French Republic being desirous to terminate all its differences with Great Britain, and to end a war, which, by the manner it is otherwise likely to rage, cannot fail to bring miseries dreadful to humanity on both nations; I have the honor to demand of your Lordship, as Minister of his Britannic Majesty, a passport and

safe conduct for a person possessed with full power to repair to London for that purpose.

"Mr. John Salter, Notary Public in London, will deliver this to your Lordship, and on the condition of its being requisite, another letter, containing the name of the person who will have the confidence of his nation.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

"LE BRUN."

"Paris, April 2, 1793.

"Second year of the French Republic."

To his Excellency Lord Grenville.

NUMBER

NUMBER II.

"My Lord,

"Agreeable to the intimation given in my first letter, and which has for its object the restoration of peace, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Mr. Marat will be deputed to give to our nations that desirable event.

"I need not remind your Lordship that it will be necessary to attach to him three persons, as his Secretary, Valet de Chambre, and a Courier: but I claim of your Lordship the necessary protection for them.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"LE BRUN."

"Paris, April 2, 1793."

To his Excellency Lord Grenville.

Copy of the Minister's Letter to Mr. Salter.

"SIR,

"You will deliver to his Excellency, Lord Grenville, Minister and Secretary of State to his Britannic Majesty for Foreign Affairs, the enclosed letter, No. I. and if his Lordship demands it, also the enclosed letter, No. II. on behalf of the French Republic.

"I am with consideration, Sir,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"LE BRUN."

"Paris, April 2, 1793.

"Second year of the French Republic."

To Mr. Salter, Poplar, London.

"And I do attest the truth of the before-mentioned copies of letters, No. I. and No. II. as also the letter to Mr. Salter, to have been signed by Mr. Le Brun, Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, in my presence; to have received the letters so delivered to Lord Grenville, (as also copies of the same) from the said Minister, and to have delivered the same into the hands of Mr. Salter; and I do hereby authorize and desire the publication thereof.

"JAMES MATTHEWS.

"Biggin-House, Surrey,

May 21, 1793."

PLYMOUTH--- May 22, 1793.

Arrived this afternoon the surprise cutter-privateer of London, of 10 guns, captain Savard, and the Resolution lugger-privateer, of Guernsey, of 14 guns, captain Delacheur, with the French East-India ship, St. Jean De Lone, about 600 tons burthen, captain J. M. Voini, from Pondicherry bound to L'Orient, which ship they captured on the 12th inst. within three hours fail of her port. She was first fell in with by the
June 1793.

Surprise cutter, who engaged her seven hours and a half, when the lugger hove in sight, bore down upon her, and engaged her with the cutter for a considerable time, before she struck. The French ship fought desperately, and had 1 man killed and 4 wounded; she mounts 12 guns, and her crew consisted of 42 men: the cutter had one man killed and 6 wounded; and the lugger 4 wounded: Her cargo consists of pepper, cotton, dye-wood, indigo, and other goods, and is said to be a very valuable prize.

SATURDAY--- May 25.

The late advices from M. Le Brun are mentioned as having occasioned a division in our cabinet, where the advocates for silence, and an abstinence from all communication with France, carried their point only by a single vote. In the majority were Lord Hawkesbury, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Camden, Lord Loughborough, and Mr. Dundas.---The minority consisted of Mr. Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Grenville, and the Earl of Chatham.

The French East Indianman brought into Plymouth, as a prize, is supposed to be worth 150,000l. of this 25,000l. are claimed as Swifs property, and we are told the claim will be allowed.

Our underwriters will suffer most by the capture of the French Indianman, as she was insured more than 100,000l. on the English exchange.

Trial of the Rev. William Frend.

This gentleman was lately cited to appear before the University of Cambridge, in senate, on the following charges: 1st, "That being a master of arts, and fellow of Jesus college, in that university, he had, in the month of February last published a scandalous book or pamphlet, entitled, Peace and Union, addressed to the associated bodies of republicans and anti-republicans; and that in this publication he had broken the laws and statutes of the University, by impugning the established religion, defaming the liturgy of the church of England, by pronouncing the worship of the great body of the christians to be idolatrous, by reviling and ridiculing the most sacred offices of our religion and its ministers, and by impugning ecclesiastical dignities."

Mr. Frend entered a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, and after the charges were read the court adjourned. The second and two following court days were employed in examining witnesses brought to prove Mr. Frend to be the author of the pamphlet. On the next day the promoter summed up the evidence, and a day (Friday the 24th) was appointed for Mr. Frend to give in his answer to the charges. Mr. Frend defended himself with great ability, and observed, with regard to the defamation of the liturgy, that as the liturgy of the church of England was a human, not a divine composition, it could be no defamation to assert that it was capable of improvement. Concerning the rest of the charges he said, that by a strange mixture of ignorance and malice, words and sentiments had
been

been perverted into an attack on the church of England, and which had been evidently and exclusively applied to the churches of the Greek and Roman persuasion; and from the insertion of the word "Idolatrous" in the charges, which word had been neither used nor implied in the pamphlet, he took occasion by the application of the story of Samuel Simon, in *Gil Blas*, to expose the inquisitorial spirit of his prosecutors.

On Tuesday last the court met after an adjournment, and the vice chancellor acquainted Mr. Frend, that he had been found guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and ordered him to recant his errors in words to the following effect: "I, William Frend, M. A. fellow of Jesus college, &c. &c. by order of the vice chancellor, do acknowledge, that I have offended against the latter part of the *Statute de Concionibus*, by having published a pamphlet, entitled, Peace and Union, &c. and I do hereby recant my error."—He was allowed till Thursday to consider of complying with this order.

On Thursday Mr. Frend offered to propose a question to the court, but silence being enjoined him, he said with some warmth,—“Nay! if this be the court of the holy inquisition, I submit.” He insisted, however, that if he were not allowed to propose the question publicly, the court should read it. This demand was acquiesced in, and the court adjourned to read the paper, which, we understand, contained objections to the form of the recantation; it being unintelligible and unreasonable, inasmuch as it pronounced him guilty of having published certain opinions, without specifying the opinions, and ordered him to recant opinions, when it was absolutely impossible for him to collect what particular opinions were to be the objects of his recantation. This the court over-ruled.

Mr. Frend then gave in a protest in bar of sentence.

The Vice Chancellor ordered him to pronounce the recantation.

Mr. Frend, stretching out his right hand, replied—Recant! I would sooner cut this right hand off.

The Vice-Chancellor having then made a speech, in which he inveighed severely against our atheistic enemies the French, expatiated on the respect and attachment due to the best of Sovereigns, and the most perfect of constitutions, and exhorted the younger part of his auditors, to be obedient to their tutors, and to attend with regularity the University church, solemnly pronounced the sentence, which was, *that Mr. Frend should be expelled the University*. He then dissolved the court.

By accounts received last night from Dartford, colonel Dundas, wounded on Friday evening in the right breast by a highwayman, is in a state of rapid recovery. The ball was extracted by a surgeon. It is however thought, that the colonel will not be removed to London till the cure is complete.

Mr. Dundas, jun. the son of the secretary of

state, accompanied the colonel when on his route to the combined armies; both were in the same chaise.---The gentlemen were asleep when the carriage was stopped; and immediately on their being awoke, Mr. R. Dundas fired a pistol, and shot one of the villains, who fell against the wheel of the chaise. One of his companions then opened the door of the chaise, and fired his pistol, the ball of which unfortunately entered colonel Dundas's right breast, a little below the nipple; after which the gentlemen were obliged to submit to be plundered by this gang of desperadoes, who all got off, and carried with them their wounded companion.

The colonel had with him dispatches from Government for Lord Henry Spencer, at the Hague, which were forwarded on Saturday by a special messenger.

One day last week the underwood and heath on the north part of St. Leonard's Forest, were discovered to be on fire. Immediate assistance was procured, and every effort used to stop the progress of the flames: notwithstanding which, upwards of 150 acres were entirely stripped of their underwoods, oak, and beach tellers; also young game, with which that part of the forest abounded. Several pheasants sat in their nests till their feathers were so burnt as to render them incapable of flight. There is great reason to suppose the above fire was wilfully and maliciously communicated.

The following are the authentic particulars of the death of the Neapolitan Minister Plenipotentiary to this court, who shot himself at Grenier's hotel, Jermyn-street.

On Friday evening Mr. Grenier heard the report of a pistol in the yard belonging to the hotel. Being alarmed, he went to the spot and found the duke lying on his back, after discharging a large horse pistol, which he placed near his right temple, and blew off the upper part of his skull with the contents.

Information being immediately sent to lord Grenville, he arrived about half an hour after the accident, and at which time the duke lay senseless but not dead.---His lordship immediately ordered his secretary to take charge of all the duke's papers, which were immediately sealed up, and a messenger dispatched from this court to Naples, to inform his Majesty of the unfortunate catastrophe. The duke died about half an hour after lord Grenville had arrived, and a paper was left written after him with the following words, "*I alone am to blame*."

The cause assigned for this melancholy affair is said to be love. The duke had indulged a violent passion for a lady belonging to the Neapolitan court, and was sent from thence to the British court to divert his mind from the object of his love. He was a man of an amiable character, well esteemed, but never appeared in the least cheerful since his arrival in England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, May 28.

THE following young gentlemen were elected by the provost and senior fellows, scholars of the house of Trinity-college :

Edward Ryan,
Michael Murphy,
John Ewing,
Robert Wray,
Edward Chichester,
Henry Wray,
Arthur Henry Kenny,
William Colles,
Christopher James,
Robert Torrens,
William Henry Ellis,
Thomas Meredith,
Robert Hogan,
Edward Blake,
Hugh George Macklin, and
Bartholomew Dungan.

Sunday last, being the name day of Trinity-college, was observed as a high festival in our university. A very elegant dinner, in which every delicacy of the season was introduced, was given, in the college-hall, to a number of gentlemen, at which the Rev. Dr. Hall, bursar of the college, presided; and in the evening, according to annual custom, grand cathedral service was performed in the chapel, in a very capital style, and with excellent effect, their choir evidently exerting their best abilities, and the masterly finger of Dr. Doyle on the organ being eminently distinguishable.

After which, a commemoration of the several benefactors of the university was delivered from the pulpit, by the Rev. Mr. Usher, jun. dean of the college, with much spirit and propriety.

Letters received yesterday in town, from Enniskillen, state, that a rencontre took place in that quarter on Tuesday, between a party of rioters, amounting to some thousands, assembled to oppose the magistrates of the county in carrying into effect the militia act, and a party of dragoons, in which seven of the former were killed, eleven wounded, and above one hundred taken prisoners.

We hear that a great number of rioters assembled at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and were proceeding to commit outrages, till prevented by the military quartered in that town;

who were obliged to fire upon them, whereby nineteen of them were killed, and several taken prisoners: amongst the latter was a gentleman of family, who having run through his fortune, had joined and headed these misguided people.

At Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, a like disturbance arose: a mob set upon an officer going through the town with a small party of the military, who were forced to fire in defence of their own lives. Eight of the rioters were killed and several wounded, when the rest took to flight.

In the county of Wicklow, we are informed, the peasantry have exhibited a like disinclination to the militia, as in the neighbouring counties. Last week they assembled in a formidable body near Baltinglass, and sent a message to Lord Aldborough, the governor, inviting him to come and choose from among them such as he should think proper. His lordship apprehending for his personal safety, prudently declined obeying the requisition. We have not learned that they proceeded to any acts of violence.

By a letter received by a respectable merchant in this city, from a gentleman in Sligo, we are informed, that since orders arrived in that part of the kingdom for embodying the militia, a general insurrection of the lower orders of the people broke out almost instantaneously, in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and part of Roscommon: that they have proceeded to acts of violence upon the dwellings and properties of several of the most respectable gentlemen; particularly of the Hon. Joshua Cooper, of Mercury, which they plundered of arms and ammunition, and drank the wines and other liquors. They behaved in like manner in the houses of Capt. Ormsby, of Castle-dalgen, Mr. Tennison, of Coalville, Mr. Johnson, of Adferaid, co. of Leitrim, as also his son and Capt. Carter, of Drumlease. The Sligo volunteers (who are almost the only corps of that ever memorable body which is suffered to appear in arms) have been very active in suppressing the riots, and bringing the ringleaders to punishment.

30th. Two fine children fell into the Liffey yesterday evening, opposite Mr. Cardiff's yard, on Sir John Rogerfon's quay. Captain Mathewson saw the accident from a window, and with the utmost speed jumped into the river with his clothes on, when, with great exertion,

exertion, he was fortunate enough to save them from drowning. The captain's feelings and humanity are deserving of every applause; those who were present on the occasion were not backward in bestowing their warmest approbation.

Four fine horses, the property of a gentleman in the county of Meath, were starved last week by the negligence of the servant who had them in charge. The poor animals, in their endeavours for food, being locked up in the stable for four days, while the servant was in town, literally consumed the rack and manger; and a fir plank which lay against one of the walls, was found half devoured.

June 5. Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth-day of our most gracious sovereign, who then entered into the 56th year of his age, the same was observed throughout this city with every possible demonstration of joy.

There was a levee yesterday at the Castle, which commenced at four o'clock, after which an ode was performed in St Patrick's hall, in honour of the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day.

The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Earl of Beccative, the speaker of the house of commons, the chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Clonmel, Lord Carleton, the puiſne judges of the courts of king's bench and common pleas, the barons of the exchequer, the lord mayor and sheriffs attended the levee yesterday at the castle.

Several select parties dined yesterday at the different taverns in this city, to celebrate the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day.

The levee at the Castle yesterday was but thinly attended.

The lord mayor made a very elegant appearance yesterday in going from the mayoralty-house to attend the levee at the Castle. His lordship went in the city state coach, attended by all his municipal regalia, which had a very grand and pleasing effect, highly honourable to the metropolis of the kingdom.

There was a state dinner given yesterday at the Castle, by his excellency the lord lieutenant, to all the great officers of state, in honour of the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, but there was no ball or supper at night.

Last night there was a general illumination throughout this city in honour of the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day.

The illuminations last night in honour of the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, were the most general that has been ever remembered in this city.

Lord Mountjoy, colonel commandant of the county of Dublin militia, entertained the officers of his regiment at dinner yesterday at his house in Henrietta-street.

Yesterday being the anniversary of his majesty's birth, the royal standard was hoisted at the mast head of his majesty's yacht the Dorset, and at noon the guns were fired, &c. &c.

12. A few days ago, in Tullamore, King's county, a lad about thirteen years old, son to a respectable man in business, took a gun out of his father's house, and concealed it in an out-office, and next morning he went to an orchard, a little distance from the house, fastened the gun, charged, in a horizontal position in the cleft of a tree, with a cord, and tied a string to the trigger, which he brought round the butt end, and, in order to bring himself to a level with the gun, he raised a pile of stones, which he stood on, tucking back his shirt from his breast, which he placed close to the muzzle, he pulled the string, and was instantly dead: the charge passed through his heart. No other cause could be assigned for this act, than that his schoolmaster threatened to chastise him for idling from school.

17. Saturday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the north side of the new prison in Green-street; in a part which is used as an hospital for the prisoners, which did a great deal of damage, and was not extinguished till ten o'clock.

It was set on fire by a prisoner named Laurence Size, who was put in that part of the jail. This he contrived to do on Friday night, by collecting a quantity of straw together, which the prisoners had used for beds, to which he set fire. It did not, however, break out with violence till six in the morning, when it was happily discovered by the turnkey.

The alarm being given, the engines repaired to the place, by which, and the activity of Alderman James and the high sheriffs, the flames were prevented from spreading. The roof of that part of the jail is entirely destroyed, exclusive of other damages which the building has received.

The villain Size thought to make his escape by this wicked stratagem, while the place was in confusion. He is, however, fortunately disappointed, and now closely confined in one of the dungeons of the jail, to answer for this nefarious act, as well as many others with which he is charged.

Commissions signed by the Commandant of the King's County Militia.

To be lieutenant-colonel—Henry Piesley L'E-
strange, Esq.

To be major—Warner William Weitenra, Esq.

To be captain—Thomas Bernard, jun. Esq.

To be lieutenant and adjutant—Philip Ar-
strong, Esq.

To be ensign—George Marsh, Esq.

Commissions signed by the Commandant of the County of Carlow Militia.

To be major—Walter Kavanagh—dated April
26th, 1793.

To be captains—Thomas Whelan—dated as above.
Philip Newton—dated April 27th.
John Newton—dated April 28th.

To be lieutenants—John Wolfelcy—dated April 26th.
John Bennett—dated April 27th.
John Leckey—dated April 28th.
William Astle—dated April 29th.
Abraham Jones—dated April 30th.

Constantine Brough—dated May 1st.
To be ensigns—William Carter—dated April 26th.
Ashley Crofton, jun.—dated April 27th.
Joseph Malone—dated April 28th.
— Haggerty, jun.—dated April 29th.

To be adjutant—John Wolfelcy—dated April 26th.

Commissions signed by the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of Royal Dublin Militia.

To be lieutenant colonel—Alderman William Alexander.

To be major—John Crampton, Esq. late a captain in the 4th horse.

To be captains—Rawden Hautenville, Esq. late a captain in the 61st foot—commission dated May the 25th, 1793.

Alderman Thom. Andrews—dated May 26th.

John Sankey, Esq.—dated May 27th.

Hugh Trevor, Esq.—dated May 28th.

To be captain-lieutenant—Wm. Sneed, Esq.—dated May 19th.

To be lieutenants—Wesley Medlicot, Esq. from the marine service—dated May 21st.

John Giffard, Esq.—dated May 22d.

Meredith Jenkin, Esq.—dated May 23d.

Frederick Thwaites, Esq.—dated May 24th.

William Stamer, Esq.—dated May 25th.

To be ensigns—Hugh Coghnan, Esq.—dated May 23d.

Samuel Croker King, Esq.—dated May 24th.

To be ensigns—James Thornton, Esq.—dated May 25th.
John Burges Beasley, Esq.—dated May 26th.
Stewart Henry Drury, Esq.—dated May 27th.

Richard O'Meara, Esq. late a captain in the 49th foot, to be lieutenant and adjutant, with the rank of captain by brevet.

Gentlemen appointed Officers in the Battalion of Militia of the County of the Town of Drogheda.

To be major commandant and captain—Oliver Fairtlough.

To be captains—Townlow Blackwood Hardman.

William Fairtlough.

To be lieutenants—Thomas Fairtlough, late a lieutenant in the 101st regiment.

Leonard Crooke, late a lieutenant in the 96th regiment.

Francis Graham Fairtlough.

To be ensign and adjutant—Edward Cheshire, late of the 40th regiment.

To be ensigns—William Cudworth.
Lancelot Fisher.

BIRTHS.

May 31. At Philipsburgh, Mrs. Digges, of a son.

In Temple-street, the lady of Owen O'Connor, of Belengare, co. Roscommon, Esq. of a daughter.

June 1. On the Bachelor's-walk, the lady of Ephraim Hutchinson, Esq. of a son.

At Edenvale, co. Clare, Mrs. Stackpoole, of a son.

In Molefworth-street, Mrs. Leathley, of a son.

4. At Kildavin, co. Carlow, the lady of Captain George Urquhart, of the 66th regiment, of a son.

11. In Dorset-street, at her father's, Sir Thomas Blackhall's, the lady of Peter Everard Buckworth, Esq. of a son.

16. In Dominick-street, the lady of Malachy Donnellan, Esq. of a son.

At Basil, in Switzerland, the lady of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, of a son.

In York-street, the lady of Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq. of a son.

20. At Limerick, the lady of Francis Arthur, Esq. of a daughter.

21. In Eccles-street, the lady of Henry Hutton, Esq. high-sheriff of the city of Dublin, of a daughter.

In Dorset-street, the lady of Major Archbold, of a son.

482 ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA,

MARRIAGES.

May 15. Rev. Richard Webb, Prebendary of Cork, to Miss Eliza Browne, of Kingsale.

John Downes, of Clara, in the King's co. Esq. to Miss Powell, of the said place.

31. John Finlay, Esq. member for the co. Dublin, to Miss Harriet Minchin.

June 5. At Cork, Robert Ross, Esq. to Miss Sophia Weston.

7. R. Fetherston, Esq. of Holles-street, to Miss Fetherston, of Moss-town, co. Meath.

James Bond, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mathew.

11. The Hon. Mr. Butler, eldest son of Lord Viscount Mountgarret, to Miss Fowler, eldest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.

At Drewcourt, co. Galway, John Cuffe Killy, Esq. to Miss Drew.

18. At Limerick, John Anderson, Esq. to Miss Ann Davis.

At Ardfer, Major Mitchel, of the 14th dragoons, to Miss Crosbie.

21. Mr. Patrick Dowling, cutler, of Bride's-alley, to Miss Wade, of Marlborough-street.

Mr. Hamlin, late of Bath, to Miss Langley, of Capel-street.

DEATHS.

May 24. In Hume-street, Mrs. Meares, relict of the late George M. Esq.

At Ballaly, near Dundrum, the wife of Mr. Paterfon, attorney.

25. Mrs. D'Esterre, lady of Henry D'Esterre, Esq. of Limerick.

Master Edmond Pery, eldest son of the Hon. Edmond Pery.

At Ball's-bridge, Mr. Samuel Price, formerly an eminent bookseller in this city.

27. At Rostellan, Miss O'Brien, daughter of Edward O'B. Esq. and niece to the Earl of Inchiquin.

In Ely-place, Counsellor O'Neil, member for Cloghnakilly.

John Chambers, Esq. Kiltboyn, Castlebar.

June 4. At Graybridge, co. Limerick, Mr. John Grogan.

7. At Stephen's-green, Right Hon. Lord Annaly. He had been long one of the representatives for the co. Longford, and was created a baron in 1789.

15. On the Inn's-quay, Mr. James Thompson, deputy usher of the court of chancery.

17. In James'-street, of a dropsy, which she contracted through excessive grief, last January, for the untimely demise of her only son, Mrs. Frances Griffith, wife of the wretched and now distracted Amyas G. Esq.

20. In Prussia-street, aged 70, Mrs. Knowles, sister to the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq.

At Bruree, co. Limerick, John Godsell, Esq.

At Moira-house, the Right Hon. John Rawdon, Earl of Moira, &c. &c. LL. D. F. R. S.

His lordship was born in 1720, and was thrice married:—first, to the daughter of John, Earl of Egmont, by whom he had issue Helena, late Countess of Mount-Cashe, and mother of the present earl; and, secondly, the late Lady Catherine Henry, wife to Joseph Henry, Esq. of Straffan, in the county of Kildare. His lordship's second wife was sister to the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, by whom he had no issue. He again inter-married with the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, (the present Countess of Moira, Baronesse Hastings, &c.) daughter of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and sister to Francis the late earl, descended from the ancient and illustrious family of Hastings, and, by the daughter of, the Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. from the blood-royal of England. The issue of this marriage, now living, is as follows:

1. Francis Lord Rawdon, a peer of Great Britain, now Earl of Moira.

2. Hon. John Rawdon, member in the present British house of commons for Appleby.

3. Hon. George Rawdon, major in the 16th foot.

5. Lady Anne, married to the present Earl of Aylesbury, brother to the late Duke of Montague.

6. Lady Selina, now Countess of Granard.

7. Lady Charlotte.

In the house of lords, though often allied to the viceroys who came here, either by consanguinity or long habits of intimacy, he never suffered his private attachments to interfere with his duty to the public; but, on the contrary, acted on every occasion and every question as an honest, independent peer of Ireland. This is doing but bare justice to his public character.—In private he was truly amiable. His house will not easily be forgotten. It was always the residence of the most unaffected hospitality, the most perfect ease, and active, efficient benevolence. His cultivated understanding, aided by that of his most excellent lady, and now illustrious relict, and his peculiar and charming urbanity of manners, will make Moira-house and Montalto live long, very long, in the memories of those who partook with him in his hours of social or lettered retirement.

He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Lord Rawdon, of whom it is only echoing the general voice of both countries to say, that as a soldier, a scholar, a senator, and a nobleman of the purest generosity of sentiment, he is a real ornament to Ireland.

24. In Dorset-street, Mrs. Buckworth, lady of Capt. B. and daughter of Sir Thomas Blackhall.

In York-street, Mr. Edward Whittan, late of the treasury-office.

In Mary's Abbey, Mrs. M'Dowell, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. M'Dowell.

BANKRUPTS.---June 1793.

Charles Drumgoole, of the city of Dublin, apothecary, to surrender on the 10th and 11th of June instant, and 11th of July next.

John Hamill, of Beresford-street, city of Dublin, merchant and dealer, to surrender on the 10th and 11th of June instant, and 11th of July next.

William Hopkins, of the city of Dublin, dealer and chapman, to surrender on the 11th and 13th of June instant, and 11th of July next.

James Reilly Kelly, of the city of Dublin, merchant, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on the 11th and 13th of June instant, and 13th of July next.

Lawrence Holland, of the city of Dublin, haberdasher, to surrender the 17th and 18th of June instant, and 18th of July next.

John Doolan, of High-street, Dublin, woollen-draper and dealer, to surrender the 17th and 18th of June instant, and 18th of July next.

Christopher Flood, of the city of Dublin, factor, dealer, and chapman, to surrender the 18th and 10th of June instant, and 18th of July next.

John Magrath, of Brunswick-street, Dublin, soap-maker, and James Nowlan, late of London, but now of Dublin, co-partners in trade, to surrender the 19th and 21st of June instant, and 18th of July next.

George Wells, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, merchant, to surrender on the 20th and 22d instant, and on the 20th of July next.

Nicholas Fannin, of the city of Dublin, distiller, to surrender on the 19th and 20th instant, and on the 20th of July next.

Catherine Sweeny, of the city of Dublin, widow, distiller, to surrender on the 20th and 21st of June instant, and on the 20th of July next.

George Hanlon, of Truck-street, in the city of Dublin, victualler, to surrender on the 19th and 21st of June instant, and on the 20th of July next.

Edward Whitton, of Dublin, stock-broker and dealer in exchange, to surrender on the 17th and 29th of June instant, and on the 25th of July next.

Michael Cuddy, of High-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on the 22d and 24th of June instant, and on the 23d of July next.

William Fielding Hodson and Brabazon Supple, of Francis-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, copartners, dealers, and chapmen, to surrender on the 24th and 26th of June instant, and 23d of July next.

Samuel Gardner, of Capel-street, Dublin, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on the 24th and 27th of June instant, and 23d of July next.

John Hunter, of Belfast, co. of Antrim,

merchant, to surrender on the 24th and 27th of June instant, and 23d of July next.

John Taylor, of Cookstown, co. of Tyrone, merchant, to surrender on the 24th and 27th of June instant, and on the 23d of July next.

Randall M^cAllister, of Dublin, printer and bookfeller, to surrender the 29th of June instant, and 1st and 30th of July next.

Alexander Cochran, of Coote-hill, in the county of Cavan, to surrender on the 2d and 3d days of July next, and 3d of August following.

Charles Smith, of Cole's-lane, in the city of Dublin, baker, to surrender on the 4th and 6th of July next, and 3d of August following.

Theatrical Register.

June 3. The Carmelite: St. Valori, Mr. Clinch; Montgomery, Mr. Hargrave; Hildebrand, Mr. Whitlock; and Lady St. Valori, Mrs. Whitlock: and the Lyar, Young Wilding, Mr. Daly.

This play was well got up. Clinch performed St. Valori with much feeling; and we were pleased with the fire of Hargrave in the spirited Montgomery. Mr. Whitlock's Hildebrand was a fine performance: this gentleman possesses an excellent voice, his figure is good, and his judgment seems even superior to these; he certainly is a great acquisition to the Irish stage. Mrs. Whitlock, who we understand is sister to the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, is a good stage figure, rather *en bon point*; and in her acting we can trace some sparks of the dramatic genius of the Kembles.

5. Percy: Douglas, Mr. Hargrave; Percy, Mr. Wells; and Elwina, Mrs. Whitlock: and Comus.

6. The Jealous Wife: Oakley, by Mr. Daly; Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Abington: and the Spoiled Child: for the benefit of decayed free masons.

7. The Carmelite and Rosina.

10. *Democratic Rage; or Louis the Unfortunate*: a new tragedy written by William Preston, Esq.—The King, Mr. Clinch; the Dauphin, Miss Duncan; Orleans, Mr. Palmer; Robespierre, Mr. Wells; Kerfaint, Mr. Whitlock; Sieyes, Mr. Colthurst; Marat, Mr. Davenport; Cleri, Mr. Duncan; Petion, Mr. Hurst; Gafton, Mr. Stewart; Santerre, Mr. Gaudry; Lamoignon, Mr. Murray; Edgeworth, Mr. G. King; and Paris, Mr. Hargrave: Princess Royal, Mrs. Edge; Princess Elizabeth, Mrs. Davenport; and Queen, Mrs. Whitlock: and the farce of the Spoiled Child.

For our sentiments of this tragedy as a literary performance, we refer to page 453. It now comes before us in a *questionable shape*; indeed we are of opinion, that the learned and ingenious author never intended it for representation. We believe it to be the first instance in the annals of the theatre, of living personages being introduced on the stage in the train of *Melpomene*; and we entertain many doubts of its propriety. With "*the tales of other times*" poetical liberties may be taken, without violating our feelings; but this cannot be the case with scenes which have passed before our eyes. Very little attention was paid to the *costume* in the performance of this tragedy. What an absurdity for Lamoignon to wear a sword when admitted to Louis! How ridiculous is that "mockery of woe," the hanging of the king's apartment with black, after it is supposed he was found guilty! If black was necessary for stage effect, it should have been used from the beginning. The introduction of Edgeworth, a character not found in the author's dramatis personæ, and the pantomimical parade at the conclusion, are circumstances more suited to the meridian of Peter-street amphitheatre, than to that decorum which should reign at the theatre-royal. We held the printed play in our hands, and found many retrenchments were made, and some alterations, in our opinion, very injudiciously. The fine scene between Kerfaint and Sieyes in the fourth act was almost entirely left out, although, perhaps, one of the best in the tragedy. It is but justice to add, that the performers exerted themselves to the utmost; particularly Clinch, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, and Miss Duncan, whose performance of the dauphin gives a promise of her attaining to great excellence in a profession she has embraced almost in infancy.

12. Democratic Rage, and the Lyar.
14. Democratic Rage, and No Song no Supper.
17. Democratic Rage, and the Romp.
19. Love makes a Man; or, the Fop's Fortune: Clodio, Mr. Daly; Carlos, Mr. McCreedy; and Don Lewis, Mr. Munden, from Covent Garden theatre, his first appearance in this kingdom; Angelina, Mrs. Edge; and the Farmer: Jemmy Jumps, Mr. Munden.

The comic abilities of this gentleman are certainly great, and we look forward with pleasure to the amusement we expect to receive from them in the course of his performances.

20. Democratic Rage, and No Song no Supper.
21. Love makes a Man, and the Farmer.
24. Jane Shore, and the Spoiled Child. Lord Hastings, Mr. Pope; Dumont, Mr. Whitlock; Alicia,

Mrs. Whitlock; and Jane Shore, Mrs. Pope.

The excellence of this great actress has long been acknowledged; her performance of this arduous character was given in her very best manner. That heart cannot be made of "*penetrable stuff*" on which the last scenes of the unhappy Shore's existence, as represented by Mrs. Pope, fail to make the deepest impression. Mr. Pope's Hastings was an admirable delineation of the gay, the gallant, and unfortunate peer. Mr. Whitlock's Dumont was as fine a performance as we have seen for some years, and confirms us in the opinion we have already formed of his merits. The character of Alicia seems to be better suited to the abilities and manner of Mrs. Whitlock, than any character we have yet seen her in: her performance throughout was excellent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As it is our intention to publish two volumes of the *Anthologia Hibernica* annually, our next number will contain, besides other engravings, a very beautiful Frontispiece for the first volume, designed by Mr. Beauford, and engraved in a superior style by Brocas; and also a Title-page, List of Subscribers, and Index. Those who wish to have their names published amongst the subscribers to the *Anthologia*, will please to leave their names at the publishers' before the 20th of July: and we beg leave to request of our friends to discharge their respective subscriptions; as it will enable us to render the *Anthologia* still more deserving of the ample and honourable support it has received from an enlightened nation.

It gives us much concern, that the *additional Anecdotes of the gallant Captain Tew*, came too late to be incorporated in one narrative: the account now inserted was printed off before we received them. Had we known the address of our polite correspondent, we would have enclosed them to him, for the purpose of revising the entire account, for it is our wish to gratify him to the extent of our ability.

A correspondent, who signs *B.* says—"As there are several antiquities in the neighbourhood of Slane, in the county of Meath, if any of your correspondents will be kind enough to furnish you with a particular account of them, you will without doubt publish them, as it will greatly oblige several friends to the *Anthologia Hibernica*."—We will ever receive with gratitude those communications with which we may be favoured, and they shall always be duly acknowledged.

We beg leave to remark, that we cannot insert any Mathematical Question with which we do not receive a solution.

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